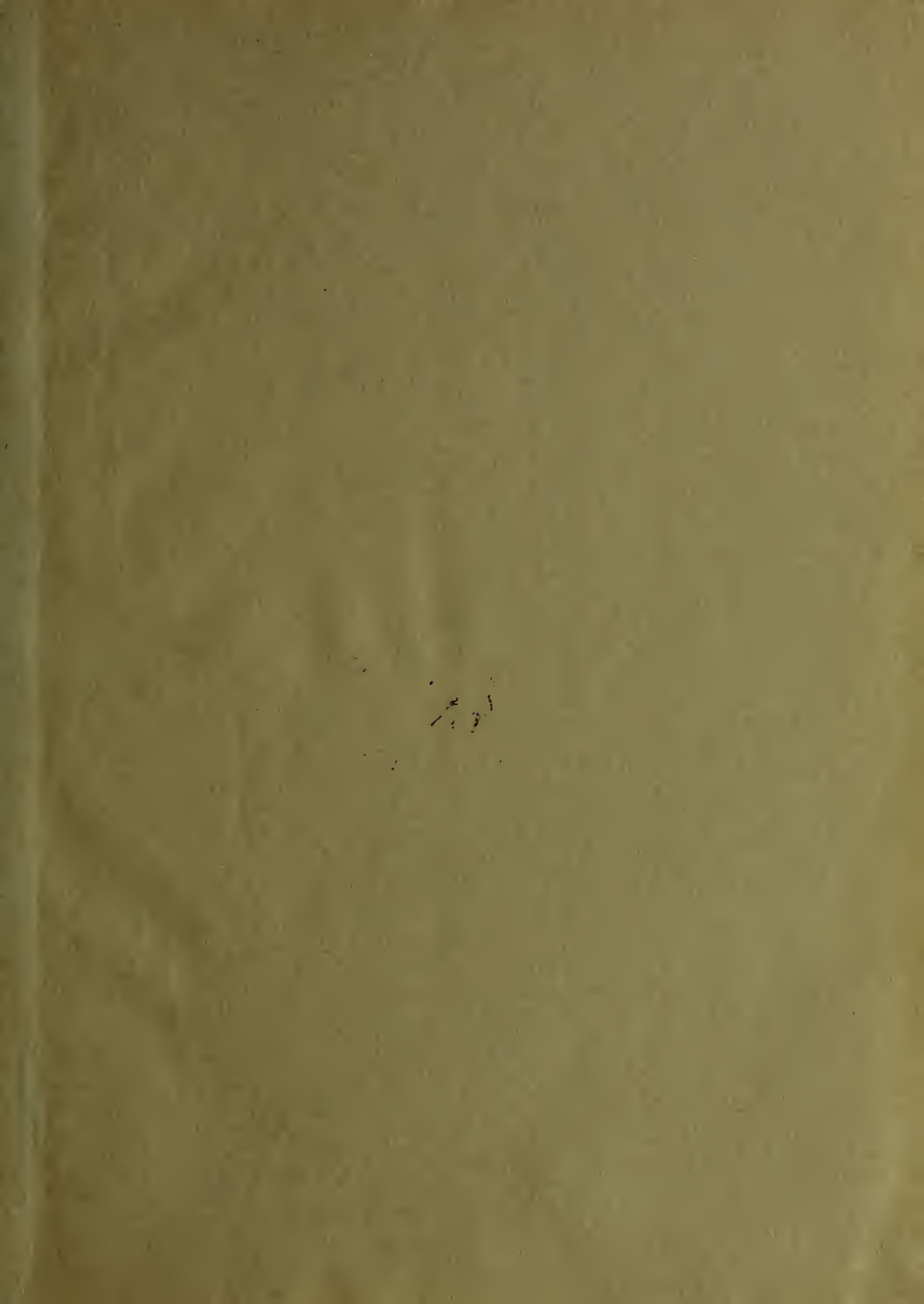




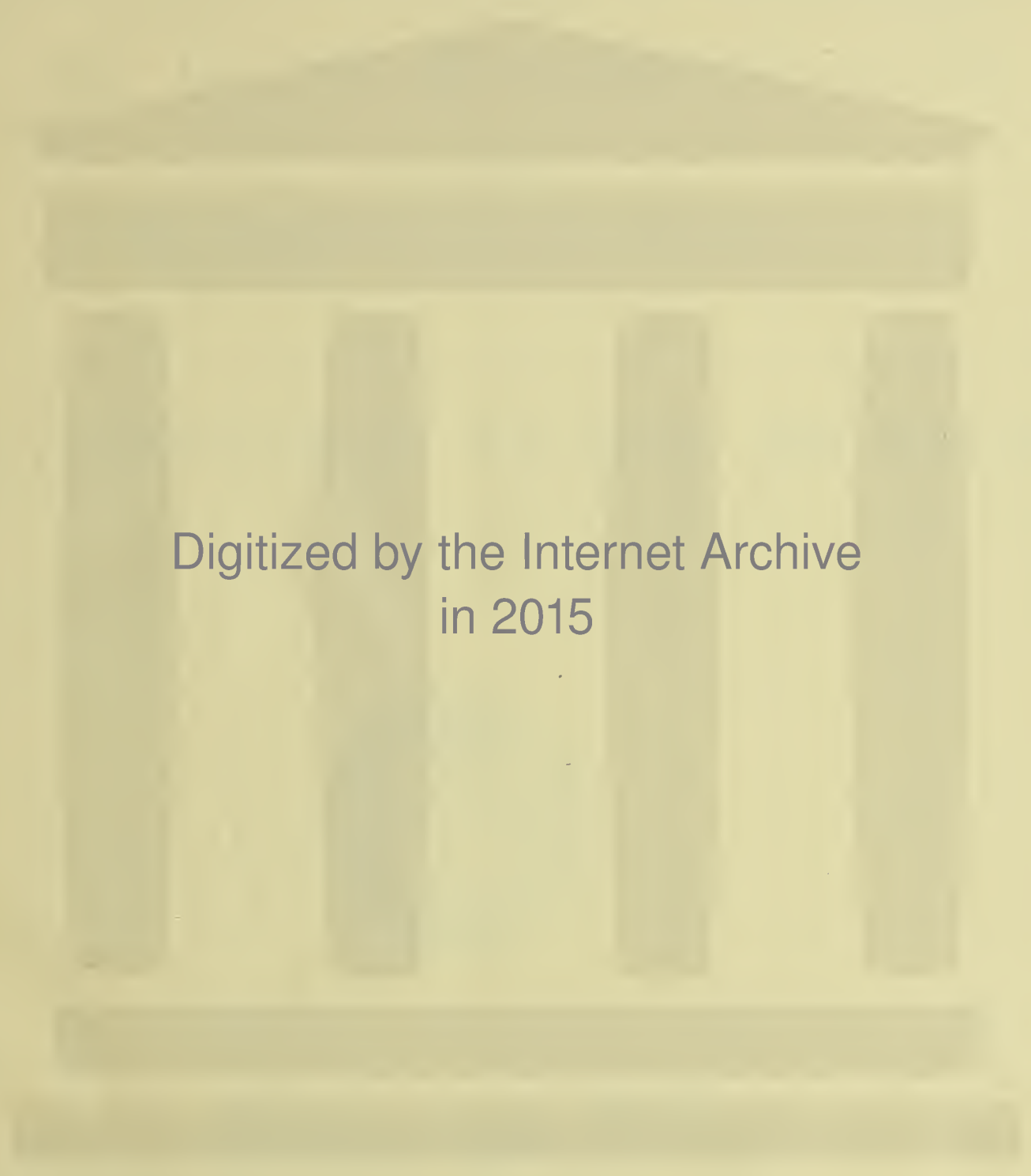
**THE UNIVERSITY  
OF ILLINOIS  
LIBRARY**

382.05  
- AN  
1917-18









Digitized by the Internet Archive  
in 2015

<https://archive.org/details/angloswedishtrad1917sven>



# JOURNAL

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

THE SWEDISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE  
FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM (INCORPORATED).

EDITOR :

THE SECRETARY OF THE CHAMBER.

---

ANGLO-SWEDISH TRADE JOURNAL.

---



VOLUME IX

The pages which are missing were removed because they were advertisements.

London :

PRINTED FOR THE SWEDISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,  
5, LLOYD'S AVENUE, E.C.3.





# JOURNAL

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

THE SWEDISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE  
FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM (INCORPORATED).

EDITOR :

THE SECRETARY OF THE CHAMBER.

---

ANGLO-SWEDISH TRADE JOURNAL.

---



VOLUME IX

1917.

London :

PRINTED FOR THE SWEDISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,  
5, LLOYD'S AVENUE, E.C.3.



382.05  
AN  
1917-18

## INDEX TO VOLUME IX.

### ARTICLES IN ENGLISH.

#### Banking, Finance, and Stocks.

British Bank of Northern Commerce: Fifth Annual Meeting .. .. .	143
Dutch, Danish, and Scandinavian Securities .. .. .	101
London Bankruptcy Court, Eric L. Berggren and Co. .. .. .	105
Money Matters .. 22, 47, 78, 108, 142, 175, 203, 228, 257, 286, 310, 334	
New English £1 Notes .. .. .	6
Note Circulation and Gold Reserves .. .. .	48
Prohibition on Sending Remittances out of the United Kingdom .. .. .	330
Scandinavian Bonds .. .. .	233
Swedish Bonds Quoted on the London Stock Exchange .. 14, 47, 79, 108, 142, 175, 207, 232, 265, 287, 316, 339	
Swedish Finance .. .. .	68
Swedish Finance Council for Regulating Conditions of Payment for Swedish Exports .. .. .	293

#### British Industries.

British Export Trade in Woollen Goods .. .. .	46
Chemical Trades Committee Appointed .. .. .	292
Foreign Trade Policy of Great Britain .. .. .	103
Importation of Canadian Wood Goods .. .. .	173
Paper Pulp and Paper Manufacture in India .. .. .	137

#### British Proclamations relating to Trade, etc.

(See also Section <i>Shipping and Maritime Matters</i> .)	
British Shipowners' Employees in Neutral States ..	103
Chartering Regulations. (See <i>Shipping Regulations</i> below)	
Contraband of War .. .. .	8, 102, 205
Defence of the Realm Regulations .. .. .	229, 259, 284, 314
Enemy Firms in the United Kingdom wound up .. 8, 38, 73, 102, 132, 171, 205, 229, 259, 284, 314, 339	
Export Licences .. .. .	71
Export Notices, Sundry .. .. .	71
Export Packing of Certain Goods .. .. .	131
Export Prohibitions. (See <i>Goods Prohibited for Exportation</i> .)	
Export of Samples of Prohibited Goods .. 38, 71, 102, 131	
Exports of Woollens to Russia <i>via</i> Norway and Sweden .. .. .	38
General Notes for British Firms Engaged in Foreign Trade .. .. .	73
Goods Prohibited for Exportation from the United Kingdom .. 7, 38, 71, 102, 131, 170, 204, 229, 258, 282, 313, 338	
Import Notices, Sundry .. .. .	72
Import Restrictions .. 7, 71, 102, 131, 170, 204, 229, 258, 313, 338	
Importers, Notice to .. .. .	72
Insurance of Cargo on Neutral Steamers .. .. .	132
New South African Patents and Trade Marks Law ..	8
Paper and Paper-making Materials, Import and Distribution .. .. .	7, 38, 204
Paper and Paper-making Materials, Royal Commission on .. .. .	171



Priority Certificates .. .. .	331
Prohibition on Sending Remittances out of the United Kingdom .. .. .	330
Restrictions on Trade .. 8, 38, 73, 102, 131, 170, 204, 229, 258, 282, 313, 338	
Restrictions on Transfers to Foreigners of Interests or Shares in United Kingdom Mines ..	132
Restrictions on Transfers to Foreigners of Interests or Shares in Oil Fields .. .. .	314
Restrictions on Use of Imported Soft Wood ..	102
Royal Commission on Paper and Paper-making Materials .. .. .	171
Shipping Regulations .. 4, 39, 73, 132, 171, 205, 230, 259, 284, 314	
Supplies of Timber .. .. .	102
Suspended Contracts .. .. .	132
Trading in War Material .. 171, 205, 259, 283, 314, 339	
Trading with the Enemy .. .. .	314, 330
Trading with the Enemy (Neutral Countries) Proclamation .. 8, 38, 73, 102, 132, 171, 205, 229, 259, 284, 314	
Transshipment of Goods .. .. .	132

## Chambers of Commerce and Industrial Associations.

Annual General Meeting of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom .. .. .	35, 69
Authorisation of Chambers of Commerce in Sweden .. .. .	67, 256
British-Roumanian Chamber of Commerce ..	137
Foreign Chambers of Commerce Movement in England .. .. .	66
General Export Association of Sweden .. .. .	104
Latin-America Chamber of Commerce in Great Britain .. .. .	137
Status of United Kingdom Chambers of Commerce	136
Swedish Association of Canada .. .. .	196
Swedish Chamber of Commerce for British North America, Formation of .. .. .	165
Swedish Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America .. .. .	137
Swedish Importers' Association .. .. .	165
Swedish Wood Export Association .. .. .	104
Trade Competition and Chambers of Commerce ..	234

## Chamber's Work (Doings of the Chamber).

Aerial Letter Post between the United Kingdom and Sweden .. .. .	164
Anglo-Swedish Society .. .. .	195
Annual General Meeting .. .. .	68, 97, 99, 121, 128
Annual Subscriptions .. .. .	305
Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom—Annual Meeting .. .. .	34
British War Loan .. .. .	34
Building Project .. .. .	270

Bye-Laws, Alteration in .. .. .	278
Chambers of Commerce in Sweden, Honorary Membership of .. .. .	68
Chamber's Constitution and Work .. .. .	35
Council Meetings 3, 34, 67, 99, 127, 164, 194, 222, 251, 278, 306, 330	
Council Members, Retirement of .. .. .	3
Editorial Committee .. .. .	68
Finance .. .. .	68
Jernkontoret Grant .. .. .	128, 164
Liverpool Standing Committee .. .. .	128, 165
Manchester Standing Committee .. 128, 164, 166, 194, 251, 278	
Members :—	
Distribution of Members .. .. .	305
Honorary Membership of Chambers of Commerce in Sweden .. .. .	68
New Annual Members 3, 34, 67, 99, 127, 164, 194, 222, 251, 279, 306, 330	
New Honorary Members .. .. .	127, 251
New Life and 25-years Members 3, 67, 127, 164, 194, 251, 279, 306, 330	
Prospective Members .. .. .	222
Resignation .. .. .	330
Membership of the Chamber (Advantages, etc.) ..	103
Newcastle Standing Committee 99, 100, 128, 129, 177	
Notice (Editorial) .. .. .	221, 329
Number 100 (Editorial) .. .. .	65
Scandinavian Studies in England, Promotion of ..	128
Scandinavian Studies in the University of London	279
Secretaryship of the Chamber .. .. .	3, 127
Standing Arbitration Committee .. .. .	68
Standing Provincial Committees.—See under <i>Liverpool, Manchester, and Newcastle</i> respectively	
Subscriptions, Annual .. .. .	305
Subscriptions, Life and 25-years Members .. ..	251
Subscriptions, Outstanding .. .. .	251
Swedish Cable News Service .. 49, 67, 279, 306	
Swedish Chamber of Commerce for British North America, Formation of .. .. .	165
Swedish Mail Service .. .. .	34, 68, 128
Swedish State Subsidy .. .. .	128, 251
Ten Years Celebration Number .. .. .	1
Treasurer (Honorary), Election of .. .. .	127
Year Book for 1916 .. .. .	164, 194, 234

## Library Books and Reviews.

Additions to the Library 15, 46, 77, 107, 141, 176, 205, 230, 263, 289, 334, 337	
Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions, 1916 .. .. .	233
Bulletin de la Chambre de Commerce Suédoise en France .. .. .	307
City Street Names .. .. .	286, 332
Dawson's Ready Reckoner for Timber, etc. ..	288
England i Världskriget (England in the World War) .. .. .	288, 307
Port of Hull Annual, 1917 .. .. .	107
Report of the British Chamber of Commerce, Paris, for 1915 .. .. .	259
Stockholm Chamber of Commerce Journal ..	78
Sweden and the War .. .. .	36
Swedish Export .. .. .	78
Swedish Trade Directory .. .. .	78
Trade Publications and Year Books .. .. .	230



**Market and Trade Reports.**

Hemp and Jute Prices .. .. .	133
Jute and Jute Goods Market Report .. .. .	12
Silver Market, 1916 .. .. .	10
Timber Market Reports, 1916 .. .. .	8

**Personal and Business Notices.**

Aadnesen & Dahl, Ltd. .. .. .	307
Abdel Ahad, Haber & Co. .. .. .	174
Aktiebolaget Calvert & Co., Gothenburg .. .. .	307
Aktiebolaget Nordiska Kompaniet .. .. .	332
Aktiebolaget P. Nyman & Co., Gothenburg .. .. .	332
Aktiebolaget Svensk Färgämnen Industri .. .. .	333
Baltiska Kullager A.-B. - New Ball Bearing Co. .. .. .	280
Bennich, G. + .. .. .	139
Birmingham Chamber of Commerce .. .. .	5
Blom & Co., Norrköping .. .. .	307
Brand-och Lifförsäkrings Aktiebolaget Svea .. .. .	253
British Bank of Northern Commerce .. .. .	280, 332
British Consular Service .. .. .	139
British L. M. Ericsson Manufacturing Co., Ltd. .. .. .	74, 167
Bylander, S. .. .. .	139
Carlbon, John .. .. .	280
Carlbon, John, & Co., Grimsby .. .. .	48
Dawson, W. J., Gothenburg .. .. .	332
Dinsdale Trading Co., A.-B., Gothenburg .. .. .	195
Dunwoody, R. B. .. .. .	74
Ekmans Exportbolag, Gothenburg. .. .. .	109
Fischer, Theodor, Son Interned in Germany .. .. .	307
Fogelfors Bruk .. .. .	4
General Export Association of Sweden .. .. .	333
Gjemre & Co., Newcastle .. .. .	73
Göteborg Chamber of Commerce .. .. .	48
Graham Brothers, Stockholm .. .. .	174
Grey, The Right Hon. Earl + .. .. .	223
Holm, A. V. .. .. .	5
Johnson, Robert + .. .. .	307
Jonzen, B., & Co., Ltd. .. .. .	174
Kreuger, Sten L. .. .. .	174
Lavéns Kolimport Aktiebolag, Stockholm .. .. .	4
Lundgren, A. E., Captain .. .. .	109
Mann & Cook .. .. .	307
Manufacturing Confectioners' Alliance : Export Branch .. .. .	139
Modin & Co., London .. .. .	9
Muntzing, A., Retirement of .. .. .	195
Muntzing, Ivar, & Co. .. .. .	307
Naylor Bros. (London), Ltd. .. .. .	109
Naylor, W. Lionel (Naylor Brothers (London) Ltd.) .. .. .	196
New Swedish Cabinet .. .. .	109
Nordenfeldt, Thorsten, A Famous Swedish Inventor .. .. .	84
Northern Transport Line (Ltd.), Aktiebolag .. .. .	263
North-European Trading Company, Ltd. .. .. .	307
Nydqvist & Holm, Trollhättan .. .. .	4
Olsen & Cormeau .. .. .	332
Olsson, Robert, 50 Years .. .. .	174
Price, Keith W. .. .. .	48
Raper, A. Baldwin, Lieut. .. .. .	73
Rederiaktiebolaget Svenska Lloyd, Göteborg .. .. .	139
Reich, O., & Co. .. .. .	253
Rettig, John R., Aktiebolag, Stockholm .. .. .	4
Russell Oil and Chemical Co., Ltd. .. .. .	151
Scandinavian Securities Company .. .. .	175
Seelisch, Meyer & Co. .. .. .	49
Sherring, A. T. .. .. .	5
S.K.F. Manufacture a New Speciality .. .. .	331

Skönviks Aktiebolag .. .. .	5
Snöbohm, Henry .. .. .	307, 333
Sörensen, N. G. + .. .. .	195
Stjernberg, G. .. .. .	307
Stockholm Chamber of Commerce .. .. .	5, 174
Strömwall, Private Eskil, Killed in Action .. .. .	315
Svanö Aktiebolag .. .. .	74
Svedberg, Carl .. .. .	174
Swedish Bank Amalgamation .. .. .	74
Swedish Chamber of Commerce for France .. .. .	5
Swedish Chamber of Commerce for the U.S.A. .. .. .	5
Swedish Commercial Delegation .. .. .	4, 48
Swedish Consular Service, 4, 48, 73, 139, 174, 195, 253, 280, 332 .. .. .	
Swedish Decorations .. .. .	5
Swedish Gas Accumulator Co., Ltd. .. .. .	167
Swedish Glass Works, Amalgamation .. .. .	333
Swedish Legation in London .. .. .	174
Transatlantic Steamship Co. .. .. .	139
Transmarina Kompaniet, A.-B. .. .. .	84
Visitors to the Chamber 5, 109, 194, 252, 280, 306, 330 .. .. .	
Zettersten, Louis .. .. .	174, 280

**Shipping and Maritime Matters.**

(See also *British and Swedish Proclamations Relating to Trade.*)

Agency for Swedish Lines to Alexandria .. .. .	16
Board of Trade Reward to Swedish Captain .. .. .	111
Freights and Fixtures .. .. .	15, 87
Freight and Insurance Market .. .. .	182
Göteborg-Goole Line .. .. .	16
Important British Chartering and Shipping Regulations Issued .. .. .	4
Proposed British Government Insurance of Neutral Ships' Cargoes .. .. .	111
Re-opening of Sundsvall Shipping .. .. .	151
Scandinavian Shipping Association .. .. .	182
Shipment to Russia .. .. .	203
Stockholm as a Free Port .. .. .	182
Swedish Freight Market .. .. .	87
Swedish Lloyd .. .. .	151
Transatlantic Shipping Co., Göteborg .. .. .	182

**Swedish Industries and Goods.**

A.-B. Ingeniörsfirman G. A. Lindstedt and Co., Stockholm .. .. .	105
Amalgamation of Swedish Match Factories .. .. .	277
Commercial and Industrial Conferences in Sweden .. .. .	252
Fishing .. .. .	68
Institute of Swedish Wood Pulp Industry .. .. .	98
"Mack" Precision Meter for Liquids .. .. .	254
Match Industry .. .. .	201
Metal Industry .. .. .	68
New Iron Smelting Works at Porjus Falls .. .. .	222, 279
New Use for Sulphite Residue .. .. .	222
Peat Fibre .. .. .	223
Production of Sulphite Spirit in Sweden .. .. .	10
Sweden's Electrical Industry in 1916 .. .. .	75
Swedish Coal Mining in Spitsbergen .. .. .	98, 279
Swedish Iron and Steel .. .. .	252
Swedish Iron Ore .. .. .	222
Swedish Ironworkers' Strike .. .. .	70
Swedish Motor Bicycle .. .. .	280
Swedish Oil Mills form their own Import Company .. .. .	15
Swedish State Tobacco Monopoly .. .. .	130

Swedo-Russian Trade Agreement .. .. .	68
Timber Industry .. .. .	68
Union of Coal Importers .. .. .	280
Water Power .. .. .	68
Welfare Work .. .. .	224, 260
Wood Pulp .. .. .	306
Wood Pulp Industry .. .. .	70
Wood Trade .. .. .	310

### Swedish Trade and Traffic Proclamations.

Customs Certificates of Value of Cargoes cleared for Foreign Ports .. .. .	43
Foreigners' Registration in Sweden .. .. .	6
Regulation for the Control of, and Trading in, Gold and Silver .. .. .	6
Repeal of the Swedish Import Duty on Butter and Butter Substitutes .. .. .	6
Swedish Export Prohibitions 43, 74, 104, 134, 168, 201, 226, 257, 281, 311, 335	

### Trade in General.

Anglo-Swedish Trade Agreement .. .. .	130
British Representatives of Swedish Traders and Shipowners 17, 50, 81, 145, 178, 208, 235, 341	
Development of Swedish-Canadian Commercial Relations .. .. .	162
Dissemination of Commercial Information .. .. .	225
Dried Fruits for Sweden .. .. .	196
Exports to Neutral European Countries .. .. .	205
Future Organisation of Commercial Intelligence .. .. .	253
Hull Trade and Sweden .. .. .	161
Information for the Holders of Licenses .. .. .	285
London Members of the Swedish Chamber of Commerce Representing Swedish Staple Articles .. .. .	79
Matches Order, 1917 .. .. .	250, 292, 331
Priority Certificates .. .. .	331
Registration of Business Names Act, 1916 1, 39, 228	
Registration and Publication of Names of Directors .. .. .	233
Scandinavian Trade Congress .. .. .	309, 332
Silver and Trade .. .. .	293
Timber Shippers and Drawing in Kronor .. .. .	238
Trade after the War .. .. .	45
Trade during and after the War .. .. .	3
Trade Enquiries 11, 44, 76, 106, 140, 172, 206, 231, 263, 289, 314, 336	
Trade with Scandinavia .. .. .	238
War Trade Ministries, Departments, Commissions and Committees .. .. .	284

### Trade Statistics (Tables, etc.).

Sweden's Foreign Trade, 1915 .. .. .	101
--------------------------------------	-----

### Transportation and Traffic.

Duty on Telegrams and Increased Telephone Fees (in Sweden) .. .. .	207
Freight Rates on the Swedish State Railways .. .. .	253
Letters Sent in Duplicate or Triplicate to Places Abroad .. .. .	169
Lost Swedish Mails .. .. .	130
The New Trollhätte Canal .. .. .	84
Parcels and Sample Packets for Neutral European Countries .. .. .	308

Russian Travel .. .. .	70
Shipments to Russia .. .. .	171
Swedish Mail Notices .. .. .	97
Swedish Postal Service .. .. .	33
Swedish-Russian Traffic Improvements .. .. .	33

### Miscellaneous.

British Blockade Procedure .. .. .	39
British Industries Fairs, 1917 .. .. .	37, 333
Employment Department 14, 49, 77, 107, 133, 171, 206, 231, 262, 317, 337	
Farewell Entertainment to Mr. Zettersten .. .. .	280
Fuel Committee (British) .. .. .	37
Help from Sweden .. .. .	312
Imperial War Conference .. .. .	233
Luncheon to the Retiring Secretary .. .. .	197
New Secretary .. .. .	194
Passport Office .. .. .	230
Passports for and from Sweden .. .. .	223
"Permit" for Paper Supplies .. .. .	130
Scandinavian Ministers' Conference at Stockholm .. .. .	144
Swedish Acknowledgment of the Royal National Lifeboat Institution's Work .. .. .	99
Swedish Commercial Delegates .. .. .	306
Swedish Elections .. .. .	249
Swedish Food Exports to be Stopped .. .. .	99
Swedish Right of Disposal Law .. .. .	308, 334
Swedish War Hospital .. .. .	196
To the Members of the Chamber .. .. .	163
Trade and the Mercantile Marine .. .. .	290
War Time Journey to Sweden .. .. .	13

### Articles in Swedish.

Sveriges Handel på Mauritius .. .. .	
--------------------------------------	--

### Trade Statistics.

Storbritanniens Decemberhandel, 1916 .. .. .	21
„ Januari- „ 1917 .. .. .	53
„ Februari- „ „ .. .. .	85
„ Mars- „ „ .. .. .	148
„ April- „ „ .. .. .	149
„ Maj- „ „ .. .. .	180
„ Juni- „ „ .. .. .	212
„ Juli- „ „ .. .. .	239
„ Augusti- „ „ .. .. .	268
„ September- „ „ .. .. .	296
„ Oktober- „ „ .. .. .	318
„ November- „ „ .. .. .	340

### Illustrations.

Grey, Rt. Hon. Earl .. .. .	223
"Mack" Meter .. .. .	254-256
Manchester Standing Committee :— Chairman and Vice-Chairman .. .. .	166
Newcastle Standing Committee :— Officials and Members .. .. .	177
Scandinavian Sailors' Home .. .. .	290, 291
Portrait, Mrs. Welin .. .. .	290
Strömwall, Private Eskil .. .. .	315
Svenska Kullagerfabrikens' Office .. .. .	224
Mr. Zettersten, Illuminated Address to .. .. .	198-199
Mr. Zettersten, Luncheon to .. .. .	197



## Advertisements.

A.-B. Bröderna Kessler .. .. .	23	Johnson, John E.	23, 55, 87, 111, 151, 184, 211, 240, 267, 295, 320, 344
„ Bröderna Löfgren .. .. .	16, 54, 86	Johnson, Englehart & Co., Ltd.	31, 63, 95, 119, 159, 191, 219, 247, 275, 303, 327, 342
„ S. Gumaelii Annonnsbyrå	23, 55, 88, 111, 52, 182, 211, 238, 267, 295, 320, 344	Jönköpings och Vulcans Tändsticksfabriksaktiebolag,	29, 61, 93, 117, 157, 189, 217, 245, 273, 301, 325, 349
„ P. J. Haegerstrand	54, 86, 110, 150, 181, 210, 237, 266, 294, 319, 343	Jonsson, Sternhagen & Co.	54, 86, 110, 150, 181, 210, 237, 266, 294, 319, 343
„ W. Larka	16, 54, 86, 110, 150, 181, 210, 237, 266, 294, 319, 343	Källman, Joseph, & Co., Ltd.	110, 150, 181, 210, 237, 266, 294, 319, 343
„ Nyman & Schultz	16, 54, 86, 110, 150, 181, 210, 237, 266, 294, 319, 343	Kollberg, Magnus	173, 207, 234, 264, 292, 315
„ Stockholms Järnmanufaktur .. .. .	24	Lerums Fabriker	23, 55, 87, 114, 153, 184
„ Svenska Ostasiatiska Kompaniet	31, 63, 95, 119, 159, 191, 219, 247, 275, 303, 327, 351	Low & Bonar, Ltd.	25, 58, 90, 114, 153, 187, 215, 243, 271, 299, 323, 347
„ Svenska Trämjölfsfabriken	24, 58, 90, 114, 153, 184, 213, 241	Löwenadler & Co.	54, 86, 110, 150, 181, 210, 237, 266, 294, 319, 343
„ Torsås Glasbruk .. .. .	24, 58, 90, 114	Lundberg, Ivar	12, 45, 76, 106, 141, 173, 207, 234, 264, 292, 315
Agency, etc., Advertisements	12, 45, 76, 106, 141, 173, 207, 234, 264, 292, 315, 336	Lundgren, R. L.	27, 57, 89, 113, 154, 188, 216, 244, 272, 300, 324, 348
Asklund, H.	12, 45, 76, 106, 141, 173, 207, 234, 264, 292, 315	Martin, A. E., & Co., Ltd.	26, 56, 88, 112, 152, 184, 211, 240, 269, 297, 321, 345
Barkman & Co.,	23, 55, 87, 114, 153, 184, 213, 241, 267, 295, 320, 344	Mason, Alfred E.	26, 56, 88, 112, 152, 183, 213, 241, 269, 297, 321, 345
Bartlett & Co. .. .. .	12, 45	McCreath, Taylor & Co. .. .. .	12
Bennett, C. Peto	28, 60, 92, 116, 156, 183, 213, 241, 273, 301, 325, 349	Meyer, W. A. .. .. .	56, 112, 185, 240, 297, 342
Bergs Bolag	29, 61, 93, 117, 157, 186, 214, 242, 270, 298, 322, 346	Munkfors Works	28, 60, 92, 116, 156, 186, 214, 242, 270, 298, 322, 346
Black Sea Timber Co. .. .. .	269, 293, 321, 345	Nordberg, J. A., Ltd.	27, 57, 89, 113, 154, 188, 216, 244, 272, 300, 324, 348
Boman, Emil R.	16, 54, 86, 110, 150, 181, 210, 237, 266, 294, 319, 343	Nordström & Thulin	16, 54, 86, 110, 150, 181, 210, 237, 266, 294, 319, 351
Bosch, J.	23, 55, 88, 111, 152, 182, 211, 238, 267, 295, 320	North Cornwall China Clay Co., Ltd.	12, 44, 76, 106, 141, 173, 207, 234, 264, 292, 315
Bratt, Adolf, & Co.	31, 63, 95, 119, 159, 191, 219, 247, 275, 303, 327	Northern Traffic (Sven Törngren)	16, 54, 86, 110, 150, 181, 210, 237, 266, 294, 319, 343
Bratt, L. G., Junr.	27, 59, 91, 115, 155, 187, 215, 243, 271, 299, 323, 347	Northern Transport Line	191, 219, 247, 275, 303, 327, 351
British Bank of Northern Commerce, Ltd.,	30, 62, 94, 118, 158, 190, 218, 246, 274, 302, 326, 350	Öberg & Horndahl	16, 54, 86, 110, 150, 181, 210, 237, 266, 294, 319, 343
British & Northern Shipping Agency, Ltd.	31, 63, 95, 101, 159, 191, 219, 247, 275, 303, 327, 351	Ocean Insurance Company, Limited,	30, 62, 94, 118, 158, 190, 218, 246, 274, 302, 326, 350
Bröderna Millers Metallfabriks A.-B. .. .. .	185	Olsen, T. V. .. .. .	342
Crossley Motors, Ltd.	25, 59, 91, 115, 155, 189, 217, 245, 264	Carl Qnitmann	24, 56, 88, 112, 152, 184
Dinsdale Trading Co., Akt.-Bol.	269, 297, 321, 345	Rederiaktiebolaget Svenska Lloyd	32, 64, 96, 120, 160, 192, 220, 248, 276, 304, 328, 352
Duncan, George, & Co.	22, 58, 90, 111, 151, 182, 211, 238, 267, 295, 320, 344	Reich, O., & Co.	25, 58, 90, 114, 153, 187, 215, 243, 271, 299, 323
Dunford & Elliott (Sheffield), Ltd. (Munkfors Works)	28, 60, 92, 116, 156, 186, 214, 242, 270, 298, 322	Rettig, John R., & Co., A.-B.	12, 45, 76, 106, 141, 173, 207, 234, 264, 292, 315
Eskilstuna Jernmanufaktur Aktiebolag	29, 61, 93, 117, 157, 186, 214, 242, 270, 298, 322, 346	Saloman, Aug.	22, 55, 87, 111, 151
Exportaktiebolaget Junchro .. .. .	292	Seelisch, Meyer & Co. .. .. .	56
Forsblad & Son	182, 211, 238, 267, 295, 320, 344	Siljansborg .. .. .	31, 55, 90
Ganthiod Marine Insurance Co., Ltd.	63, 95, 119, 159, 183, 210, 203, 342	Snöbohm, Henry	26, 57, 89, 113, 154, 188, 216, 244, 272, 300, 324, 348
Grand Hotel Haglund .. .. .	31	Söderling, Carl	12, 45, 76, 106, 141, 173, 207, 234, 264, 292, 315
Gumaelius Limited	23, 55, 88, 111, 152, 182, 211, 238, 267, 295, 320, 344	Sveriges Handels-Kalender .. .. .	344
Holmquist & Co.	23, 55, 87, 111, 153, 173, 207, 240, 267, 295, 320, 344	“Swedish Foreign Trade” .. .. .	22, 58
Hultgren, Eric, & Co.	151, 182, 211, 238, 267, 295, 320, 344	United Commercial and Industrial Co. .. .. .	292
Husqvarna Vapenfabriks Aktiebolag	28, 60, 92, 116, 156, 186, 214, 242, 270, 298, 322, 346	Wahlgren, Sven, & Co. .. .. .	45
		Walterstorff, H. G.	12, 44, 76, 107, 141, 182, 211, 238, 264, 292, 315
		Westman, Ernst B.	26, 57, 89, 113, 154, 188, 216, 244, 272, 300, 324, 348
		Wilson & Co.	16, 54, 86, 110, 150, 181, 210, 237, 260, 294, 319, 343





380.5  
SW84

# JOURNAL



Registered Office:  
5, Lloyd's Avenue,  
London, E.C.

Telegraphic Address:  
For Foreign Telegrams:  
"Swediscom—London."

Telephone:  
Central No. 6338.

For Inland Telegrams:  
"Swediscom—  
Fen. London."

Office Hours:  
9.30 a.m.—6 p.m.  
Saturdays: 9.30 a.m.—1 p.m.

Editor:  
LOUIS ZETTERSTEN

(INCORPORATED)

## ANGLO-SWEDISH TRADE JOURNAL.

VOL. IX.

JANUARY 25, 1917.

No. 1—(98)

All Communications to be addressed to Editorial Department.

Opinions expressed in this Journal do not necessarily represent the official views of the Chamber unless expressly stated.

No articles or matters in this Journal must be copied, in part or *in extenso*, without naming the Journal as source.

Artiklar få icke *in extenso*, eller delvis återgifvas efter denna journal utan att källan angifves.

### Contents.

	PAGE
Ten Years' Celebration Number .. .. .	1
Registration of Business Names Act, 1916 .. .. .	1
Doings of the Chamber .. .. .	3
Important British Chartering and Shipping Regulations Issued .. .. .	4
Personal and Business Notices .. .. .	4
Sveriges Handel på Mauritius .. .. .	6
Swedish Proclamations .. .. .	6
British Proclamations Relating to Trade, etc. .. .. .	7
Timber Market Reports .. .. .	8
Production of Sulphite Spirit in Sweden .. .. .	10
Silver Market, 1916 .. .. .	10
Trade Enquiries (Circular 271) .. .. .	11
Agency Advertisements .. .. .	12
Jute and Jute Goods Market Report .. .. .	12
A War Time Journey to Sweden (continued from December No.) .. .. .	13
Swedish Bonds Quoted on the London Stock Exchange Import .. .. .	14
Swedish Oil Mills Form Their Own Company .. .. .	15
Additions to the Library .. .. .	15
Freights and Fixtures .. .. .	15
Shipping Notes and Shipping Agents .. .. .	16
British Representatives of Swedish Traders and Shipowners .. .. .	17
Storbritanniens Decemberhandel .. .. .	21
Money Matters .. .. .	22

### The Ten Years' Celebration Number.

A FEW members in Sweden have informed us that they have not received the Ten Years' Celebration Number (November, 1916). As the copies were posted in accordance with the present regulations, all members should have received one. We should be glad to know whether any other members have not received a copy, as we are anxious that this Number should reach every member.



### Registration of Business Names Act, 1916.

THE Registration of Business Names Bill was passed on the 22nd December, 1916; it received the approval of all Chambers of Commerce in the United Kingdom, and was, in fact, promoted by the Association of Chambers of Commerce. The Act will affect a large number of business and



professional individuals and firms, and all business men should obtain a copy. Mr. R. B. Dunwoody, Secretary of the Associated Chambers, has prepared the following statement giving the principal features of the Act:—

### Who will have to Register?

Every individual or firm having a place of business in the United Kingdom and carrying it on under a business surname which is not the true surname of the individual or of each of the partners, must register. There must be no additions to the surname except the initials of the Christian names. T. Jones who trades as J. Smith must register; Jones & Co., must register or drop the “& Co.” The A. B. Trading Company must register and give the names of all the partners, etc.

### Agents who must Register.

Individuals, firms, or corporations carrying on a business as nominee or trustee for another person, firm or corporation, must register. And if either of them act as agent for any foreign firm they must register also. A foreign firm means any firm, individual or corporation whose principal place of business is situated outside His Majesty's dominions.

### Exemptions.

Incorporated companies are exempted from the necessity to register, but firms registered under the Limited Partnerships Act, 1907, are not exempt. Where T. Jones trades as “T. Jones, formerly J. Brown,” he will be exempt so long as T. Jones is the present owner's correct name and J. Brown was the former owner. Where two brothers J. Brown and T. Brown, trade as “Browns” they will be exempt.

The individual who trades in his own surname need not trouble about the measure. But if at any time he changed his name to his present surname he will have to register. This is an important provision. It is anticipated that many individuals to-day trading perfectly honestly who will be required to register under the Act when passed will place themselves outside it by dropping the “& Co.” or the “& Son” now attached to their business name. This is what is desired. If any person adds “& Co.” or “& Son” to his correct surname that person must register.

### Particulars to be Registered.

Those who have to register will do so on a special form, on which they will have to state: (a) the business name; (b) the nature of the business; (c) the principal place of the business; (d) in the case of individuals, the Christian name and surname, any former names, the nationality, and if this is not the nationality of origin the latter must be given also; usual residence and other business occupation. In the case of firms—all above particulars with respect to each partner.

Individuals must sign their own statements. A director or secretary must do so in the case of

a corporation. All the partners in a firm must sign.

In addition to furnishing the particulars already referred to, individuals, firms, and corporations required to be registered and carrying on business as nominee or trustee, must register the following particulars. The present Christian name and surname, any former name, nationality, and if this is not the nationality of origin, then the latter must be stated, the usual residence, or, as the case may be, the corporate name of every person or corporation on whose behalf the business is carried on.

Where a firm, individual or corporation required to be registered, carries on business as agent for any foreign firm, the following particulars must also be given: The business name and address of the firm or person as agent for whom the business is carried on. If it is carried on as agent for three or more foreign firms it will be sufficient to state the fact, specifying the nationality of the firms.

### Time for Registering.

Registration must be carried out within three months of the passing of the Act (22nd Dec., 1916). Persons or firms commencing business and coming within the Act, must register within fourteen days of their commencing business.

### Business Terminated.

Notice must be given when any business already registered ceases to be carried on. The personal representative of a registered individual who has died must give notice of the fact.

### Publication of Names.

The most important addition to the Bill, apart from the notification of nationality or origin and change of name, is that relating to publication of names. After the expiration of three months from the passing of the Act every individual and firm registered under it shall, in all trade circulars, trade catalogues, and business letters in which the business name appears, print or mention (a) in the case of an individual, his present Christian name or initials and present surname, any former Christian name and surname, his nationality if not British, and if his nationality is not that of origin, then his nationality of origin; (b) in the case of a firm, the same particulars with respect to each partner.

Individuals and partners are each liable to a fine of £5 for default.

\* \* \*

An office has been opened at 39, Russell Square, London, W.C., for the registration of firms and persons coming within the scope of this Act situated in England and Wales. For Scotland and Ireland separate offices will be opened in London and Dublin.

The earliest date on which it is permissible for particulars to be furnished with a view to registration is February 22nd. The particulars required must be furnished on the forms prescribed



by the Board of Trade, obtainable at the principal post offices. All communications in future relative to England and Wales should be addressed to the Registrar of Business Names, 39, Russell Square, London, W.C.

\* \* \*

We have received from Messrs. Jordan & Sons, Limited, 116 and 117, Chancery Lane, London, W.C., a pamphlet by Mr. Herbert W. Jordan entitled "Registration of Business Names," which sets out the requirements of the Act of 1916 with some instructive examples. The price of this useful pamphlet is 6d. net.



## Doings of the Chamber.

### Council Meetings.

Since the publication of the December issue the following Council Meetings have been held: December 19th (13); January 3rd (12). The figures in brackets denote the attendance.

Twenty-three Council Meetings were held during 1916, as compared with 25 in 1915. The average attendance was 10.09, against 9.84 in 1915. The average attendance in 1916 is the highest since the Chamber's foundation, and is evidence of the keen interest which Council Members take in the Chamber's proceedings. An average of over ten in a Council of 16 is, we think, unusual for an institution of this kind.

### New 25-Year Member.

Aktiebolaget John A. Gahm, of Göteborg, manufacturers of leather goods, etc., have been elected a 25-year member from January 1st, 1917.

### Annual Members.

The following gentlemen, firms and companies have been elected annual members of the Chamber:

*From July 1st, 1916:—*

Aktiebolaget Mack, Stockholm. (Manufacturers of the "Mack" apparatus for automatic measuring and recording of oil in bulk).

Einar Flygt, London, E.C. (Wood pulp agent.)

Aktiebolaget Cubic, Stockholm. (Timber and general agents.)

Klintman & Norman, Malmö. (Smoking requisites and gentlemen's outfitters.)

A. T. Kahn & Son, Stockholm. (Oilcloth, linoleum and waxcloth merchants.)

P. Em. Lithander & Co.'s Handels & Industri A.B., Göteborg. (Textile merchants.)

H. I. Heyman & Co., Göteborg. (Textile merchants.)

Göteborgs Linoleum-Magasin, Göteborg. (Linoleum and oilcloth merchants.)

Aktiebolaget P. Herzog & Söner, Stockholm. (Bookbinders, publishers, manufacturers of accountants' books and albums.)

Göteborgs Tapetfabrik, Göteborg. (Wallpaper manufacturers.)

A. Johnson & Co. (London), Ltd., London, E.C. (Shipping agents and merchants.)

J. W. Cumming & Sons, Dublin. (Algae products and sizing materials.)

Everett, Clear & Hayward, London, W.C. (Woollen merchants.)

Londarco, Ltd., London, E.C. (Timber merchants.)

A. W. Gregory, London, E.C. (General hardware agent and merchant.)

*From January 1st, 1917:—*

Ernst Hagberg, Stockholm. (Colonial produce, cattle food and corn agent.)

Ovadia Haber, London, E.C. (Manager, Import and Export Department, E. Gihl & Co., Ltd.)

### Retirement of Council Members.

The four vacancies to be announced at the next annual General Meeting arise as follows: By the definite retirement of Mr. J. O. Böving; by retirement, in rotation, of Messrs. J. A. Nordberg and B. de Maré (both re-elected in 1912); and by retirement, by lot, of Mr. C. Svedberg, re-elected in 1913. Messrs. Nordberg, de Maré and Svedberg offer themselves for re-election.

### Secretaryship of the Chamber.

Mr. Louis Zettersten, who has been Secretary of the Chamber since February 1st, 1907, has tendered his resignation, which the Council has accepted with much regret. It will take effect from June 30th next. Mr. Zettersten has accepted an appointment with a leading industrial company in Stockholm.



TRADE ENQUIRIES will be found on  
page II.



## Important British Chartering and Shipping Regulations Issued.

**A**N Order in Council was issued on the 10th January, 1917, whereby the following regulation is to be inserted after regulation 39C of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914:—

“39D. A person shall not, without permission in writing from the Board of Trade, directly or indirectly, and whether on his own behalf or on behalf of or in conjunction with any other person, enter into or offer to enter into any agreement, or any negotiations with a view to an agreement—

(a) for the charter (whether by time or voyage) of any ship, which is not a British ship, or otherwise for the use of any such ship for the carriage of goods exceeding one thousand tons in weight to or from any port in His Majesty's dominions or in the territory of any of His Majesty's allies; or

(b) for the purchase of any goods exceeding one thousand tons in weight from abroad on terms which include freight as well as cost.

“If any person acts in contravention of this regulation, or if, where any permission of the Board of Trade has been granted under this regulation subject to any conditions, the person to whom it was granted fails to comply with any such condition, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

“This regulation shall have effect as from the twelfth day of January, nineteen hundred and seventeen.”



## Personal & Business Notices.

### Swedish Commercial Delegation.

The Swedish delegates who travelled to Sweden for the Christmas holidays returned to London on the 10th inst., to continue the negotiations with the British Government.

Two more experts have arrived in London to assist the Delegation, viz.: Mr. Herluf Hansen (Malmö Läderfabrik) and Mr. Karl Lundberg, of Valdemarsvik.

### Swedish Consular Service.

The Swedish Minister for Foreign Affairs has established a Vice-Consulate at *Ardrossan and Troon*; Mr. Hugh Littlejohn, shipbroker, has been appointed Vice-Consul.

A Swedish Vice-Consulate has been established at *Boston*, Lincolnshire, with Mr. Rogers Read, shipbroker, as Vice-Consul.

It has been decided to establish a Swedish Vice-Consulate at *Regina*, Saskatchewan,

Western Canada. Mr. Albert Olsson has been appointed Vice-Consul.

We much regret to learn that Colonel Herbert Hughes, C.B., C.M.G., Swedish Vice-Consul in *Sheffield* died suddenly in the Temple, London, on the 16th inst. Colonel Hughes was only appointed to the Consularship on June 8th, 1915, and had thus been but for a short period a member of the Swedish consular service, but long before his appointment he had had intimate connections with Sweden, in proof of which he held the unusual distinction for a non-Swede of Commander of the Royal Sword Order, Second Class. He was a director of Messrs. Samuel Jessop & Co., of Sheffield, and other leading firms, and among the high distinctions conferred on him was the election to the office of Lord Mayor of Sheffield, and to the presidency of the Sheffield Chamber of Commerce, which he held for three years; for a long period he was law clerk to the Cutlers Company, and in this capacity became well known in commercial circles, not only throughout the United Kingdom, but abroad. He was one of the leading figures at the meetings of the Associated Chambers of Commerce, and he sat on many Government committees. He was for some time Colonel commanding the 3rd West Riding Infantry Brigade T.F. Colonel Hughes was well known in Sweden, where he had many friends.

### Nydvqvist & Holm, Trollhättan.

In accordance with a decision made last month, this large concern has been converted into a limited company, with a minimum capital of 6,000,000 kronor and a maximum capital of 18,000,000 kronor. Mr. Herman Nydvqvist, C.E., is the founder of the new company, and his co-directors are Messrs. Ljungman, Pegelow, Rubow and Wingquist.

### Fogelfors Bruk.

We are informed by Fogelfors Bruk that this business has been converted into a limited company, with the style of Aktiebolaget Fogelfors Bruk. Messrs. J. M. and Th. Ekströmer will sign for the company. There will be no alteration in policy or activity.

### John R. Rettig Aktiebolag, Stockholm.

The offices of this company are now at 3, Norrmalmstorg, Stockholm.

### Lavéns Kolimport Aktiebolag, Stockholm.

We are informed that the above company has received an appointment from His Majesty The King of Sweden, dated November 30th last.



**A. V. Holm.**

We are informed Mr. A. V. Holm converted his firm into a limited company, under the style A. V. Holm Aktiebolag, on the 1st inst.

**Skönviks Aktiebolag.**

According to a Sundsvall paper, the Skönvik Co. will erect a mill in 1917 for manufacturing newspaper at Matfors. It is estimated that the mill will be ready this autumn, and the estimated annual output is 15,000 tons.

**Stockholm Chamber of Commerce.**

At the ordinary December meeting of the Council it was announced that the newly-established association for the promotion of the Stockholm Chamber would shortly be constituted. It may be mentioned that Chambers of Commerce in Sweden, excepting the Stockholm and Göteborg Chambers, are organised differently from those in the United Kingdom and other countries. In Sweden the "Chamber of Commerce" means the Council of the Chamber, and the "Association for the promotion of the Chamber" means the ordinary members. The organisation of the Stockholm Chamber will now be identical with that of other Chambers in Sweden, excepting the Göteborg Chamber, whose constitution is very old. At the December meeting of the Stockholm Chamber the President, Mr. O. Söderberg, occupied the chair for the last time before taking up his new position at Falun. The Vice-President, Dr. Grönwall, expressed the Chamber's deep gratitude to Mr. Söderberg for the services he had rendered.

Mr. Conrad Carleson, Managing Director of Aktiebolaget P. A. Norstedt & Söner (printers and publishers), has been elected to succeed Mr. Söderberg. The number of Vice-Presidents has been increased from one to three, the following gentlemen having been elected: Dr. Fr. Grönwall, Mr. John Josephson, and Mr. J. W. Broman.

**Swedish Chamber of Commerce for France.**

A brochure on the constitution and work of this Chamber has just been issued. It contains statistical details of Franco-British; a map of the direct trade route from Le Havre to Sweden, and its continuation to Russia appears as a supplement. The Council is as follows: John Ljunggren (President), Axel Hallin (First Vice-President), Ernst Olson (Second Vice-President), G. Schönmeyr (Honorary Secretary), G. A. de Kullberg (Treasurer), Baron C. Fr. Bennet, A. de Edeltelt, Axel Egnell, G. Hörlin, A. H. Nordin, R. Nordling, and Fr. Vasseur.

Mr. Arvid Lagerman is Secretary, and the offices are at 17, Rue de Surene, Paris (VIII).

**Swedish Chamber of Commerce for the U.S.A.**

This Chamber's sphere of activity was extended recently, and systematic connections with various States was effected by Mr. John Lokrantz, the Chamber's General Manager, who visited the greater part of the country. Divisional Secretaries have been appointed at Chicago, St. Paul-Minneapolis, Seattle, San Francisco and New York, and District Representatives have been appointed in a number of towns.

**Swedish Decorations.**

His Majesty the King of Sweden conferred a number of decorations in December last, including the following: *Commander of the North Star (First Class)*, Mr. Th. W. Nordenfelt, whose business activity in this country is well remembered; *Knight of the North Star*, Mr. J. Nachmanson; *Commander of the Vasa Order (Second Class)*, Mr. S. G. Wingquist, a director of Aktiebolaget Svenska Kullagerfabriken; *Commander of the Vasa Order (First Class)*, Messrs. P. O. Wigelius, Göteborg, and O. S. S. Balle, Stockholm, Members of the Chamber.

**Birmingham Chamber of Commerce.**

This Chamber recently took possession of a large block of buildings in Birmingham for its headquarters. This block has hitherto been occupied by the Colonnade Hotel. The Birmingham Chamber is the first Chamber in the United Kingdom to secure its own premises by purchase. The need for extension has long been felt, the membership now approaching 3,000.

**Mr. A. T. Sherring.**

Several Stockholm and Göteborg captains, together with a few London friends, have presented Mr. A. T. Sherring, Secretary of The British and Northern Shipping Agency, Ltd., London, with a handsome solid silver tea and coffee service, as a New Year's gift, in recognition of his valuable services, particularly since the outbreak of war.

**Visitors to the Chamber.**

Among recent visitors to the Chamber were the following: Mr. Axel Calvert (Calvert & Co.), Göteborg; the Rev. J. Lindskog, of Brännkyrka, Stockholm (formerly Swedish Pastor in London); Mr. John E. Johnson, Swedish Consul in Johannesburg, S.A.; and Mr. Karl Lundberg, Valdemarsvik.



## Sveriges Handel på Mauritius.

**A**FVEN i år har Handelskammaren haft för månen att från the Hon. Edward C. Fraser, Sveriges konsul i Port Louis, emottaga ett exemplar af "The Blue Book for the Colony of Mauritius, 1915."

Den i boken inrymda handelsstatistiken visar, att Sveriges export på denna brittiska koloni också under 1915 gjorde ett betydande uppsving, och ökningen var, jämfördt med 1914, icke mindre än 143 6/10 %. Om man undantager det brittiska moderlandet och dess kolonier, har Sverige nu eröfrat andra platsen (efter Frankrike) bland Europas stater med en totalexport af 180,953 Rupees (1 Rupee = Kr. 1-18) mot 74,282 Rupees 1914.

I förhållande till öns behof är denna siffra emellertid mycket obetydlig, då den totala importen belöpte sig på 48,063,625 Rupees. Häraf koms icke mindre än 39,363,330 Rupees på det brittiska rikets olika delar, medan öfriga länder bidrogo med sammanlagdt 8,700,295 Rupees, och af denna summa utgjorde Sveriges andel endast 2,08% (1,18% 1914). Tages därtill i betraktande, att så godt som hela ökningen kom på *en* artikel, nämligen tändstickor (176,595 Rupees 1915 mot 73,124 Rupees 1914) samt att flere svenska standardartiklar tagas från länder, med hvilka Sverige borde kunna framgångsrikt konkurrera, synes resultatet icke fullt tillfredsställande. Vi vilja i detta sammanhang också nämna, att huru god Sveriges absoluta frammarsch i tändstickor än varit, har dock Japan gjort relativt större framsteg, och dess kontribut stiger till icke mindre än 51,809 Rupees.

De artiklar, utom tändstickor, med hvilka Sverige bidragit, äro:

*Spik, ogalvaniserade*, 1,252 Rupees; totalimport 42,921 Rupees (Norge 1,056, Spanien 1,700);

*Järnmanufaktur* 2,494 Rupees; totalimport 623,400 Rupees (Norge 1,114, Schweiz 1,204);

*Apoteksvaror* 125 Rupees;

*Omslagspapper* 258 Rupees; totalimport 38,313 Rupees;

*Skriftpapper* 78 Rupees; totalimport 154,098;

*Papper, ospecificerad*, 20 Rupees; totalimport 29,842;

*Lampor och tillbehör* 131 Rupees; totalimport 6,057 Rupees.

Bland importerade artiklar vilja vi i öfrigt framhålla: Öl 85,317 Rupees (däraf från Danmark 24,048 Rupees), Smör 49,819 (Danmark 46,166), Ost 44,955 (Holland 23,872), Mjök, kondenserad, 18,884 (Holland 369, Schweiz 9,813), Margarin 50,148 (Holland 41,876), Konditorivaror 232,361, Spirituösa drycker 271,145, Trä och timmer 501,647 (Norge, timmer af olika slag, 58,398), Tillverkningar af trä och timmer 257,614, Järn och stål samt tillverkningar däraf 1,092,859,

Maskiner (jordbruks-, pumpar o.s.v.) 2,893,083, Garn och textiltillverkningar 4,436,173, Kemi-kalier, droger och färger m.m. 3,351,639, Natriumnitrat 220,947, Calciumfosfat 85,710, Fröer (trädgårds- och andra) 28,774, Stearin- och vaxljus 62,785, Cement 234,933 (Danmark 6,938), Parfymer 165,057.

Jämfördt med 1914 visade importen en ökning af Rupees 10,103,686, medan exporten minskades med Rupees 3,745,773 — från 59,965,797 till 56,220,024 Rupees. Den hufvudsakliga produktionsartikeln är socker, hvaraf under 1915 utfördes för 54,105,494 Rupees, och förekom icke någon export från Mauritius till Sverige.



## Swedish Proclamations.

### Repeal of the Swedish Import Duty on Butter and Butter Substitutes.

On the request of the Swedish Food Commission, a Royal Ordinance, dated the 10th inst., has been issued, repealing the import duty on butter and butter substitutes until further notice.

### Regulations for the Control of, and Trading in, Gold and Silver.

A Royal Ordinance was issued on the 3rd November, 1916, containing certain amendments to the regulations for the control of, and trading in, gold and silver articles. (G/3A/17.)

### Foreigners' Registration in Sweden.

According to a Royal Ordinance issued on the 30th December, 1916, the Royal Ordinance of the 17th December, 1915, *re* liability of foreigners to report in certain cases on arrival in Sweden, shall remain in force until further notice. (G/3C/17.)



**Trade During and After the War.**—The London Chamber of Commerce has issued the Third Report of the Special Committee of Trade during and after the War adopted at a special meeting of the Council on the 20th December, 1916. This Report deals with commercial and industrial organisation generally, commercial and industrial policy, treatment of enemy shipping, finance and insurance, and includes several appendices containing resolutions and recommendations adopted by commercial associations, conferences, etc.

**New English £1 Notes.**—On the 22nd January new £1 currency notes will be issued. The new notes are of the same size as those now in use, but the paper on which they are printed is a white bank notepaper of considerably stronger texture than that of the present issue. The new notes are printed in several colours, and are of an artistic design. On the back of the note is a representation of the Houses of Parliament printed in brown ink.



## British Proclamations Relating to Trade, etc.

**Note.**—In quoting below the more important orders and regulations issued by the British Government, we invite any Member desiring further information to write to the Secretary of the Chamber, mentioning the particular measure on which he desires fuller information, and quoting the *Board of Trade Journal* indicated.

### Goods Prohibited for Exportation from the United Kingdom.

A large number of additions to and amendments in the list of goods prohibited for exportation from the United Kingdom have been made by Orders in Council dated December 12th and 19th, 1916, full particulars of which are given in the *Board of Trade Journals* dated December 14th and 21st respectively.

#### Prohibited Imports.

By Royal Proclamation dated Buckingham Palace, December 22nd, 1916, the following goods are prohibited for importation into the United Kingdom :—

Automatic machines for the retail sale of any article.

Military rifles and carbines.

Miniature and cadet rifles and carbines.

Revolvers and pistols.

By the same Proclamation the prohibition on *Cotton Hosiery* is REMOVED.

Rulings and Decisions respecting goods prohibited for importation have recently appeared in the *Board of Trade Journals* dated October 19th, November 23rd, and December 14th, 1916.

#### Imports of Paper and Paper-making Materials.

The following Regulations have been issued as to licences for imports of the above on and after March 1st, 1917.

1. Under the provisions of the Proclamation of His Majesty the King, dated February 15th, 1916, no paper or paper-making materials may be imported into the United Kingdom by any persons other than those who are licensed by the Commission, or by an agent acting on behalf of a person so licensed.

2. Licences may be granted to paper-makers to import during the 12 months commencing March 1st, 1917, five-sixths of the weight of materials which they imported in the previous year on other than special extra licences. Licences may also be granted in exceptional cases to dealers in paper-making materials at the discretion of the Commission.

3. Licences may be granted to importers of paper to import during the 12 months commencing March 1st, 1917, five-sixths of the weight of paper which they imported in the previous year on other than special extra licences.

4. Where a person imported a smaller quantity of paper or paper-making materials in the previous year than the Regulation two-thirds of his importation in 1914 and reduced the stock which he held on March 1st, 1916, the Commission will consider an application that his licences for year commencing March 1st, 1917, should be granted on his 1914 basis. Such an application must be made before March 1st, 1917, and the Commission will require to be satisfied that any licences granted to him for paper or paper-making materials which he did not import were not used by or on behalf of any other person.

5. The "previous year" is the 12 months March 1st, 1916, to February 28th, 1917.

6. Licences will be granted subject to the condition that the licences comply with the regulations and requirements of the Commission as to the distribution of the materials and paper imported and of the paper made from the imported materials.

7. The licences issued will be subject to withdrawal by the Commission at any time.

8. Applications must be made to the Commission for a licence to import paper or paper-making materials before the desired imports reach this country. Risk of inconvenience and loss will be avoided if the applications are made before the goods are ordered. The application for the first licence desired by any person must be accompanied by a statutory declaration made on a form which will be supplied on application to the Commission.

9. The importer is the person who has bought or ordered the paper or paper-making materials which it is desired to import, directly from a person out of the United Kingdom, or through an agent here of such person.

10. Licences will not be granted to agents unless the paper or paper-making materials they desire to import are to be imported by them on their own account as dealers.

\* \* \*

21. For the purposes of these regulations, the word "paper" includes all kinds of paper and cardboard, including strawboard, pasteboard and mill pulp board, and manufactures of paper and cardboard, such as printed forms, paper for writing with printed headings, calendars, showcards, posters, labels, colour and lithographic printing other than in book form, and catalogues and price lists printed for persons in the United Kingdom, and all periodical publications exceeding 16 pages in length imported otherwise than in single copies through the post.

22. The word "person" includes any firm, company, or corporation.



Forms of application for licence may be obtained from the Secretary of the Commission.

Royal Commission on Paper,  
Central House,  
Kingsway, London, W.C.  
December 20th, 1916.

### Contraband of War.

By Royal Proclamation dated Buckingham Palace, December 29th, 1916, the following articles have been declared *absolute* contraband of war:—

Oxalic acid and oxalates.  
Formic acid and formates.  
Phenates.  
Metallic sulphites and thiosulphates.  
Soda lime, and bleaching powder.  
Platinum, osmium, ruthenium, rhodium, palladium, iridium, and the alloys and compounds of these metals.  
Strontium salts and compounds thereof.  
Sulphate of barium (barytes).  
Bone black.

Sundry amendments as to goods formerly declared contraband are also made.

### Restrictions on Trading in and Manufacture of certain goods.

The Minister of Munitions, under date December 8th, has forbidden the sale or purchase of **copper** of any class situated outside the United Kingdom (except for the purpose of carrying out a written contract prior to that date) unless a special permit is obtained from the Director of Materials, Armament Buildings, Whitehall Place, London, S.W.

The Minister of Munitions has also prohibited, except under certain specified conditions, the manufacture and erection of *motor engines* and *vehicles*.

An Agricultural Machinery branch has been set up in conjunction with the Board of Agriculture and the Food Controller to deal with the control of the manufacture of *agricultural machinery and implements*, it being intended to class the manufacture of all such machinery as munitions work.

The manufacture of *chemical and medical glass, glass tubings and rods* is forbidden unless the purpose for which the glass is required has been approved. The purchase and sale of such glass outside the United Kingdom is also forbidden without special permission. Applications in reference to this Order should be made to the Director of Optical and Glassware Munitions, Ministry of Munitions of War, 117, Piccadilly, London, W.

In connection with the purchase and sale of the *Australian and New Zealand wool clips*, Lieut.-Col. Vernon Willey has been appointed Controller of Wool Supplies. An advisory panel has been constituted, from which Sub-committees will be appointed to deal with sundry questions as to the purchase and distribution.

### Enemy Firms in the United Kingdom Wound Up.

Additions to the consolidated list of enemy businesses in the United Kingdom ordered to be

wound up appear in the *Board of Trade Journals* dated December 14th, 21st, and 28th, 1916, and January 4th and 11th, 1917, making the total of such firms wound up 398.

### Trading with the Enemy (Neutral Countries) Proclamation.

Referring to notices in previous issues regarding firms in neutral countries, with whom trading is prohibited, certain alterations have been effected according to an Order in Council dated December 8th, 1916, whereby a number of additions were made (including three firms in Sweden), beside sundry removals and variations. Further additions and variations were made by an Order in Council dated 22nd December, 1916, but no firms in Sweden were included. A further list was published by Order in Council dated 5th January 1917, when one firm in Sweden was removed.

### New South African Patents and Trade Marks Law.

Referring to a notice under the above heading in our June JOURNAL, the Chamber has received through the courtesy of Mr. Hjalmar Rosenlund, Swedish Consul-General in Cape Town, South Africa, a cutting from the "Union of South Africa, Government Gazette Extraordinary," dated the 12th December, 1916, to the effect that the New South African Patents and Trade Marks Law, issued on the 15th of April 1916, came into force on the 1st of January this year.



## Timber Market Reports, 1916.

MESSRS. FOY, MORGAN & CO'S Annual Wood Report for 1916 gives the following statistics of wood goods imported into the United Kingdom for last year:—

Sawn and Planed:—	Loads.	£
Russia .. .. .	637,668	4,601,921
Sweden .. .. .	1,530,767	10,875,733
Norway .. .. .	430,212	3,302,878
United States .. .. .	257,722	2,527,063
Canada .. .. .	801,292	6,243,588
Other Countries .. .. .	28,626	197,260
Sleepers .. .. .	226,549	1,317,225
	3,912,836	£29,065,668
Hewn and Pitprops .. .. .	2,234,850	£9,159,751
Staves, Mahogany, etc. .. .. .	171,186	£1,974,050
Grand Total .. .. .	6,318,872	£40,199,469

The corresponding total importation for 1915 aggregated 7,665,524 loads, and this again was a decrease on the 1914 figures, which also showed a large decrease on the 1913 figures. On the other hand the value of the imported wood during 1916 is higher than during any previous year, owing to the enhanced prices now obtainable for timber.

There is another significant point in regard to the 1916 statistics, namely, that Russian goods, which



in earlier years comprised about one-half of the importation, have now, owing to the war and transport difficulties, had to take a back seat, with about 16 per cent. of the total importation, whereas Scandinavian goods now account for half of the importation, Canada and the United States taking third place as of old. The average import cost per standard during 1916, according to Messrs. Foy, Morgan & Co., was £24 10s. 3d., compared with £15 11s. od. in 1915, £10 13s. od. in 1914, and £10 9s. 3d. in 1913. It will thus be seen that as compared with a normal year the average value has more than doubled.

The result of the past year's trading has proved to be highly successful—probably more so than was the case even in the previous year—and this has been achieved in spite of the greater difficulties against which merchants have had to contend. Whereas business throughout 1915 was conducted under the shelter of a steadily rising market, last year's trading has disclosed many pitfalls for the unwary. Market prices as well as freights fluctuated seriously at times, the exchange playing unexpected pranks, thereby falsifying estimates as to cost, while the unusual conditions of charter imposed by shipowners introduced the constant threat of demurrage. The abnormal condition of trade is seen in its results; profit and loss have been respectively on a larger scale and the customary trade with narrow margins has disappeared. The past year may be divided for convenience of retrospect into three equal parts. During the first four months business continued profitable and active, thus prolonging the satisfactory condition of trade characteristic of the previous year. The second period, May to August, witnessed a fall in prices more rapid even than the previous rise, the difference between the highest and lowest prices reaching £7 to £8 per standard. This reaction was simply the result of the curtailment of Government orders and shows how highly sensitive a market becomes as soon as prices pass much beyond the limits of ordinary experience. So largely is the market dependent on war work that it is to be feared any cessation of Government orders in future will similarly precipitate a slump in prices, which therefore is likely to be the first although not the enduring effect of any serious approach to peace.

Messrs. Churchill & Sim's 'Wood Circular contains the following remarks in regard to the Swedish timber trade:—

"The course of Swedish business during 1916 has been more than usually eventful. The early part of the year was marked by an almost complete deadlock between shippers and buyers in respect to the terms on which business should be arranged, and at open water a very small proportion of the early available stock had been placed to this country. About this time, however, shippers modified their conditions of sale and agreed to buyers' stipulations in regard to payment upon

delivery. The immediate effect was seen in a considerable volume of business being closed, but the desire to sell was greater than the disposition to buy, and during May and June the market developed very pronounced weakness. At the same time, the requirements of wood for war purposes were, for reasons not easily discernible, considerably curtailed, and this not only had the effect of accentuating the market weakness, but was largely responsible for the heavy fall in Baltic freights which took place in the middle of the summer, when steamers were fixed at not much more than one-third of the highest rate paid earlier in the year. The consequence was that in July the market position looked extremely unsatisfactory. Stocks were on the heavy side and the demand disappointing, and fresh supplies, owing to the lower freights, were obtainable at much below the cost of what had already been shipped. At this juncture, despite the critical appearance of the situation, shippers, with some exceptions, maintained a firm attitude, being convinced that sooner or later in the year their stocks would be wanted. This wider view of the outlook was fully justified by subsequent events, as by the end of August there were numerous indications of a decided change in the situation, and considerable sales were again effected, resulting at once in a rapid recovery of the freight market and a strengthening of the f.o.b. values of all Baltic wood. From that period until the end of the season the market showed constantly increasing firmness, and the year closes with every prospect of the supplies being none too plentiful for the demand, which, with the continuance of the war, is bound to be heavy. The unsold stock carried over this year in Sweden is smaller than for many years past, a factor which will have an important bearing on prices for the spring of 1917.

"Practically the whole year's business was again arranged on the basis of the exchange of normal times (18.20 kronor to £1 Stg.) being guaranteed by buyers. The fluctuation of the exchange was not so severe as in the previous year, and the later months showed not only a considerable improvement in the rate, but a much greater steadiness than had been manifest earlier. In December however the rates again fell away and close with a weaker tendency."



## **Modin & Co., London.**

**W**E have received a circular, dated the 1st inst., from Messrs. Modin & Co., of 34, Old Broad Street, London, E.C., timber agents, to the effect that on that date they took into partnership Mr. K. E. Friman, who has for some years past taken a responsible share in the management of their business.



## Production of Sulphite Spirit in Sweden.

**F**ABRIKSAKTIEBOLAGET Sulfitsprit has erected a factory at Göta, near the Lilla Edet, not far from Göteborg, and this factory was started at the end of last year. It will obtain its raw material from the Göta Sulfit Cellulosafabrik in the form of sulphite lye, which will be treated according to the invention of Mr. Gösta Ekström. The estimated annual production will be from 1,000,000 to 1,250,000 litres of spirit.

With the completion of this factory Sweden obtains her fourth sulphite spirit factory. On May 24th, 1909, the first experimental factory was inaugurated at Skutskär, and, being successful, was extended in the following year. In 1911 a second factory, also belonging to the Stora Kopparbergs Bergslags Aktiebolag, was ready at Kvarnsveden, and a third factory was also completed that year at Bergvik. These three factories have an aggregate annual production of about 5,200,000 litres (50 per cent spirit). The Göta factory is thus, as stated, the fourth, and a fifth will shortly be erected by the Uddeholm Company at Skogshall.

Aktiebolaget Ethyl, patentees of Mr. Ekström's sulphite spirit methods and patents, have lately granted permission for the erection of sulphite spirit factories in the United States, Switzerland, and Germany.



## Silver Market, 1916.

**M**ESSRS. MOCATTA & GOLDSMID, of 7, Throgmorton Avenue, London, E.C., report on the silver market during the past year as follows:—

The silver market during the past year has been one of unusual interest, inasmuch as we have to go back to the year 1890 to find such wide fluctuations in the price. In that year, owing to serious financial panics in London and New York, the range was 11d., the highest and lowest quotations being 54<sup>3</sup>/<sub>8</sub>d. and 43<sup>3</sup>/<sub>8</sub>d., respectively; and this year, whilst the level of prices has been decidedly lower, the range has been 10<sup>7</sup>/<sub>16</sub>d., the highest and lowest being 37<sup>1</sup>/<sub>8</sub>d. and 26<sup>11</sup>/<sub>16</sub>d. respectively, as shewn in the table below. The present year, however, is especially remarkable, as the maximum fluctuations were recorded in the first four months and three days, after which there was a fall of 8<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. and a subsequent recovery in the last half of the year of 8<sup>3</sup>/<sub>8</sub>d.

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Highest quotation .. ..	37 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	27 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	27 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
Lowest .. ..	26 <sup>11</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	22 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	22 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
Range of prices .. ..	10 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	4 <sup>15</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	5 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
Average price .. ..	31 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	23 <sup>11</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	25 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>16</sub>

In our last annual circular we stated that the principal feature of the year 1915 had been the abnormal purchases for the Royal Mint, which amounted to nearly £3,000,000. During 1916 this amount was exceeded by about £500,000, but these purchases appear almost insignificant in comparison to the amounts bought by the Indian Government since they entered the market in

the middle of February. France has bought nearly £2,000,000 as compared with £1,100,000 in 1915, and Russia, although the shipments from this country have been small, has undoubtedly taken considerable amounts, as they made important purchases in China early in the year, much of which they had coined in Japan.

The Indian Bazaars, in spite of the greatly reduced amount of gold available, and notwithstanding the general prosperity of India, have during the greater part of the year been very inactive, the total imports to Bombay on their account being less than one million sterling. High rates for insurance, also the uncertainty and frequent delays in the transmission of cables, are no doubt, to a certain extent the cause of this, but the speculative element in Bombay has been reluctant to believe in the high prices, and it seems probable that India's large profits have been hoarded chiefly in the form of rupees, from which there is no risk or depreciation in value, instead of in silver bars, and this may to some extent account for the phenomenal demand for rupees which has recently been witnessed.

Owing to the prosperity of the North American Continent and the war profits made in this country, the demand for the Arts has undoubtedly been above the normal, and this, with the large requirements for coinage already referred to, caused an offtake of silver far in excess of the world's production for the year. It is, therefore, interesting to review what stocks have been available to draw upon.

The most important supply of this kind has been from China, where the stock at the beginning of the year was about 62,000,000 ozs.; this was at one time reduced to about 20,000,000 ozs., though it has since slightly increased, owing to recent arrivals from San Francisco.

Some vague prophecy as to the future is generally expected from the writers of bullion circulars, but, as showing the value of such forecasts, it is worth noting that, although a year ago there was a unanimity of opinion in favour of higher prices, they have eventuated from causes very different to those on which anticipations of higher prices were based. The demands for European coinage due to the war have not developed to the extent that the keenest observers, both in this country and America, thought probable; while no expert predicted the large purchases for the Indian Government which set in within two months of the beginning of the year. There seems a probability of the coinage demand again exceeding the available production during the coming year, and the prospects certainly appear rosy, but how far these demands may be met from China, owing to the considerations mentioned above, in spite of their greatly reduced visible stock, is a matter of uncertainty, and apart from the stimulus to production there may be other forces, whose effect is not yet discernible, tending to increase the supply should silver remain in the neighbourhood of three shillings an ounce. Moreover, a bad Monsoon in India would, probably, check the demand materially, in which case, the close of the year might find silver considerably cheaper than it is now.



**For MONEY MATTERS**

see page 22.



**Members** are invited to keep in close touch with the Chamber, and avail themselves of its services.

## Trade Enquiries.

(Circular No. 271.)

**Medlemmar** uppmanas att alltid hänvända sig till Handelskammaren, när tillfälle yppar sig, och använda sig av dess tjänster.

**NOTE.**—On receipt of a written application, stating Reference Number, full particulars of names and addresses are given to Members and Non-Members in reference to enquiries marked with an asterisk, which denotes that the enquirer is a Member of the Chamber. Particulars of enquiries not marked with an asterisk are given to Members only.

### BRITISH ARTICLES WANTED.

- \*Asbestos Fibre, best. (A/13/17.)
- \*Benzoic Acid. (A/1706/16.)
- \*Boric Acid. (A/1607/16.)
- Braces. (A/1660/16.)
- Caustic Soda. (A/24/17.)
- Cement (Keene's). (A/16/17.)
- Chemicals. (A/14/17.)
- Chloride of Lime. (A/25/17.)
- Cork Carpets. (A/1657/16.)
- \*Felt Hats (Ladies). (A/19/17.)
- Gloves, Cotton. (A/1652/16.)
- Gum Arabic. (A/32/17.)
- Gum Lac. (A/31/17.)
- Laces. (A/1661/16.)
- \*Lactic Acid. (A/1704/16.)
- Linen Thread for Book-binding Machines. (A/12/17.)
- Litharge. (A/30/17.)
- \*Machinery for Cutting Typewriter Ribbons. (A/20/17.)
- \*Machines for Filtering Photographic Emulsion, second-hand. (A/1654/16.)
- Minium. (A/29/17.)
- \*Muriatic Acid. (A/1701/16.)
- \*Nitric Acid. (A/1703/16.)
- Oil Cloth. (A/1656/16.)
- Oxalic Acid. (A/27/17.)
- \*Photo Plate Coating Machinery, second-hand. (A/1653/16.)
- Raincoats, Rubber. (A/1658/16.)
- Sal Ammoniac. (A/28/17.)
- Scissors. (A/1662/16.)
- Shirting, Percal. (A/1659/16.)
- Socks and Stockings. (A/1655/16.)
- \*Straw Hats (Ladies'). (A/18/17.)
- \*Sulphuric Acid. (A/1702/16.)
- \*Wolframic Acid. (A/1705/16.)

### SWEDISH ARTICLES OFFERED.

- \*Birch Bark. (A/22/17.)
- \*Double Wire Pulleys. (A/40/17.)
- \*Epsom Salt. (A/1700/16.)
- Instrument Cabinets, aseptic.—Enquiry for buyers has been received through The General Export Association of Sweden. (A/1708/16.)
- Instrument Tables, aseptic.—Enquiry for buyers has been received through The General Export Association of Sweden. (A/1709/16.)
- \*Woodwool. (A/21/17.)

### ENGELSKA ARTIKLAR OFFERERADE TILL SVERIGE.

Automatiska Maskiner för Borstillverkning. (A/1699/16.)  
\*Irländsk Mossa. (A/843/16.)

### SVENSKA ARTIKLAR ÖNSKADE FÖR STORBRITANNIEN OCH IRLAND.

- Fluss. (A/3/17.)
- \*Glascylindrar, graderade, försedda med propp. (A/7/17.)
- \*Glasrör. (A/10/17.)
- \*Isolatorer för elektriskt ljus. (A/39/17.)
- Kiseljärn. (A/1/17.)
- Omslagspapper, vitt. (A/37/17.)
- Papper : Fiume papper, 5, 6, och 7 kg.  
Assetinado papper AA och BB, 18, 24, 30, 40, och 50 kg.  
Vit Cartao (Papp), 50 och 70 kg. (A/36/17.)
- \*Sågblad. (A/23/17.)
- \*Skiljetrattar av glas med propp och kran. (A/8/17.)
- Tackjärn. (A/1713/16.)
- \*Termometrar för verkstäder. (A/9/17.)
- \*Trämasepapp, brun, glaserad eller oglaserad, storlek, 70 × 100 cm., huggna eller ohuggna kanter, 15 till 120 skivor per 25 kg., exportförpackade i balar på 250 kg. att levereras fob svensk hamn. Leverans av 500 till 1,000 ton önskas före utgången av juni 1917. (A/1712/16.)
- Tryckknappar. (A/6/17.)
- Zinkaska. (A/2/17.)
- Zinkslagg. (A/4/17.)

### SVENSKA ARTIKLAR ÖNSKADE FÖR SYDAMERIKA.

- Galvaniserat Järn. (A/45/17.)
- Järntråd, rund. (A/46/17.)
- Järntråd, oval. (A/47/17.)
- Bandjärn. (A/48/17.)



**For AGENCY ADVERTISEMENTS**

see next page.



**AGENCY, ETC., ADVERTISEMENTS.**

*Enquiries for AGENTS and AGENCIES are only published in the JOURNAL as advertisements at a charge of 3s. 6d. per inch, single column. This charge is made to members as well as non-members. Replies can be addressed c/o The Chamber, and are forwarded against payment of postage.*

*SINGLE LINE advertisements will be accepted at 5s. for six consecutive insertions.*

**BRITISH AGENCIES WANTED.**

A Swedish gentleman, educated at Cape Colony, and at present established in Gothenburg, desires to represent first-class English houses as commission and buying agent for Sweden.—Reply in the first instance to "A. H. J." (B/648/16), c/o Swedish Chamber of Commerce, 5, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C. (A)

AGENCY wanted for Sweden in fine ENGLISH TEXTILE GOODS by old, well-introduced, first-class agent in Malmö, either for a manufacturer or a first-class export house in a position to meet competition. Already introduced firm preferred. Stock in commission if desired. Only a first-class firm will be taken into consideration. First-class references at disposal.—Reply to "Textile Agency" (B/665/17), c/o Swedish Chamber of Commerce, 5, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.

**IVAR LUNDBERG,**  
**NORRKÖPING, SWEDEN.**  
 Established 1878.  
 General Commission Agent.  
**OPEN FOR ALL AGENCIES.** (F)

**General Commission Agent.**

**CARL SÖDERLING,**  
**MALMÖ, Sweden.**  
**OPEN FOR ALL AGENCIES.** (D)

**Finland and Russia.**

JOHN R. RETTIG & Co., A.B. Norrmalmstorg, Stockholm, Sweden, are in a position to introduce British Articles in the above markets.

**THE NORTH CORNWALL  
 CHINA CLAY CO., LTD.,**  
 St. Breward, Bodmin, Cornwall.  
**LARGEST CHINA CLAY SETT IN THE WORLD**  
 (I) **WALTER SESSIONS, Managing Director.**

**SWEDISH AGENCIES WANTED.**

**SWEDISH WOOD PULP AGENCY.**

Advertiser, calling on principal users in the United Kingdom, desires sole or part representation of really good makers or brokers; commission terms; highest references.—Address, in the first instance, "Wood Pulp Agency" (B/651/16), c/o Swedish Chamber of Commerce, 5, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.

**SWEDISH AGENCIES WANTED FOR AUSTRALIA.**

Swedish Agencies accepted, or arrangements made for the manufacture in Australia of such articles as can be manufactured there for less than cost of importation. Further information from BARTLETT & Co. Commercial Agents, Box 1227, G.P.O., Sydney, N.S.W. (B)

**SELLING AND BUYING AGENT IN SWEDEN.**

General Merchandise **H. ASKLUND** 11, Blasieholmstorg, Stockholm, Sweden.

**SWEDISH ARTICLES WANTED.**

**WALLPAPER.**

(Tapeter.)

We are buyers of Swedish wallpaper and invite quotations.

**McCREATH, TAYLOR & CO.,**  
 170, Hope Street, Glasgow. (A)

**T**RANSLATIONS.—An Office making a speciality of the translation of technical and commercial matters from and into SWEDISH (Norwegian and Danish) has been established in the City of London since 1900. Highest references. Address: H. G. WALTERSTORFF, 505, Mansion House Chambers, 11, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C. Telephone: 410 City. Telegrams: "Transducto, London." (L)

**Jute and Jute Goods Market Report.**

**M**ESSRS. LOW & BONAR, LTD. (Dundee), report, on the 25th inst., as follows:—  
 "Jute is steadily appreciating in value. The price of first marks for January-February shipment is £43 to £44 per ton.

"The full production of both Dundee and Calcutta continues to be taken up largely for Government requirements, and early delivery is almost impossible to obtain."



## A War-Time Journey to Sweden.

### Short Report of the Secretary's Visit to Stockholm and Göteborg.

*(Continued from December, 1916).*

#### Stockholm in War Time.

During my stay in Stockholm I paid a visit to the General Export Association, which will shortly move into new and very large offices in the old Nordiska Kompaniet establishment at Stureplan, which has been purchased by Mr. Consul-General A. Johnson. The Export Association will shortly publish, in a large edition, a monthly journal in the English language for distribution in the United Kingdom, British Colonies, the United States of America, South America, China, Japan, etc.

I also had the pleasure of meeting Mr. K. Nyström, Secretary of the Swedish Cellulose Association, and Mr. Th. A. Askergrén, Secretary of the Swedish Timber Export Association, who very kindly gave me some interesting information regarding the wood pulp and timber markets.

During my stay I found evidence everywhere of increased activity in the industrial world, and since the outbreak of the war Swedish works have taken up the manufacture of articles which they have not hitherto attempted. I heard that one article which has been much in demand, namely, press buttons, are now manufactured in Sweden by machinery invented by a Scandinavian and manufactured in Sweden.

I paid a visit to the G. A. Lindstedt Engineering Company's works, near Stockholm, where their "Galco" bolt and nut machinery is manufactured, and which is the only factory of this kind in Scandinavia. Sweden is undoubtedly beginning to realise her opportunity, but much of the enterprise is not boomed, but content to work without advertisement.

Thanks to the kindness of a member of the City Club, which is domiciled in the Grand Hotel, I had the pleasure of taking lunch there. This club, which, as its name implies, is chiefly patronised by merchants, has an outlook over the Norrström, with the Royal Palace, and this prospect must be one of the finest any club can boast of. To add to this, the comfort and real elegance of the apartments make it an ideal club, but strange to say it appears not to be well patronised, although the annual subscription is far from large, being only 150 kronor, if I remember rightly.

I have not been to Sweden since 1913, and the city has during these last three years changed to a very large extent. In the first place, one is struck with the numerous palatial buildings erected, not only in such central parts of the town as Gustaf Adolfstorg and Kungsträdgårdsgatan, but also in many outlying parts, of which the so-called "Diplomatic Town" along the shores of

Djurgårdsbrunns Bay must be one of the prettiest situations one can imagine for private houses. The luxury and comfort of modern Swedish homes compared with twenty or twenty-five years ago is most remarkable, and still more remarkable are the costliness and elegance exhibited in banks and large offices. There is, however, no offensive or vulgar taste displayed.

Stockholm is now as full as ever, and there is a scarcity of flats, those available commanding prices which would be considered high in London. The hotels and restaurants are more than full. On my arrival at the Grand Hotel about fifty travellers had to be turned away, and the story is the same at other hotels. Tables at the principal restaurants and hotels have to be booked in advance, and such places as the Café Royal and Operakällaren are congested from 5 p.m. to past midnight. When the early diners have finished, the late diners arrive, and these are followed by the supper parties. One should not, however, judge the conditions in a city or a country from hotel life, and I think that foreign newspaper correspondents having stayed a few days in Stockholm, chiefly seeing the gay life there, have gone away with a false impression. Conjunctions in the various markets have naturally assisted such staple industries as the timber, iron and steel, wood pulp, etc., and large sums of money are coming into the country; but the fact should not be lost sight of that the manufacturers have to contend with great difficulties in obtaining certain necessary raw material, such as coal, chemicals, etc., and even if they are able to obtain them, it is only at enormously increased prices. To this must be added the high cost of labour, high freight rates, and excess profit taxation, and thus profits which may look very large on paper may in reality not be of such enormous magnitude. Stockholm has at present a very large foreign population, most of whom have their offices in the pocket or in a hotel room, and it is well known that these foreigners have made large profits out of transactions in Sweden. At first they carried on their activities without paying a penny piece in taxation, but this is now altered. If it is true that certain industries—shipowners and merchants—have made good profits, it is equally true that the large middle class and the salaried population are suffering under the burdens of war owing to the enormously increased cost of living, and to say that Sweden as a whole is doing well, is, I venture to think, an exaggeration. It is not only that the food prices are excessive, but certain commodities cannot be obtained beyond very small and regulated quantities, as is the case in



regard to sugar, for which the Government has introduced sugar cards, allowing each household only the barest supply of this necessity. There is also a scarcity of butter. From enquiries made in all sorts of quarters it is evident that everybody in Sweden desires peace.

### Nordiska Kompaniet.

Among the newest business establishments is the Nordiska Kompaniet, the Harrods Stores of Stockholm, which I had an opportunity of inspecting from top to bottom under the guidance of Mr. Kidd, the English-born advertisement manager of the establishment. The keynote of the Nordiska Kompaniet is taste. The goods they sell are of first quality and tasteful, and the surroundings wherein they are sold are attractive. The directorate has been successful in obtaining the highest experts for every department, and a special study is made in decorating the various departments, with the most happy result. The photographic studio is in charge of Mr. Falkengren, one of the foremost photographic artists in Sweden; some of his latest work was exhibited to me. The manager of the antique department is a Ph.D., and a leading authority on antique furniture, etc. The arrangements for the staff are admirable. They do not leave the building during the day, dinners being served in four different rooms—one for the chiefs of the various departments, one for the shop assistants, one for the dressmakers, and one for uniformed men. The managers dine in a reserved portion of the public restaurant. There is a reading-room and lending library for the assistants, and a roof garden where they can take exercise. There is also a small first aid room, with a doctor and a trained nurse in attendance. The establishment is in every respect equal to the leading stores in England, New York, or elsewhere. The arrangements for calling a director or manager to his room are very ingenious. At each junction of a corridor are electrical lamps with coloured globes, a distinctive colour being assigned to each director, and a certain combination of colours to each manager. When one of these gentlemen is wanted in his own department, the lamp bearing his colour is lighted, and he can then use the nearest wall telephone to ask what is required, and thus in many instances it is unnecessary for him to return to his department to give the required information. I was informed that not less than 64 per cent. of the goods sold by Nordiska Kompaniet during last year were of Swedish manufacture, of which a large proportion were manufactured by the Company itself.



### SITUATION VACANT IN FRANCE.

Competent shorthand typist (Swedish and English) required in Paris; preference given to a good book-keeper.—Apply, stating salary required, to "B/662/17," c/o Swedish Chamber of Commerce, 5, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.

## Swedish Bonds Quoted on the London Stock Exchange.

WE publish below a list of prices at which the Swedish State Loan, the City of Stockholm and City of Göteborg Loans are sold on the London Stock Exchange.

### Swedish State Loans.

Date.	1880. 3½%	1888. 2%	1900. 3½%	1908. 4%
Oct. 31	91 ¾ ½	—	—	76 ⅛ §§
Nov. 1	—	—	—	76 ¼
" 3	—	—	—	76 ¼ 6
" 7	—	—	—	76 ⅓ ¼ 6
" 8	91 ½ ⅝ ¾	—	—	—
" 10	—	—	—	76 ¼
" 15	—	—	73 ¼ ⅜	—
" 23	91 ½ † ¾ ¼	—	—	—
" 24	91 ½ † ¾ ¼	—	—	—
" 25	90 ¾ 1 ½ ¾	—	73 ⅜ ¼ 3	—
" 30	—	—	—	76 ¼ 6
Dec. 7	—	—	—	76 ¾
" 8	—	—	73 ¾ 4 3 ½	—
" 20	—	—	—	78
Jan. 3	94 ¾	—	—	—
" 4	—	—	—	76 ⅝ ⅞
" 5	—	—	—	77 ⅛ † † ¼ 7
" 6	—	—	76 ½ ¼	—
" 9	—	—	76 ½	—
" 10	—	65 ¼ ⅜	—	—
" 12	—	—	76 ¾	77
" 13	—	—	—	77 ¼ §§ tb.
" 17	95 ⅛	—	—	—
" 18	94 ⅛ §§ tb † †	—	—	77 ¼ §§ tb † †

### Stockholm City.

Date.	4½% 1900.	4½% 1913.
Nov. 16	.. —	94 ½
" 23	.. —	93 ½ 4 ½ ½
Jan. 11	.. 89 ¼ 9	—
" 12	.. 89 ⅞ 90	96
" 18	.. —	95 ¾

### Gothenburg City.

Date.	1909.	4½% 1914.
Nov. 3	.. 82 † 1 ¾	—
" 15	.. 81 ¾ 2	—
" 24	.. 82 1 ¾ 2 ½ †	92 ½ ⅝
Dec. 6	.. 83 ¾	—
Jan. 5	.. —	96 ½ §§
" 9	.. —	95 ¼
" 10	.. —	96 ¼
" 11	.. 86 ¾ §§ † †	95 ⅞ 6 ¼
" 16	.. 86 ¾	97 §§
" 18	.. —	96 ⅞ ½

The meaning of the signs used is as follows:—

§§ Free of stamp duty.

†† Bargains done on the previous day.

t.b. Treasury Certs. of Deposit (Scheme B).



## Additions to the Library.

The following publications have recently been added to the Chamber's Library:—

*Received from Government Department.*

SWEDISH.

Kommersiella meddelanden. Utgivna av K. Kommerskollegium. Årg. 3. No. 24. With supplement.

*Reports from the following Chambers of Commerce and Industrial Associations.*

SWEDISH.

Meddelanden från Handelskammaren i Gefle. 1916. Häft 3.

Dyrtpolitikerna från nationell ekonomisk synpunkt. Föredrag av M. B. Hamilton. Received from Handelskammaren i Gefle.

Dalälvens regleringsförening u. p. a. Received from Svenska Vattenkraftföreningen. 78 (1916: 11.)

En planmässig national kraft- och bränslepolitik. Motion No. 30 i Andra Kammaren. Riksdagen 1916 av herr Arv. Lindman m. fl. Received from Svenska Vattenkraftföreningen. 78 (1916: 13.)

Vattenfallsägareintresse vid flottledsreglering, av Otto R. Alrutz. Received from Svenska Vattenkraftföreningen. 79 (1916: 12.)

Svenska Aktiebolag och enskilda banker, 1914. Presented by Mr. C. Svedberg.

ENGLISH.

Lloyd's register of shipping. Report of the Society's operations during the year 1915-1916.

The Stock Exchange Year Book, 1916. Presented by Mr. C. O. Lundholm.

The Commercial Library. Received from the City Librarian, Glasgow.

*Miscellaneous.*

SWEDISH.

Almanack för Alla, 1917. Utgiven av P. A. Nordstedt & Söners Förlag, Stockholm.

ENGLISH.

Directory of manufacturers, wholesale importers and exporters on the North Eastern Railway System, received from the North Eastern Railway Co.

Newspaper Press Directory, seventieth annual issue, 1916, received from Messrs. C. Mitchell & Co., Ltd., Mitchell House, 1 and 2, Snow Hill, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.

The Anglo-American Year Book, 1916, received from the International Development Co., Ltd., 351, Oxford Street, London, W.

FRENCH.

La Chambre de Commerce Suédoise en France et le Commerce Franco-Suédoise.



## Swedish Oil Mills Form their Own Import Company.

A COMPANY was recently formed in Gothenburg to import raw materials for the oil mills. The company was formed chiefly owing to the difficulties that have arisen

during the war in obtaining a sufficient supply of linseed. The company, which is styled "Svenska Linfröimport A.-B.," will aim, during the war, at importing the necessary supply of this article. The first task will be to obtain permission from the English authorities to import the large quantities of linseed held up in England, valued at several million kronor. The company will also undertake the distribution of this necessary commodity among the oil mills.

The minimum capital is to be 500,000 kronor and maximum 1,500,000 kronor in 1,000 kronor shares. The board will be at Gothenburg, and the founders are: Mr. Hakon Leffler for Svenska Oljeslageri A.-B., Mr. Wilh. Happach for Malmö Oljeslageri A.-B., Mr. Alban E. Thorburn for Thorburns Söners A.-B., Mr. C. G. Johansson for A.-B. Axel Christiernsson and Mr. Carl Blidberg.



## Freights and Fixtures.

THE following recent fixtures have been communicated to the Swedish Chamber of Commerce in London by brokers in Sweden and the United Kingdom. The shipping ports of the timber and iron fixtures are given according to their geographical position, from north to south, but the ports of the coal shipments are given in alphabetical order. The dates in front indicate the date of C.P. Second dates indicate time of shipment

TIMBER.

27/12 Haparanda to E.C.C.P.	.. .. Wood ..	.. Kr. 175:—
		(4 voyages).
16/12 Örnsköldsvik to E.C.C.P./Boston	.. .. "	.. Kr. 135:—
	or King's Lynn .. .. "	.. Kr. 140:—
27/12 Sundsvall to West Hartlepool	.. d.b.b. 650 stds.	.. Kr. 120:—
13/12 Skutskär to Sharpness	.. .. Wood ..	.. Kr. 170:—
9/12 Norrköping to E.C.C.P.	.. .. "	.. Kr. 80:—
12/12 Norrköping to E.C.C.P.	.. .. "	.. Kr. 82:50
12/12 Norrköping to Hull	.. .. d.b.b. 15 Dec.	.. Kr. 82:50
14/12 Norrköping to E.C.C.P./London	.. Wood ..	.. Kr. 80/95
16/12 Norrköping/Vestervik to E.C.C.P./London	.. .. "	.. Kr. 80/92:50
21/11 Kalmar/Karlskrona to Hull	.. .. d.b.b. 18 Dec.	.. Kr. 85:—
23/12 Bergkvara to London	.. .. Wood ..	.. Kr. 90:—
17/10 Nyhamn to Hull	.. .. d.b.b. 15 Nov.	.. Kr. 132:50

COAL.

18/12 Blyth to Gothenburg	.. ..	.. 26 Dec.	.. Kr. 32:—
13/12 Hull to Gothenburg	.. ..	.. 23 Dec.	.. Kr. 30:—
5/12 Methil Burntisland to Stockholm/Öregrund			Kr. 35:50/36:50
9/12 Methil Burntisland to Malmö	.. ..		Kr. 35:—
1/12 Tyne Dock to Stockholm	.. ..		Kr. 36:—
8/12 Tyne Dock to Vestervik	.. ..		Kr. 35:50
14/12 Tyne C.C. to Visby	.. ..		Kr. 40:—
1/12 Tyne / Burntisland / Sunderland / Hartlepool to Norrköping	.. ..		Kr. 40:—
19/12 Tyne / Burntisland / Sunderland / Hartlepool to Norrköping	.. ..		Kr. 40:—
19/12 Tyne / Burntisland / Sunderland / Hartlepool to Norrköping	.. ..		Kr. 40:—



## Shipping Notes.

**Agency for Swedish Lines to Alexandria.**—A member of the Swedish Chamber with office in Alexandria, Egypt, writes that he is desirous of representing some Swedish Lines (steamers and sailers) which may be fixed to call at Alexandria outwards and/or homewards, either now or after the war. Further information can be obtained from the Secretary of the Chamber, 5, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C., when reference D/614/16 should be mentioned.

**Göteborg-Goole Line.**—The following notice has appeared in the "Liverpool Journal of Commerce."

### GOTHENBURG TO GOOLE.

#### NEW SWEDISH SHIPPING COMPANY.

Rederiaktiebolaget Nordsjötransport has been formed at Gothenburg with a minimum capital of 350,000 and maximum of 1,050,000 kroner, in shares of 500 kroner, to acquire suitable steamers, with which it is proposed to start a new regular service between Gothenburg and Goole. The general cargo trade between Gothenburg and England during the last few years has considerably increased, and as a terminus, Goole, situated high up in the River Humber, near the main English industrial centres, enjoys and offers an excellent position, besides which the port charges there are cheaper than at other Humber ports.

## SHIPPING AGENTS IN SWEDEN.

### AKTIEBOLAGET NYMAN & SCHULTZ, STOCKHOLM,

General Forwarding and  
Chartering Agents.

Special service to and from Finland and Russia.

*Forwarders to H.M. The King of Sweden.*

Branch Offices at

HAPARANDA and LULEÅ, Sweden.

(E)

### AKTIEBOLAGET W. LARKA

10, SKEPPSBRON, STOCKHOLM.

FORWARDING AND SHIPPING AGENT,

Forwarding Narvik-Haparanda-Torneå to Russia,  
through own Branch Offices.

Tel. Address: "LARKA, STOCKHOLM."

(A)

### EMIL R. BOMAN, STOCKHOLM.

SWORN SHIPBROKER,

Chartering, Steamship, Insurance, Average, and  
Forwarding Agent.

Telegrams: — — "BOMANS. STOCKHOLM." (A)

### WILSON & CO., GOTHENBURG.

Forwarding and Shipping Agents.

Telegrams: "WILSON, GOTHENBURG." (C)

### Öberg & Horndahl

SHIPBROKERS,

Helsingborg, Råå, & Karlshamn.

Average, Insurance, Chartering and Forwarding Agents.

Telegrams: "Ödahl." (A)

### B. BRÖDERNA LÖFGREN, GEFLE.

SHIPBROKERS, CHARTERING, and  
FORWARDING AGENTS.

Telegraphic Address — — — "Baltic, Gefle." (A)

## NORTHERN TRAFFIC

SVEN TÖRNGREN

11 Drottninggatan 11 ——— STOCKHOLM

GENERAL FORWARDING AGENT

TRANSPORT of merchandise of all kinds to and from Northern Europe and other parts.

CHIEF OFFICE:

Northern Traffic, Ltd., 53, Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES & AGENCIES:

Petrograd, Moscow, Krasnoirsks, Siberia, Christiania, New York, etc. (F)

## NORDSTRÖM & THULIN

STEAM SHIP OWNERS—SWORN SHIP BROKERS—FORWARDING AGENTS—TEL: NORDSTROMS, STOCKHOLM. (K)

## British Representatives of Swedish Traders and Shipowners.

THE following List has been compiled from particulars collected by the Chamber. It is respectfully requested that any errors appearing in this List should be rectified and any additions notified at once. This List is open free of charge to Members.

Handelskammarens medlemmar ombedjas att komplettera nedanstående lista å deras britiska representanter. Dessa meddelanden, rörande medlemmar, intagas kostnadsfritt.

Names of Exporters.	Trade.	British Representatives.	Tel. Address.
A.-B. Åtvidabergs Förenade Industrier, Åtvidaberg ..	Timber (Joinery and Wheel Works).	S. Olsson, 9, Billiter Square, E.C. .. ..	"Olssonator, London."
A.-B. Baltic, Stockholm (Works at Södertelje).	Separators and Dairy Machines	<i>For South Africa :</i> Beckett's Agricultural Machinery Depot, Pretoria. T. W. Beckett & Co., Durban. Wm. Spilhaus & Co., Capetown. Dyer & Dyer, East London. M. M. Steytler & Co., Ltd., Port Elizabeth.  <i>For Canada :</i> The Empire Cream Separator Co. of Canada Ltd., Toronto (Ont.).  <i>For Australia and New Zealand :</i> The Baltic Separator Co., Ltd., Sydney (N.S.W.) J. B. MacEwan & Co., Ltd., Auckland and Wellington (New Zealand). The Baltic & Paasch Dairy Machinery and Proprietary Co., Ltd., Melbourne (Victoria).	—
A.-B. Baltiska Glasbruket (Adolf Ydström), Nynäs-hamn.	Glassware ..	B. L. Bremberg, 18, Alleyn Road, Dulwich, London, S.E.	—
A.-B. Bofors-Gullspång, Bofors.	Machine Guns and Shells and heavy steel founders.	Waterhouse, Tinsley, Carlton House, Regent Street, London, S.W.	"Boforsco, Piccy, London."
A.-B. Brusafors-Hellefors, Lönneberga.	Paper and Wood Pulp	F. Forrester & Son, Ltd., 19, Ludgate Hill, London, E.C.	"Miscalled, London."
A.-B. Carl A. Carleson, 5, Vasagatan, Stockholm	Iron and Steel	<i>For Canada :</i> Swedish Steel and Importing Co., Montreal, Canada.	—
A.-B. C. E. Johansson, Eskilstuna.	Standard Gauges.	C. W. Burton, Griffiths & Co., Ludgate Square, Ludgate Circus, London, E.C.	"Hibou, London."
A.-B. De Svenska Kristall-Glasbruken, Stockholm.	Cut Glass and Table Glass.	The Kosta Glass Works British Agency, Ltd., 92-93, Fore Street, London, E.C. J. Wuidart & Co., Ltd., 26/28, Bartlett's Buildings, Holborn Circus, London E.C. R. Johnston & Co., Ltd., 92/93, Fore Street, London, E.C. C. J. Dams & Co., Ltd. 121, Newgate Street, London, E.C. Edward Bowman & Son, Gamage Building, Holborn, London, E.C.	"Svenska, Cent, London." "Wuidart, Fleet, London." — "Citizenship, London." "Bowmanist, London."
A.-B. Diesels Motorer, Stockholm.	Diesel Motors	Robert M. Campbell, 19, Klea Avenue, Clapham Common, London, S.W.	—
A.-B. Edsvalla Bruk, Edsvalla.	Sulphite ..	The Kellner-Partington Paper Pulp Co., Ltd., 11, New Market Lane, Manchester.	"Sylvestus, Manchester."
A.-B. Emsfors Bruk, Karlavägen 11, Stockholm	Wood Pulp, Paper and Sulphite.	Becker & Co., Ltd., 34-40, Ludgate Hill .. ..	"Odontoid."
A.-B. Färjenäs Snickerifabrik, Gothenburg.	Wood Manufactures.	Berner and Nielsen, 57, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.	"Berner, London."



Name of Exporters.	Trade.	British Representatives.	Tel. Address.
A.-B. Förenade Svenska Tändsticksfabriker, Stockholm	Matches.	The Alsing Trading Co., Ltd., 47-51, King William Street, London, E.C.	"Alsing, London."
A.-B. Gefle Separator, Gefle	Cream Separators and Churns	<i>For the United Kingdom:</i> W. Lang, 97, Hop Exchange, Southwark Street, London, S.E. <i>For Canada:</i> W. A. Drummond & Co., Toronto. <i>For South Africa:</i> Malcomess & Co., Ltd., East London and Durban. <i>For Australia and New Zealand:</i> J. Gommesen & Co., Newtown, Sydney, New South Wales.	"Lang, Hop Exchange, London." — — —
A.-B. B. A. Hjorth & Co., Stockholm.	Primus Wickless Paraffin Stoves and Blowlamps.	Condrup, Ltd., 78, Fore Street, E.C.	"Condrup, London."
A.-B. Göteborgs Folkbank ..	Bank .. ..	British Bank of Northern Commerce, Ltd., 41-3, Bishopsgate, E.C.	"Banko-nord-London."
A.-B. Göteborgs Guldlustfabrik, Gothenburg.	Picture Frame Mouldings.	S. & J. Schonewald, 1, Butler Street, Moor Lane, London, E.C.	"Schonware, London."
A.-B. Iggesunds Bruk, Iggesund.	Wood Pulp ..	Palmer, Flygt & Co., 110, Cannon Street, London, E.C.	"Tonshera, Cannon, London."
A.-B. Johansfors Glasbruk, Emmaboda.	Table Glass, Fancy Glass, Cut & Pressed Glass.	B. Jonzen & Co. Ltd., 110, Cannon Street, London, E.C.	"Unanimanda, Cannon London."
A.-B. Jungquist & Svennevig, 14, Stormgatan, Malmö. (Branch Office in Gothenburg).	Butter and Egg Exporters.	Vilh. Tange, 22, Hop Exchange, London, S.E. .. A. Ostefeld, 156, Corn Exchange, Manchester ..	— —
A.-B. Karlstads Mek. Verksstad, Karlstad & Kristinehamn.	Water Power, Plants, Paper & Pulp Making Machinery.	Böving & Co., Ltd., Imperial Buildings, Kingsway, W.C.	"Jenorten, London."
A.-B. L. M. Ericsson & Co., Stockholm.	Telephones ..	The British L. M. Ericsson Mfg. Co., Ltd., 5, Chancery Lane, W.C.	"Ericsson, London."
A.-B. Lux, Stockholm.	Paraffin and Gas Cooking Stoves	S. Guiterman & Co., Ltd., 35 and 36, Aldermanbury E.C. <i>For India:</i> Jost's Engineering Co., Bombay, India. James Spence & Co., Calcutta, India. P. Orr & Sons, Madras and Rangoon, India. E. B. Creasy & Co., Colombo, Ceylon. John Little & Co., Singapore. <i>For South Africa:</i> The South African Trading Co., Durban, Natal. Lensvelt & Co., Johannesburg and Cape Town. Govey & Co., Cape Town. The Petrolene Gas Co., Cape Town. The Anglo-Baltic Timber Co., Nairobi. <i>For Australia and New Zealand:</i> Seabrooke & Neal, Hobart, Tasmania. W. Lovelock & Co., Ltd., Roma St., Brisbane, Queensland. Cornell & Sons, Adelaide. George Wills & Sons, Perth. The Lux Lighting and Heating Co., of Victoria, Ltd., Melbourne. The Lux Light Co., Auckland, New Zealand. The Lux Light Co., Wellington, New Zealand.	"Guiterman, London." — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —
A.-B. Mälareprovinsernas Bank, Stockholm 2	Bank .. ..	The British Bank of Northern Commerce, Ltd., 41-3, Bishopsgate, E.C.	"Banko-nord, London."
		Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, 52, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.	"Comptonia, London."
A.-B. Max Sievert, Stockholm	Blow Lamps, Paraffin Stoves ("Svea").	C. J. Hambro & Son, 70, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.	"Hambro, London."
A.-B. Mjölkningsmaskinen Comor, Stockholm.	Milking Machines.	Seelisch, Meyer & Co., 75, Southwark Street, London, S.E.  A. E. Syndergaard, 10, Hill Street, Knightsbridge, London, W.	"Selmeyco, London."  —



Names of Exporters.	Trade.	British Representatives.	Tel. Address.
A.-B. Mjölkningsmaskinen Manus, Norrköping	Milking Machines	Böving & Co., Ltd., Imperial Buildings, Kingsway, E.C.	"Jenoorten, London."
A.-B. Mjölkningsmaskinen Omega, Stockholm	The "Omega" Milking Machine.	Dairy Supply Co., Ltd., Museum Street, London, W.C.	"Dairy Supply, West-cent, London."
A.-B. Mölnbacka-Trysil, Forshaga.	Pulp, Paper.	The Kellner-Partington Paper Pulp Co., Ltd., 11, Market Lane, Brown Street, Manchester.	"Sylvestus, Manchester."
A.-B. Nordiska Bokhandeln, Stockholm.	Booksellers ..	Wm. Dawson & Sons, Ltd., Cannon House, Bream's Buildings, London, E.C.	"Nonnac, Fleet, London."
A.-B. Optimus, Stockholm	Paraffin Stoves and Blowlamps	Ede & Chapman, 3, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.	"Parafinia, London,"
A.-B. Österby Bruk, Danne-mora.	Iron and Steel, Sawmill, and Dairy.	Lamberg, Gibson & Row, 91 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.	"Lamberg, Ltd., London."
A.-B. Papyrus, Mölndal ..	Paper .. ..	R. L. Lundgren, 113, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.	"Lundgren, Cent, London."
A.-B. Pumpseparator, Stockholm.	Cream Separators, "Diabolo" Hand Separator.	<p>Fullwood &amp; Bland, Beviden Street, Hoxton, London, N.</p> <p><i>For South Africa:</i> P. Henwood, Son, Soutter &amp; Co., Durban, Natal, Mauritzburg, Johannesburg, and Pretoria.</p> <p><i>For Australia:</i> George P. Harris, Scarfe &amp; Co., Ltd., Adelaide, Freemantle, and Perth. Mitchell &amp; Co., Melbourne, Victoria. The Pump Separator Agency, Melbourne, Victoria. Diabolo Separator Co., 204, Clarence Street, Aberdeen Home, Sydney. Diabolo Separator Co., Edward Street, Brisbane. A. G. Webster &amp; Son, Hobart, Tasmania.</p> <p><i>For New Zealand:</i> Joseph Nathan &amp; Co., Ltd., Nathan's Buildings, Wellington.</p> <p>The Anglo-Danish Commercial Co., 29, New Bridge Street, London, E.C.</p> <p>Wulff &amp; Co., 3 &amp; 5, Cleethorpe Road, Grimsby.</p> <p>Churchill &amp; Sim, 29, Clement's Lane, London, E.C.</p> <p>Robert Erikson &amp; Co., Ltd., 73A, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.</p> <p>Robert Erikson &amp; Co., Ltd., 73A, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.</p> <p>The Dairy Supply Co., Ltd., 28, Museum Street, London, W.C. 7, Grassmarket, Edinburgh. 42, Chichester Street, Belfast. King Street, Cork. Mount Kennet Iron Works, Frederick Street, Limerick.</p> <p><i>For Canada:</i> The De Laval Dairy Supply Co., 21, St. Peter Street, Montreal; 128, James Street, Winnipeg, 113, Park Street, Peterboro'; 1168, Homer Street, Vancouver.</p> <p><i>For India:</i> The Dairy Supply Co., Ltd., 28, Museum Street, London, W.C.</p> <p><i>For British East Africa and Zanzibar:</i> Childs, Parr &amp; Joseph, Mombasa</p> <p><i>For South Africa:</i> G. North &amp; Son, Durban. Van der Byl &amp; Co., Cape Town. Mangold Brothers, Ltd., Port Elizabeth. Anglo-African Trading Co., Ltd., Salisbury.</p> <p><i>For Australia and New Zealand:</i> Waugh &amp; Josephson, 742/150, Goulburn Street, Sydney, N.S.W. A. W. Sandford &amp; Co., Adelaide. J. Bartram &amp; Sons, Propr., Ltd., 586/588, Bourke Street, Melbourne. Mason, Struthers &amp; Co., Ltd., Lichfield Street, Christchurch N.Z.</p>	<p>"Anna ttolis, London."</p> <p>—</p> <p>—</p> <p>"Plow, Melbourne." "Adli, Melbourne." "Diabolo, Sydney."</p> <p>—</p> <p>—</p> <p>"Senorita, Wellington."</p> <p>"Angdanish, London."</p> <p>"Wulff, Grimsby."</p> <p>"Churchill, Cannon London."</p> <p>"Pulpolis, London."</p> <p>"Pulpolis, London."</p> <p>"Dairy Supply, West-cent, London." "Dairy Supply, Edinburgh." "Separator, Belfast." "Dairy Supply, Cork." "Separator, Limerick."</p> <p>"Lavalco."</p> <p>"Dairy Supply, West-cent, London."</p> <p>"Childs."</p> <p>"North." "Vanderbyl." "Mangold." "Anglo."</p> <p>"Separator."</p> <p>"Sandfordus." "Bartram."</p> <p>"Jurline."</p>
A.-B. Pyro, Stockholm ..	Petroleum Stoves.	The Anglo-Danish Commercial Co., 29, New Bridge Street, London, E.C.	"Angdanish, London."
A.-B. Ramlösa Hälsobrunn, Helsingborg.	Ramlösa Natural Table Water ..	Wulff & Co., 3 & 5, Cleethorpe Road, Grimsby.	"Wulff, Grimsby."
A.-B. Robertsfors, Hernösand (June-Sept.), Stockholm (Oct.-May).	Sulphite ..	Churchill & Sim, 29, Clement's Lane, London, E.C.	"Churchill, Cannon London."
A.-B. Scharins Söner, Umeå.	Wood Pulp ..	Robert Erikson & Co., Ltd., 73A, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.	"Pulpolis, London."
A.-B. Skellefteå Trämasse-fabrik, Umeå.	Wood Pulp ..	Robert Erikson & Co., Ltd., 73A, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.	"Pulpolis, London."
A.-B. Separator, Stockholm	Separators ..	<p>The Dairy Supply Co., Ltd., 28, Museum Street, London, W.C. 7, Grassmarket, Edinburgh. 42, Chichester Street, Belfast. King Street, Cork. Mount Kennet Iron Works, Frederick Street, Limerick.</p> <p><i>For Canada:</i> The De Laval Dairy Supply Co., 21, St. Peter Street, Montreal; 128, James Street, Winnipeg, 113, Park Street, Peterboro'; 1168, Homer Street, Vancouver.</p> <p><i>For India:</i> The Dairy Supply Co., Ltd., 28, Museum Street, London, W.C.</p> <p><i>For British East Africa and Zanzibar:</i> Childs, Parr &amp; Joseph, Mombasa</p> <p><i>For South Africa:</i> G. North &amp; Son, Durban. Van der Byl &amp; Co., Cape Town. Mangold Brothers, Ltd., Port Elizabeth. Anglo-African Trading Co., Ltd., Salisbury.</p> <p><i>For Australia and New Zealand:</i> Waugh &amp; Josephson, 742/150, Goulburn Street, Sydney, N.S.W. A. W. Sandford &amp; Co., Adelaide. J. Bartram &amp; Sons, Propr., Ltd., 586/588, Bourke Street, Melbourne. Mason, Struthers &amp; Co., Ltd., Lichfield Street, Christchurch N.Z.</p>	<p>"Dairy Supply, West-cent, London." "Dairy Supply, Edinburgh." "Separator, Belfast." "Dairy Supply, Cork." "Separator, Limerick."</p> <p>"Lavalco."</p> <p>"Dairy Supply, West-cent, London."</p> <p>"Childs."</p> <p>"North." "Vanderbyl." "Mangold." "Anglo."</p> <p>"Separator."</p> <p>"Sandfordus." "Bartram."</p> <p>"Jurline."</p>

Names of Exporters.	Trade.	British Representatives.	Tel. Address.
Aktiebolagets Snickerifabrik i Jönköping.	Doors, etc. ..	Stavers & Robinson, 158. Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.	"Moulding, London."
A.-B. Stjernfors-Ställdalen, Kopparberg.	{ Wood Pulp .. Pig Iron ..	John Eberstein & Co., 75, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.	"Skarblacka, London."
A.-B. Stömne Sulfatfabrik, Säffle.			
A.-B. Storfors, Piteå ..	Wood .. ..	C. & J. Svedberg, 101, Leadenhall St., London, E.C. Modin & Co., Palmerston House, 34, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.	"Spigurnel, London." "Modiolar, London."
A.-B. Surte-Liljedahl, Surte	Glassware ..	Johnsen & Jørgensen, Ltd., 26/27, Farringdon Street, London, E.C.	"Fish, London."
A.-B. Svenska Kullagerfabriken, Gothenburg.	Ball-bearings ..	The Skefko Ball-bearing Co., Ltd., "Skefko Works," Luton.	"Skefko, Luton."
A.-B. Svenska Metallverken, Stockholm.	All kinds of Metal.	James McMillan & Co., Clun House, Surrey Street, Strand, London, W.C.	"Elektriken, London."
A.-B. Svenska Ostasiatiska Kompaniet, Gothenburg.	Scandinavian-Indian Steamship Line.	J. H. Wackerbarth & Co., 26a, Billiter Buildings, Billiter Street, London, E.C.	"Wackerbarth, Fen-London."
A.-B. Svensk Papp, Sundsvall.	Wood Pulp Boards.	Relph, Darwen & Pearce, 76, Finsbury Pavement, London, E.C.	"Pasteboards, London."
A.-B. Tannin, Västervik ..	Tanning Materials.	Humphreys, Percival Ellis & Co., 90, Tooley Street, London, E.C.	"Quebracho, London."
Allmänna Svenska Elektriska Aktiebolaget, Vesterås	Electrical Manufactures.	Swedish General Electric, Ltd., 5, Chancery Lane, London, E.C. Branch offices: Manchester, Birmingham. <i>For Canada:</i> Swedish General Electric, Ltd., 1009/1012 Kent Buildings, Toronto, Ont., Branch offices; Montreal, Calgary, Vancouver. <i>For Australia:</i> Gardner, Waern & Co., 57, Queen Street; Warehouse: Viaduct Buildings, 369, Flinders Street, Melbourne, Victoria. <i>For New Zealand:</i> Jas. J. Niven & Co., Ltd., Hunter Street, Wellington; Branch Offices: Napier, Auckland, Hamilton, Gisborne, Hawkes Bay, Palmerston North, Christchurch. <i>For South Africa:</i> Reunert & Lenz, Ltd., P.O. Box 92, Consolidated Building Johannesburg; London Agents, Findlay, Durham & Brodie, Cannon Street, House, 110, Cannon Street, London, E.C. <i>For China:</i> A.-B. The Swedish Trading Co., Wahrendorfgatan 6, Stockholm. Hongkong.	"Autosyncro, London." "Reamer, Toronto." "Gardener, Melbourne." "Rockdrill, Johannesburg." "Yaldnif, London." "Swedetrade, Stockholm." "Kinaman."
Allmänna Svenska Utsädes A.B., Svalöf.	Pedigree Seeds	W. A. Temperley & Co., Newcastle-on-Tyne.	—
Åmotfors Papperbruks Aktiebolaget, Åmot.	Paper .. ..	Olsen & Cormeau, Lambert House, Ludgate Hill London, E.C.	"Oldrusen, London."
Ångfartygs A.B. Thule, Gothenburg.	Steamship Owners	British & Northern Shipping Agency Ltd., 5, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.	"Agbrinor, London."
Bark och Warburgs Förnyade Akt. Bol., Gothenburg.	Joinery and Timber.	Penton & Lindwall, 5, Great Winchester Street, London, E.C.	"Lindwall, London."
S. Barnekow's Technical Chemical Laboratory, Malmö.	Dairy Preparations.	<i>Sole agent for district of Cheshire:</i> John Little & Co., Grosvenor Stores, Chester. <i>For Canada:</i> Munderloh & Co., Ltd., Montreal. <i>For Australia and New Zealand:</i> J. Bartram & Son, Pty., Ltd., Melbourne and Sydney. The National Dairy Association of New Zealand, Ltd., Wellington, New Zealand.	"Little, Chester." — "Bartram." —
E. A. Bergs Fabriks Aktiebolag, Eskilstuna.	Razors, Shoe Tools and Knives.	Ernest C. Koop, Spencer House, South Place, London, E.C.	"Eckkoop, Ave., London."



## Storbritanniens Decemberhandel.\*

Statistiken för December månad visar följande totalsiffror.

TABELL A.

	Import. £	Ökning eller minskning i %	Export.					
			Brittiska varor. £	Ökning eller minskning i %	Utländska varor £	Ökning eller minskning i %	Total Export £	Ökning eller minskning i %
Jan.-Dec. 1916	949,152,679	+ 11.42	506,546,212	+ 31.62	97,608,502	- 1.47	604,154,714	+ 24.84
„ 1915	851,893,350	+ 22.29	384,868,448	- 10.65	99,062,181	+ 3.76	483,930,629	- 8.03
„ 1914	696,635,113	- 9.27	430,721,357	+ 3.23	95,474,166	- 12.85	526,195,523	- 17.18
Dec. 1916	75,406,306	+ 7.22	39,928,460	+ 17.62	6,018,633	- 21.86	45,947,093	+ 10.32
„ 1915	70,326,915	- 4.47	33,947,519	- 39.35	7,701,901	+ 31.20	41,649,420	+ 29.55
„ 1914	67,316,898	- 0.50	26,278,928	+ 4.51	5,870,546	- 39.66	32,149,474	- 39.40

TABELL B.

STORBRIANNIENS IMPORT FRÅN SVERIGE AF VISSA VAROR. December.	1915.			1916.		
	Kvantitet.	Värde. £	Sveriges andel av total impor- ten i %	Kvantitet.	Värde. £	Sveriges andel av total impor- ten i %
Järn : Basiskt tackjärn . . . . . Tons	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gjutjärn i tackor . . . . . „	9,487	67,345	99.62	6,156	51,164	81.39
Hæmatite . . . . . „	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spiegel-, mangan- och kiseljärn . . . . . „	1,366	10,135	59.58	—	—	—
Puddeljärn . . . . . „	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smidesjärn, vinkeljärn, vals- tråd, o.s.v. . . . . „	2,960	35,916	70.46	2,655	34,209	82.71
Papper : Tryck- och skrivpapper på rullar . . . . . Cwts.	7,496	4,738	3.72	12,497	9,660	10.75
Tryck- och skrivpapper i ark . . . . . „	7,717	6,246	13.21	5,334	6,589	11.00
Omslagspapper . . . . . „	140,264	108,415	43.15	87,563	128,742	49.25
Smör . . . . . „	897	7,881	0.36	—	—	—
Trämassa : Kemisk, torr, blekt . . . . . Tons	388	5,033	13.42	—	—	—
„ „ oblekt . . . . . „	27,380	284,784	77.81	200	7,200	1.62
Mekanisk, våt . . . . . „	13,520	42,978	29.87	1,334	6,491	3.60
Trävaror : Bilade ; furu, ek, o.s.v. (ej pit props) . . . . . Loads	527	3,022	1.68	206	1,560	0.97
Sågade ; furu och gran. Oarbetade . . . . . „	84,437	386,597	35.97	161,536	1,151,039	60.17
Arbetade och hyvlade, o.s.v. . . . . „	10,638	60,348	40.23	18,563	151,578	58.35
Tändstickor : Säkerhets . . . . . Gross of boxes	694,069	61,427	66.91	—	—	—
„ „ Ten thousands . . . . . „	—	—	—	29,124	5,018	98.84
Andra slag . . . . . Gross of Boxes	133,058	12,664	100	—	—	—
„ „ Ten thousands . . . . . „	—	—	—	2,786	460	100%

TABELL C.

STORBRIANNIENS EXPORT TILL SVERIGE AF VISSA VAROR. December.	1915.			1916.		
	Kvantitet.	Värde. £	Sveriges andel av total ekspor- ten i %	Kvantitet.	Värde. £	Sveriges andel av total ekspor- ten i %
Järn och stål :						
Tackjärn . . . . . Tons	6,771	26,291	5.36	821	9,639	1.92
Ny räls . . . . . „	—	—	—	—	—	—
Knivsmiden . . . . . Cwts.	—	—	—	8	523	1.21
Järnmanufaktur . . . . . „	118	435	0.45	93	372	0.29
Andra metaller :						
Bly, i tackor och bearbetat . . . . . Tons	—	6	0.01	14	489	0.53
Koppar och tillverkningar av koppar . . . . . „	—	30	0.03	—	28	0.05
Tenn . . . . . „	—	—	—	13	2,358	1.19
Kol :						
„ Small ” . . . . . „	34,668	27,780	4.07	5,781	5,636	0.93
„ Unscreened ” . . . . . „	27,463	19,603	2.87	22,289	32,080	4.10
„ Large ” . . . . . „	109,656	99,308	6.44	113,250	162,128	8.64
Bomullsgarn :						
Grått . . . . . Lbs.	—	—	—	123,300	8,502	1.01
Blekt och färgat . . . . . „	100	6	0.003	4,300	498	0.18
Ylle :						
Kamgarn (Worsted) . . . . . „	19,300	3,120	1.18	47,500	10,544	2.64
Yllevävnader . . . . . Yds.	700	244	0.02	193,700	53,756	3.23
Kamgarnsvävnader . . . . . „	—	5	0.001	86,400	24,656	4.17
Tomsäckar . . . . . Dussin	9,241	3,291	3.03	—	—	—

\* Förevarande statistik över exporterade varor inbegriper sådana varor, som inköpts i det Förenade Konungariket av de allierade staternas myndigheter eller för deras räkning, men inbegriper icke varor, som uttagits från det brittiska guvernementets upplag och depåer, eller varor, vilka inköpts av detsamma och skeppats på dess båtar.

## Money Matters.

London, E.C., Jan. 19th, 1917.

### SWEDEN.

Sveriges Riksbank (State Bank of Sweden) :—

Rate of discount :—

Bills at 3/m .. .. 5½ per cent.  
(Raised on November 10th, 1916, from 5 per cent.).

Nominal exchange rates on London :

		Buyers.	Sells.
		3/m.	Sight.
Dec. 9th, 1916	..	15.90	16.40
„ 11th	..	15.70	16.20
„ 12th	..	15.62	16.12
„ 13th	..	15.80	16.30
„ 16th	..	15.85	16.35
„ 19th	..	15.82	16.32
„ 20th	..	15.77	16.27
„ 21st	..	15.70	16.20
„ 23rd	..	15.75	16.25
„ 27th	..	15.72	16.22
Jan. 2nd, 1917	..	15.65	16.15
„ 4th	..	15.60	16.10
„ 8th	..	15.57	16.07
„ 11th	..	15.67	16.17

### ENGLAND.

Bank of England :—

Minimum discount rate, 5½ per cent. (Reduced Jan. 18th, 1917, from 6 per cent.).

London Bankers' Rates :—

On deposit : At call .. .. 4 per cent.  
Three months' Bank bills 5-5½ per cent.  
Three months' fine Trade bills 5½-6 per cent.

Foreign Exchanges :—

The following rates have been quoted on Royal Exchange for **Stockholm**, during November-December.

	Cheques and cable transf.		3/m.'s Bills.	
	Sellers.	Buyers.	Sellers.	Buyers.
Dec. 19th. .. ..	16.12	16.22	—	—
„ 21st. .. ..	16.00	16.15	—	—
„ 28th. .. ..	15.97	16.07	—	—
Jan. 4th. .. ..	16.10	16.20	—	—
„ 9th. .. ..	16.05	16.15	—	—
„ 11th. .. ..	16.30	16.45	—	—
„ 16th. .. ..	16.15	16.25	—	—

*Do you want*  
**to sell to SWEDEN**  
or  
**to buy from SWEDEN ?**

*Do you wish*  
**to export to or import from**  
**THE UNITED KINGDOM ?**

Then the best advertising medium for you is the  
**Chamber's Year Book**  
Tenth Issue now in preparation.  
Advertisement Rates and Order Forms obtainable from the  
Secretary,  
Swedish Chamber of Commerce,  
5, Lloyds Avenue, London, E.C.

### “SWEDISH FOREIGN TRADE.”

A SWEDISH COMMERCIAL JOURNAL PUBLISHED IN INTERNATIONAL LANGUAGES IS DISTRIBUTED ALL OVER THE WORLD AND CAN BE CONSULTED AT EVERY SWEDISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND CONSULATE.

The RUSSIAN EDITION, “Sjvedskij Torgovij Vjästnik,” is published monthly. Single copies, Kr. 0.60 ; Annual Subscription, Kr. 6.00.  
The ENGLISH EDITION, “Swedish Foreign Trade,” is published once a quarter. Single copies, Kr. 0.60 ; Annual Subscription, Kr. 2.00.  
The SPANISH EDITION, “Comercie Exterior de Suecia,” is published quarterly. Single copies, Kr. 0.60 ; Annual Subscription, Kr. 2.00.

The EDITORIAL INFORMATION OFFICE gives information gratis respecting the Swedish Export Market. (A)

Enquiries should be directed to “SVENSK UTRIKESHANDEL,” 7, Strandvägen, Stockholm, Sweden

**Nordisk Export & Import: AUG. SALOMAN, Stockholm, Sweden.**  
Merchants and Commission Agents for SWEDEN and RUSSIA. (D)

**JUTE HESSIANS** for Packing WOOD PULP  
PACKING TWINES: TARPAULIN COVERS; SACKS.

**George Duncan & Co., DUNDEE, SCOTLAND.**

Telegrams—“Lodestar, Dundee.” Codes—A1 and ABC 5th edition.

(B)

(and at 366, Broadway, New York, U.S.A.)



**CREDIT REPORTS.**

Members of the Swedish Chamber of Commerce for the United Kingdom may obtain, through the Chamber's Credit Inquiry Department, reliable reports on the standing of firms domiciled in Sweden, at a fee of 3s. per inquiry.

Inquiry forms may be obtained, free of charge, from the Secretary of the Chamber.

**LERUMS FABRIKER,**  
MANUFACTURERS OF  
**WOOD PULP WOOL**

which is used for sanitary purposes, stuffing, packing, etc., as a substitute for cotton.

*For price and further particulars apply to*

**LERUMS FABRIKER,** EXPORT OFFICE,  
**GOTHENBURG.**

Tel.-address: "WADDING, GOTHENBURG."

(E)

**BARKMAN & Co.,**  
VAHRENDORFFSGATAN 4,  
STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN.

**Exporters of Wood Goods & Wood Pulp**  
**— IMPORTERS OF COAL. —**

**HOLMQUIST & CO.,**  
**GOTHENBURG, SWEDEN,**

are desirous of being put in communication with British firms who are interested in obtaining a market for their products in Sweden.

Excellent connections all over Sweden.

First-class references supplied on application.

(C)

ORDER NOW **1916-1917** EDITION  
OF THE  
**Svenskt Veriges Handels-Kalender.**

The Commercial Directory and Guide of Sweden.

Published annually since 1859.

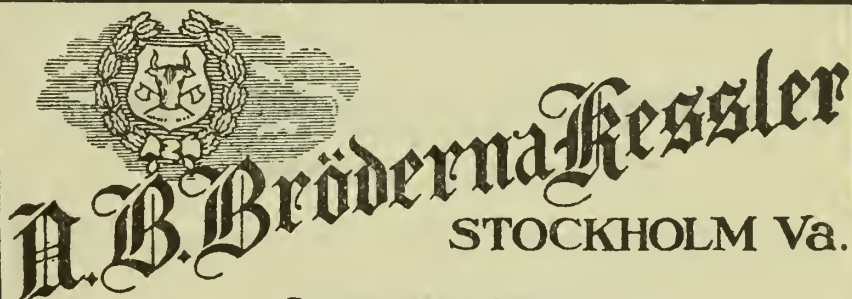
PRICE **30** SHILLINGS.

Copies and insertions apply to—

**J. BOSCH,**

SOLE AGENT,

11, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C. (I)



**A. B. Bröderna Kessler**  
STOCKHOLM Va.

Recommend their  
**MEAT CONSERVES**  
which have received many  
**HIGH AWARDS.**

Telegraphic Address— Bröderkessler, Stockholm.  
The Agency for London is Vacant. (A)



FOR ADVERTISING IN  
**SCANDINAVIAN  
PAPERS**

FÖR ANNONSERING I

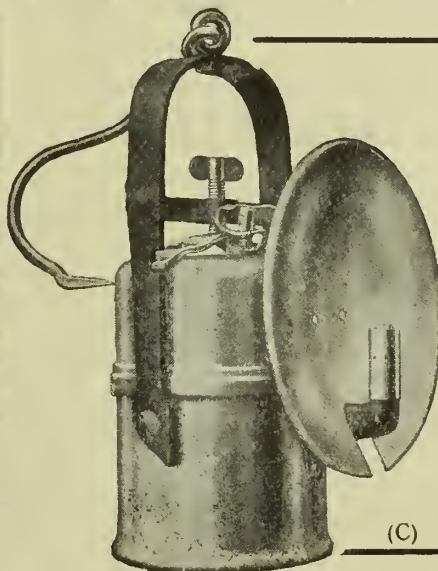
**SENGELSKA PRESSEN**

AKTIEBOLAGET S. GUMÆLII ANNONSBYRÅ  
STOCKHOLM :: GOTHENBURG :: MALMÖ :: CHRISTIANIA

LONDON BRANCH

Gumælius Limited, 11 Arundel Street, Strand, London. W. C.

(L)



**MINING  
LAMPS.**

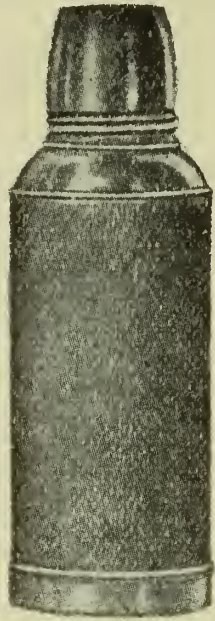
Guaranteed Swedish Make.

**JOHN E. JOHNSON,**  
Drottninggatan 18,  
Gothenburg, SWEDEN.

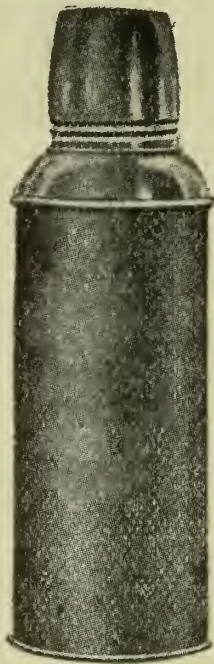
(C)



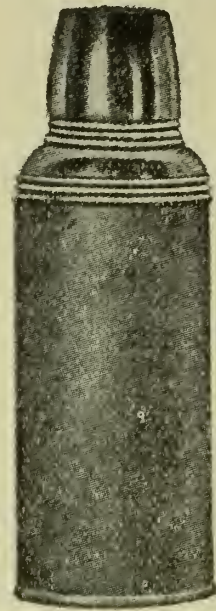
First-class Swedish make.



Nos. 61 and 62.



Nos. 60, 63, and 64.



No. 65.

First-class Swedish make.

## VACUUM FLASKS AND REFILLS

WE GUARANTEE THAT THESE FLASKS AND REFILLS ARE MADE IN SWEDEN BY SWEDISH WORKMEN.

These flasks keep all kinds of drinks hot during 24 hours and cold during 3 days without any preparation.

No. 60, 1 Pint, black japanned, aluminium cup and shoulders.

" 61, 1 " brown leather imitation, aluminium cup, shoulders and bottom.

" 62, 1 " brown painted, aluminium cup, shoulders and bottom.

No. 63, 1 Pint, brown painted, nickel-plated brass cup and shoulders.

" 64, 1 " brown painted, aluminium cup and shoulders.

" 65, 1 " brown painted, nickel-plated brass cup, shoulders and bottom-edge. Unscrewable shoulders.

**AKTIEBOLAGET STOCKHOLMS JÄRNMANUFAKTUR, Stockholm 20, SWEDEN.**

AKTIEBOLAGET

**Svenska Trämjölfsfabriken**

GÖTEBORG, SWEDEN.

Manufacturers and Exporters of  
**WOODFLOUR,**

for Linoleum, Dynamite, Wall-  
paper, Jointless Floors, etc.

Tel.-address: Woodmeal, Gothenburg.

(G)

**A.B. Torsås Glasbruk,**

TORSÅS, SWEDEN.

MANUFACTURERS OF

**Table Glass and Lighting Glass.**

Ask for quotations from us for all lighting and  
table glassware you require.

(B)

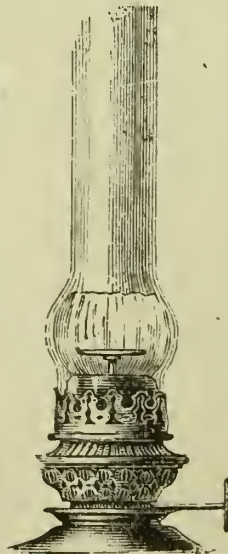
**Carl Quitmann,**

Established 1877.

First and original importer of lamp  
glass into the United Kingdom.

Extensive and old-established connec-  
tions throughout the trade, both home  
and export.

Open for further supplies of all leading  
lines for paraffin, gas and electric lighting  
from makers desirous of placing their out-  
put in the best and most experienced  
hands, and on prompt cash terms.



**3, Cloth St., Long Lane,  
LONDON, E.C.**

Äldsta importör av lampglas till Stor-  
britannien och Irland.

Gamla och vidsträckt förbindelser i  
branschen såväl inom landet som för  
export.

Åtager sig ytterligare försäljning av  
alla ledande artiklar i fotogen-, gas- och  
elektrisk belysning från tillverkare, som  
önska placera sin produktion i bästa och  
mest erfarna säljarehänder mot prompt  
kassabetalning.

(E)



SW 34

# JOURNAL

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS LIBRARY

2 1917

PUBLISHED BY



(INCORPORATED)

Telegraphic Address:  
For Foreign Telegrams:  
"Swediscom—London."

For Inland Telegrams:  
"Swediscom—  
Fen. London."

Editor:  
LOUIS ZETTERSTEN

## ANGLO-SWEDISH TRADE JOURNAL.

VOL. IX.

FEBRUARY 25, 1917.

No. 2—(99).

All Communications to be addressed to Editorial Department.

Opinions expressed in this Journal do not necessarily represent the official views of the Chamber unless expressly stated.

No articles or matters in this Journal must be copied, in part or *in extenso*, without naming the Journal as source.

Artiklar få icke *in extenso*, eller delvis återgifvas efter denna journal utan att källan angifves.

### Contents.

PAGE

Swedish Postal Service .. .. .	33
Swedo-Russian Traffic Improvements .. .. .	33
Doings of the Chamber .. .. .	34
The Chamber's Constitution and Work .. .. .	35
Annual General Meeting of Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom .. .. .	35
Sweden and the War .. .. .	36
British Industries Fair .. .. .	37
British Proclamations Relating to Trade, etc. .. .. .	38
Registration of Business Names Act .. .. .	39
British Blockade Procedure .. .. .	39
Further British Import Restrictions .. .. .	43
Swedish Trade and Traffic Proclamations .. .. .	43
Trade Enquiries (Circular No. 277) .. .. .	44
Agency Advertisements .. .. .	45
Trade after the War .. .. .	45
British Export Trade in Woollen Goods .. .. .	46
Additions to the Library .. .. .	46
Swedish Bonds Quoted on the London Stock Exchange .. .. .	47
Money Matters .. .. .	47
Note Circulations and Gold Reserves .. .. .	48
Personal and Business Notices .. .. .	48
Swedish Cable News Service .. .. .	49
Employment Department .. .. .	49
British Representatives of Swedish Traders and Shipowners (continued) .. .. .	50
Storbritanniens Januarihandel .. .. .	53

### Swedish Postal Service.

NO mails from Sweden have arrived in this country since February 9th, when a mail arrived per s.s. *Ingeborg*, with newspapers and letters dated not later than January 31st. The complete absence of newspapers and mails since that date has had the effect of somewhat curtailing the contents of certain sections of this JOURNAL.



### Swedish-Russian Traffic Improvements.

THE Committee appointed by the Swedish Government to inquire into the question of improving the maritime communications between Sweden and Russia has decided to propose to the Government the establishment of a regular train ferry service between Kapellskär (north of Stockholm) in Sweden and Baltic Port (west of Reval) in Russia. This service should be in direct connection



with the Swedish main railway line Stockholm-Göteborg, and with the proposed train ferry service from the latter port to an English East Coast port.

It will be seen from the above statement that the proposal originally emanating from the Swedish Chamber of Commerce for the United Kingdom that the question of a daily steamship connection between England and Sweden should be solved in connection with a scheme for a daily steamship connection between Sweden and Russia (Stockholm and Petrograd) has been adopted, and it is most gratifying that the Swedish Government is expediting this important scheme. It is also stated that the Swedish Committee will make suggestions for the establishment of a direct motor vessel service between Stockholm and Petrograd, which, naturally, however, will not be as rapid as the express train route Stockholm-Kapellskär (train), Kapellskär-Baltic Port (train ferry) (Baltic Port-Petrograd (train)). The train ferries should be under the management of the Swedish railway authorities. Preliminary negotiations have taken place between the Swedish Commission and the Russian authorities, but further discussions will be necessary before the plan can be executed.

As another link in the improved traffic connections with Russia, the construction plans for the joining up of the Swedish and Finnish railway systems over Haparanda and Torneå have been drawn up with the view of the completion of this work by the autumn of next year. The bridge over the Torneå river, at the extreme north of Sweden, is to be a single track bridge, but two sets of lines of different gauges will be laid down to take the Russian and Swedish rolling-stock, which differs in this respect. To provide for the needs of shipping, the bridge is to have a swing section. The total length of the bridge is 405·24 metres.

\* \* \*

In connection with the above information, we may quote a message from the *Morning Post* Stockholm correspondent, dated February 10th, to the effect that Dr. Markoff, the Stockholm representative of the Petrograd Telegraph Bureau, has informed the *Stockholms Dagblad* that considerable interest is felt just now in Petrograd in the development of commercial relations with Scandinavia. Goods traffic *via* Scandinavia to Russia has now been satisfactorily arranged, but traffic in the opposite direction is still subject to delay. The aim of Russian commercial men is now, he says, to

free Russia from Germany's economic tutelage, and to direct the trade hitherto done with Germany to Scandinavia, more especially as the Scandinavian countries enjoy a natural preference by reason of their geographical position.



## Doings of the Chamber.

### Council Meetings.

Since the publication of the January issue the following Council Meetings have been held: January 24th [12]; February 20th [11]. The figures in brackets denote the attendance.

### Annual Members.

The following gentlemen, firms and companies have been elected annual members of the Chamber:

- Carl Anderssons Importaffär, Upsala. (Corn; cattle food and Colonial produce.)
- Christensson & Björkman, Hertzia, Göteborg. (Agents and importers of coffee and Colonial produce.)
- W. Bleasdale & Co., Ltd., Hull. (Canal carriers.)
- G. Stjernberg, London, W.C. (Vice-Chairman, Swedish General Electric, Ltd.)
- A. W. Nilsson, Malmö. (Baby carriage manufacturer.)

### British War Loan.

The Council has purchased £500 bonds of 5 per cent. British War Loan 1929-1947 fully paid. The Chamber's investments now amount to £1,876 os. 10d., held against the Reserve Fund.

### Annual Meeting of Association of Chambers of Commerce of the U.K.

The Council has appointed Messrs. Robert Erikson, G. Modin, Axel Welin and Louis Zettersten (Secretary) to be delegates to the annual meeting of the Association. The meeting will begin at the Connaught Rooms, London, W.C., on the 20th prox. For further particulars see elsewhere in this journal.

### Swedish Mail Service.

Owing to the interrupted mail service from Sweden to the United Kingdom, no letters from Sweden have been received in the United Kingdom dated later than the 31st ult. As the Council had received numerous enquiries from members as to the likelihood of an early resumption of this service, the following telegram was sent on the 20th inst. to the Swedish Postmaster-General, Stockholm:—



"No mail from Sweden having arrived here dated later than thirty-first January, we respectfully urge you endeavour arrange speedy resumption mail service either direct or, if necessary, *via* Norway or Denmark. Kindly wire prospects soonest. Swedish Chamber Commerce."

At the time of going to Press the following telegram has been received from the Postmaster-General, dated Stockholm, February 22nd:—

"Referring to your telegram, 20th instant, all possible measures taken in order to forward mails Great Britain. Hope speedy success of endeavours.—JUHLIN, Director General Posts."



## The Chamber's Constitution and Work.

THE Secretary of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom has requested Chambers of Commerce to send him information regarding their constitution and work, with a view to ascertaining their exact position. We understand that the British Government wishes to raise the status, and to increase the usefulness, of Chambers of Commerce in the United Kingdom for co-operation with Government Departments.

The following extracts from statements made by the Swedish Chamber of Commerce for the United Kingdom may interest members:—

NUMBER OF MEMBERS UNDER EACH OF THE FOLLOWING CLASSES OF INDIVIDUALS OR FIRMS.

	Domiciled in		Total.
	Sweden.	U.K. and elsewhere.	
Manufacturers .. ..	210	27	237
Wholesale merchants .. ..	208	89	297
Agents .. ..	61	79	140
Bankers .. ..	33	4	37
Shipowners .. ..	17	5	22
Solicitors .. ..	5	2	7

The following table gives more details of members' trades and occupations:—

	Domiciled in		Total.
	Sweden.	U.K. and elsewhere.	
General merchants and commission agents .. ..	51	38	89
Iron and steel .. ..	74	29	103
Provisions .. ..	64	11	75
Building materials (including timber) .. ..	54	22	76
Machinery .. ..	34	4	38
Chemicals .. ..	25	21	46
Paper .. ..	29	16	45
Textiles .. ..	27	8	35
Coal .. ..	17	10	27
Electrical machinery .. ..	11	2	13
Glass .. ..	15	7	22
Leather .. ..	10	1	11
Furniture .. ..	7	—	7
Rubber .. ..	2	1	3
Vehicles .. ..	3	2	5
Sporting requisites .. ..	2	—	2
Watches .. ..	2	—	2
Shipbuilding materials .. ..	—	1	1

It is becoming more evident that the respective Government Departments are using Chamber of Commerce organisations to a much larger extent than was considered possible before the war. It is apparently intended to bring the State and private organisations closer together, and in so doing Great Britain will follow the example of other countries. On the Continent, Chambers of Commerce are more or less official institutions, and in Sweden they were recently given an official status, accompanied by an annual State grant.



## Annual General Meeting of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom.

THIS meeting will be held at the Connaught Rooms, Great Queen Street, Kingsway, London, W.C., commencing at 10 o'clock on the 20th and 21st March next. Several resolutions of great importance will be discussed, and a full report will appear in the March issue of this JOURNAL.

Among the subjects discussed will be trade banks and insurance, on which a resolution by the Sheffield Chamber will be submitted to the



effect that the trade bank referred to in the report of Lord Faringdon's Committee should establish and conduct a system of insurance on the lines of Lloyds' Marine Insurance Corporation, which would enable British traders to insure against the risks of unpaid bills of exchange and unpaid accounts relating to overseas trade with customers approved by that bank.

The London Chamber will submit a resolution referring to excess profits duty, which that chamber considers has in its incidence produced numerous anomalies.

The Manchester Chamber will make a proposal with regard to taxation after the war, urging that the following principles should be adopted in future legislation:—

- (1) That earnings should be separated from income, and that a graduated tax should be placed on the earnings of every individual above a standard to be fixed by the Government.
- (2) That every trading concern, trading or professional, co-operative or otherwise, shall contribute equally in the form of income-tax to the State for national purposes.
- (3) That agents of foreign firms trading in this country should pay for a licence, and that foreign firms trading in this country should pay a tax upon their turnover in this country.
- (4) That present enemy subjects, if allowed to trade in this country after the war, should only do so under licence, and should pay an extra rate of taxation over and above that imposed on other foreign firms.

The Liverpool Chamber will move: "That in order to meet the competition of Germany and other countries in the markets of the world after the war, it is absolutely necessary that his country should use every endeavour to increase its exports."

The Leicester and Nottingham Chambers will propose a resolution recommending the continuance of the present prohibition of imports from enemy countries at the cessation of hostilities until the Government has enacted new legislation dealing with finance and duties on imports, and discriminating against imports from enemy countries.

The Swedish Chamber of Commerce (London) will be represented by Messrs. Robert Erikson, G. Modin, Axel Welin, and Louis Zettersten (Secretary).

Luncheons will be arranged at the Connaught

Rooms for delegates up to about 150 to 200 on each day. The Association hopes to have the presence of important Cabinet Ministers as guests each day.

The Association is distributing to the affiliated Chambers a proposal for a Bill to substitute the metric for the Imperial weights and measures, also the draft of a Bill to decimalise the currency. Members of the Swedish Chamber interested in these proposals can inspect same at the Chamber's offices.



## Sweden and the War.

### Economic Position.

THE second volume of *De Svenska Statsmakterna och Krigstidens Folkhushållning*, 1916, by Dr. Karl Hildebrand, which constitutes the official record of Swedish war-time measures, etc., was published last month by Messrs. P. A. Nordstedt & Söner, of Stockholm, and a complimentary copy has been presented to the Chamber by the Swedish Minister in London. When the first volume, dealing with 1914-1915, was published, we gave a fairly full account of the contents thereof. The second volume follows on the same lines, and we will content ourselves this time by quoting from the last chapter referring to the economic position in Sweden.

"It has proved as difficult this January as last to give a comprehensive statement of Sweden's economic position. What is most conspicuous is the great difference in profit-making, and the change in standard of living among certain classes of people, compared with the pre-war standard.

There was great activity in trade and industry last year. Several large works were established to increase the output in the most important industries, and in some cases successful attempts were made to find substitutes for raw materials and partly manufactured goods which had hitherto been imported. War-time experience has given birth to so many industrial undertakings that there is a certain amount of doubt concerning the vitality of some of them, though there are good reasons for believing that many of the new factories will fill a real want after the war, as well as during these abnormal times. During 1916, the paid-up capital of new companies was Kr. 155,287,201: old companies increased their capital by Kr. 189,239,930, making Kr. 344,527,131 of new capital. In 1913 the corresponding total was Kr. 164,463,763. (See table on next page.)



Year.	New Registered Companies.			Increased Capital of old Companies.			
	Number.	Share Capital.		Number.	Agreed Increase. Kr.	Number.	Actual Increase. Kr.
		Paid up. Kr.	Paid up on Registration. Kr.				
1913 ..	563	106,015,570	82,418,364	308	111,489,065	315	82,045,399
1914 ..	563	80,990,390	65,075,313	264	72,392,165	266	87,906,515
1915 ..	578	94,630,305	80,185,087	316	112,094,290	313	104,346,470
1916 ..	932	200,717,695	155,287,201	600	242,477,540	575	189,239,930

A large increase of capital appears in the foreign transactions of the Swedish State Bank and the private banks, inland bonds, in the business of private banks, banks' saving accounts, Post Office Savings Bank and other savings banks, and consumers' co-operative societies.

But, on the other hand, it is evident that the real increase of capital cannot be found in banking accounts only. To a certain extent they are only temporary profits; besides, there are losses of capital, to the debit of profit and loss account, to be taken into consideration. It must be obvious that in families whose income has not increased proportionately to the higher cost of living caused by the war, purchases of furniture and clothing have had to be reduced, notwithstanding all necessary retrenchment, and after the war these classes of people will, accordingly, show a decrease of means in comparison with pre-war conditions. An important item of national economic liability will be the reduced value of cultivated land, owing to scarcity of manures. The value of cattle runs the risk of depreciating through change of feeding, caused by lack of strong fodder. The depleted stock of raw material, and greatly depreciated machinery will necessitate the importation of supplies after the war, at a time when belligerent and neutral countries will compete for raw materials. It must also be noted that a large part of the increase in capital is fictitious, as its value depends on the diminished purchasing power of money. The increase of capital should, to some extent, show an increase over the usual value unit. The conclusion is that a balance sheet can only be made out after long and profound researches.



**Fuel Committee.**—The Committee of the Privy Council for Scientific and Industrial Research has appointed a Board of Fuel Research, with Sir George Beilby as Director.

## British Industries Fair, 1917.

THIS Fair is being held in the buildings of the Victoria and Albert Museum and the Imperial Institute, South Kensington, London, S.W., and is open to the trade alone from February 26th to March 9th, both dates inclusive.

The Fair comprises the following industries, which are exhibited in the buildings specified:

Earthenware and China	} Victoria and Albert Museum.
Glass .. .. .	
Fancy Goods .. .. .	
Stationery and Printing	
Toys and Games ..	Imperial Institute.

Admission to the Fair is confined to *bona fide* trade buyers, and invitations can be obtained on application from the Director, British Industries Fair, 32, Cheapside, London, E.C., or at the entrance to the Fair.

The Board of Trade provides enquiry rooms, at which official interpreters are available and general information supplied. Postal, telegraphic, and telephonic facilities are provided within the Fair, as well as refreshment and smoking rooms.

A catalogue containing the names of all exhibitors, and plans showing the exact position of each exhibitor's stand, as well as information regarding the best means of reaching the Fair from all parts of London, is obtainable at the Fair.

This year the Fair is more comprehensive than usual, and shows the rapid expansion of the trades represented; particularly in the glass, china and earthenware section is the display excellent, and the stalls comprising this section are most artistically arranged, and are superior to those generally seen at exhibitions in this country.

Owing to the increase in the number of exhibitors, much larger space has been allocated this year. The toys and games section has had to be accommodated in the Imperial Institute, which is opposite the Victoria and Albert Museum.



## British Proclamations Relating to Trade, etc.

**Note.**—In quoting below the more important orders and regulations issued by the British Government, we invite any Member desiring further information to write to the Secretary of the Chamber, mentioning the particular measure on which he desires fuller information, and quoting the *Board of Trade Journal* indicated.

### Goods Prohibited for Exportation from the United Kingdom.

Additions to and amendments in the list of goods prohibited for exportation from the United Kingdom have been made by Orders in Council dated January 15th, January 19th, and February 2nd, 1917, full particulars of which are given in the *Board of Trade Journals* dated January 18th, January 25th., and February 8th, 1917.

### Export of Samples of Prohibited Goods.

With a view to facilitating the export without Privy Council Licence of samples of prohibited goods, the Director of the War Trade Department has made certain arrangements with regard to such export. Full details are given in the *Board of Trade Journal* dated February 1st, 1917.

### Exports of Woollens to Russia via Norway and Sweden.

The Director of the War Trade Department has announced that he is now in a position to consider applications for licences for the export of woollen manufactures and clothing to Russia via Scandinavia. He states, however, that the transport facilities are still extremely limited, and it is probable that only a small proportion of the applications can be dealt with at present.

### Imports of Paper and Paper-making Material.

The Royal Commission on Paper announces that in view of the probability that the Government will further curtail the importation of paper and paper-making materials, importers are advised so to restrict their arrangements for importing after March 1st that they may not find themselves in difficulty with regard to licences, should these licences be curtailed beyond the amount mentioned in the recent regulations (see January issue of this JOURNAL).

Since the above intimation was made, the Chamber has received from the Royal Commission on Paper the revised regulations as to licences for importation of paper and paper-making materials on and after March 1st, 1917, which can be inspected at the Chamber's offices.

### Restrictions on Dealings in and Purchase of Timber.

The Secretary of the War Office notified, under date February 4th, that certain restrictions were imposed with regard to dealings in and purchase of soft sawn timber. On February 6th such restrictions were modified. Particulars are given in the *Board of Trade Journal* dated February 8th, 1917.

Sir Bampfylde Fuller, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., has undertaken charge of the Department of the War Office, which will deal with the following matters :

1. The supply of timber for the use of the Army.
2. The control of the use of timber in the United Kingdom with a view to effecting economy in its use for all purposes.
3. The regulation of the purchase of such timber as may be imported from sources outside the United Kingdom, whether on Government or private account.
4. The stimulation of the felling of timber in the United Kingdom.

Sir Bampfylde Fuller's office is at Caxton House, Tothill Street, Westminster, London, S.W. He will be assisted by an Advisory Committee, consisting of four or five timber merchants chosen by the Timber Trades Federation of the United Kingdom, and by one or two other gentlemen representing firms of repute which do not belong to the Federation.

### Sole Leather Taken Over.

The Army Council have given notice that they intend to take possession of all sole leather of the classes mentioned in the schedule below which is now in stock in the United Kingdom, finished or unfinished, and of all such leather which can be produced up to March 31st.

**SCHEDULE :—**Sole leather produced in the United Kingdom from all classes of hides, British or imported.—Vegetable tanned bends, from 6 lb. to 10 lb. ; vegetable tanned butts, from 12 lb. to 20 lb. ; vegetable tanned backs, from 16 lb. to 28 lb. ; vegetable tanned half backs, from 8 lb. to 14 lb. ; vegetable tanned sides, from 12 lb. and upwards.

Applications for permission to sell or move such leather should be addressed to the Director of Army Contracts, Imperial House, Tothill Street, Westminster, S.W.

### Enemy Firms in the United Kingdom Wound Up.

Additions to the consolidated list of enemy businesses in the United Kingdom ordered to be wound up appear in the *Board of Trade Journals* dated February 1st. and February 15th, 1917, making the total of such firms wound up 401.

### Trading with the Enemy (Neutral Countries) Proclamation.

Referring to notices in previous issues regarding firms in neutral countries with whom trading is prohibited, certain alterations have been effected



According to an Order in Council dated January 9th, 1917, whereby a number of additions were made (including three firms in Sweden). Further additions and variations were made by an Order in Council dated February 2nd, 1917, when six firms in Sweden were added.

### Chartering and Shipping Regulations.

With regard to the notice regarding Chartering and Shipping Regulations which appeared in our January issue (p. 4), we beg to point out that the Board of Trade has given notice, in order to prevent misunderstanding and delay, that if permission for any charter is given by the International Chartering Executive, it is not necessary to apply for separate permission from the Board of Trade.



## Registration of Business Names Act, 1916.

REFERRING to the details given in the January Journal (page 1 and following) relating to the above Act, we beg to state that registration under this Act began on the 22nd inst., and the prescribed forms of application, now obtainable at the principal post offices gratis, are of three separate descriptions, viz:—

Individuals—on salmon paper, R.B.N.1.

Firms—on light blue paper, R.B.N.1 A.

Corporations—on white paper, R.B.N.1 B.

Individuals and firms who have to furnish the additional particulars as nominee or trustee, or as general agents for a foreign firm, must fill up an additional form. For individuals this is on pink paper, R.B.N. 2, for firms on light blue paper, R.B.N. 2 A. Any person who carries on business as sole proprietor must fill up the form or forms for individuals. Application must be made on the prescribed form only. Those persons required to make a statutory declaration under the Act can also obtain the form for this purpose from the post office.

The fee, 5s., is to be paid by affixing an adhesive stamp to the form, and when completed the form must be sent or delivered to the Registrar of Business Names. It must not be returned to the post office.

As the reception and examination of applications will entail a considerable amount of work, it will be some time before certificates of registration can be issued.

The attention of members is drawn to the necessity of firms who are liable under this Act to register before the 22nd March. The office of the Registrar is 39, Russell Square, London, W.C.

We have received from Mr. R. B. Dunwoody, Secretary of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom, a number of copies of a pamphlet describing the clauses

of the above mentioned Act, being a reprint of an article from the *Times* February Trade Supplement.

We shall be pleased to send a copy of this pamphlet to any member desiring the same.



## British Blockade Procedure.

A REPORT drawn up by the Committee on the Administration of the Order in Council of March, 1915, has been published as "Miscellaneous No. 6 (1917)" (Cd. 8469). Price 1d. net.

This Committee was appointed to enquire whether any avoidable delay is caused by the methods hitherto adopted for dealing with ships and cargoes brought into British ports under the above Order in Council, and to make such general recommendations as they might think fit for improving such methods. The existence and proceedings of the Committee were advertised in the Press of the United Kingdom, as well as that of neutral countries, but no specific causes of delay have as a consequence been brought before the Committee, and the Committee thinks it may not be unfair to suggest that when complaints of delay have otherwise been made they arise rather from objections to the provisions of the Order in Council than to the machinery by which those provisions are enforced. The Report concludes: "We have been unable to discover that, consistently with the effective exercise of belligerent rights, there is any avoidable delay caused by the existing methods of dealing with ships and cargoes brought into port under the Order in Council of March 11th, 1915, and we do not offer any suggestions for the improvement of those methods." The Report is signed by Lord Peel, Chairman; Sir Kenneth S. Anderson; Mr. B. A. Cohen, K.C.; Mr. K. Wallace Elmslie; and Mr. Almeric Paget, M.P.

The Report is of extreme importance to neutral shipowners and merchants, as it is the first official document showing the methods employed in dealing with ships and cargoes under the quoted Order, and an extract is given here:—

*Visit at Sea.*—All ships intercepted by the patrolling squadrons are visited, the time occupied in so doing being about three hours, except in heavy weather, when delay occurs till the weather moderates sufficiently to permit of boarding. On a decision being taken to send the ship in, she is despatched under an armed guard to the



most convenient port, called a port of detention, in the case of ships going "north-about," for the most part to Kirkwall or Lerwick, but sometimes, if westward bound, to Stornoway, or very occasionally to Ardrrossan. Ships going "south-about" are detained in the Downs or sent into Falmouth or Dartmouth.

*Visit and Search at the Port of Detention.*—On arrival at a port of detention the ship is visited by the customs officers, who examine the manifest, bills of lading, and any other relevant documents which she may be carrying, and prepare a detailed analysis of her whole cargo. Ships detained in the Downs are visited and reported upon in the same way by the naval authorities.

The question whether cargo is to be discharged or released has to be determined by different authorities in the case of westward and eastward-bound ships, and the procedure by which information as to their cargoes is transmitted also differs slightly. In the case of westward-bound ships, the analysis of the cargo is sent to the Admiralty, the Foreign Office, and the Board of Customs. If the ship is proceeding south-about and the cargo comprises less than twenty-five items, the analysis is sent by telegram, and if more than twenty-five items, by train. If the ship is proceeding north-about, the analysis, whatever the number of items, is sent by telegram. In the case of eastward-bound ships the analysis is sent to the Admiralty, the Foreign Office, the Board of Customs, and the War Trade Intelligence Department, invariably by telegram.

*War Trade Intelligence Department (Eastward-bound Ships).*—In the War Trade Intelligence Department every kind of information which can in any way assist in disclosing the real destination and ownership of cargoes, gathered from various sources, of which cables, wireless messages, confidential reports, and intercepted letters form part, has been indexed, collated, and focussed as it came to hand. A separate file or *dossier* is kept for individual ships and traders, while selected members of the staff make a special study of all facts relating to particular commodities or groups of commodities. The Department is thus ready to prepare a report embodying all information relevant to each item in the list as soon as it receives the detailed analysis of the cargo supplied by the customs officers, or, in the case of slower ships, the manifest, forwarded independently by the British consul.

The time occupied in the preparation of this report varies, of course, with the number of separate items comprised in the cargo. Where the manifest has reached this country in advance of the ship, all the necessary work can be done before her arrival, and in such cases the report is made at once. When the first intimation of the nature of the cargo is contained in the Customs cable, this is impossible. But as a general rule the organisation already indicated enables the

War Trade Intelligence Department to furnish its report, upon a Customs cable received in the morning, by 3 o'clock the same day. Even in exceptional cases a delay of twenty-four hours is rarely exceeded.

*The Contraband Committee.*—The report by the War Trade Intelligence Department upon cargoes eastward bound is then put before the Contraband Committee, a committee composed of a representative of the Admiralty, the Foreign Office, and the Board of Trade, and now presided over by Mr. Ernest Pollock, K.C., M.P. The work of this committee is both onerous and responsible, and its urgency necessitates daily sittings. Its functions are to consider promptly what is the real ownership or destination of the cargo, to place the goods in the Prize Court only if there is reasonable ground for concluding that they are of enemy ownership or destination, to detain them for further investigation in cases of doubt, and in all other cases to secure their release at the earliest possible moment, without the delay and formality of Prize Court proceedings.

In the course of their enquiry, the Contraband Committee have to determine whether the cargo in question is covered by any of the agreements which have been made with traders or shipowners, collectively or individually.

These agreements vary much in scope, but all result in lessening the inconveniences arising from the exercise of belligerent rights. There are, for instance, undertakings from neutral shipowners or consignees, either general or relating to specific shipments, for the return of the goods to this country in consideration of the ship being allowed to proceed without discharging here; undertakings from traders that goods shall not reach or have not originated with the enemy; undertakings to comply with restrictive conditions in consideration of bunkering facilities; or, again, so-called rationing agreements, which assure free passage to such quantities of particular commodities as are *bonâ fide* required for the use of the neutral country to which they are consigned. These have recently been supplemented by a scheme of proposed bookings or letters of assurance, under which shipments can be submitted to and sanctioned in advance by the committee.

The advantages of these arrangements are twofold. They shorten and facilitate the labours of the Contraband Committee and, what is vastly more important, they secure for neutrals the speedy release of ship and cargo.

In cases not covered by any agreement, the committee, upon the evidence before them, and in the light of the experience they have gained in dealing with other cargoes, are generally in a position to determine at once whether the cargo is to be released or detained in whole or in part. But if the available evidence, while suggesting an enemy destination, is insufficient for them to act upon, they obtain through the Foreign Office,



where their meetings take place, such further information as can be supplied by our diplomatic or consular services in the country to which the goods are ostensibly consigned. Unless any such further enquiries are necessary, the decisions of the Contraband Committee are arrived at forthwith, and the whole of each day's business is disposed of before the committee adjourns.

*Enemy Exports Committee (Westward-bound Ships).*—In the case of westward-bound ships, it is the origin rather than the destination of the cargo upon which, apart from questions of ownership, the seizure depends. The decision of this question rests with the Enemy Exports Committee. This committee sits every day at the Foreign Office. It is composed of representatives of the Foreign Office, Admiralty, and Board of Trade.

The methods of this committee are substantially identical with those of the Contraband Committee, but its labours are much simplified by the fact that it has been found possible, by the use of certificates of origin and licences, to give free passage to the bulk of west-bound traffic.

The best evidence, perhaps, of the advantages of such arrangements in abridging delay is that during the last six months this committee has ordered only some ten ships into port for discharge, while many ships have been allowed to proceed without their papers coming before the committee at all.

Even in cases where the ship's papers are laid before the committee for consideration, a delay is not necessarily involved. Westward-bound ships often, and liners almost invariably, call of their own accord at a United port. In such cases their papers are taken off in the Downs or at Kirkwall as the case may be, and, if in order, are transmitted to meet the ship at her port of call.

*Admiralty Marshal's Department.*—If it is decided to release a ship, instructions are sent by telegram either to the Board of Customs, or to the naval authorities in the Downs, and she is allowed to proceed forthwith. If it is decided that cargo is to be seized, instructions to that effect are similarly given to the Admiralty Marshal as well as to the Board of Customs, particularising the items which are to be discharged. The Admiralty Marshal then telegraphs the necessary orders to the customs officers at the port at which the ship is lying, who, acting on behalf of the marshal, make the formal affidavit of seizure.

It is to be noted that, at this stage and in all subsequent dealings with cargo which has been ordered to be discharged, the customs officers at the various ports act as agents for the Admiralty Marshal.

*Committee for Diversion of Ships in War-time.*—Simultaneously with the instructions to his agents, the Admiralty Marshal gives the Admiralty Committee for the Diversion of Ships in War-

time particulars of the ship and of the quantity and nature of the cargo to be discharged.

This committee, by a system of daily returns, keeps in touch with the conditions prevailing in the various ports, and assigns to the ship the most suitable port for her discharge. This decision involves many considerations. Regard must be had to the size and draught of the ship, to the facilities of the port for dealing with the particular cargo to be discharged, to the supply of labour, and to the accessibility of markets, particularly if the cargo is perishable. The materials for such a decision are all before the committee in their daily advices, and they have the additional advantage that their secretary is a member of the Port and Transit Committee which was created to enquire into "all the difficulties and congestion arising at ports in the United Kingdom and to regulate the work and traffic thereat." The report which this committee receives, disclosing fully the position at all ports in regard to berths, labour, etc., is, through the secretary, at the disposal of the Committee for the Diversion of Ships. The selection of a port, however, is not finally made until the port authority has been communicated with by telephone, and it has been definitely ascertained that the cargo can be dealt with. Thus the committee confirm the correctness of their own decision, and the port authorities on their side are informed of all that it is material for them to know before the ship starts from the port of detention.

It has occasionally happened on Saturday afternoons or on Sundays that there has been no responsible person at the port of discharge to give the assurance that the ship could be dealt with if ordered there, and a ship has consequently remained at the port of detention until such assurance could be obtained. This appears to us to be a defect in practice rather than in method. Such occurrences have been infrequent and the remedy is obvious.

Subject to this exception and to the fact that application has sometimes to be made to many ports without success, the choice is made promptly. The name of the port is forthwith communicated to the Admiralty Marshal, who now has jurisdiction over the cargo, and by him to his agents.

*Port of Discharge.*—A ship which has been required to discharge is taken under an armed guard to the designated port and there awaits her turn. How soon she can be dealt with depends upon the degree of congestion prevailing in the port and the supply of labour available. Undoubtedly these factors have not been such as to favour a speedy discharge; but we find that every available facility has been provided and, unless preferential treatment is to be accorded to diverted ships, quicker despatch is not feasible.

If the ship has no agent at the port to which she is ordered, she may be under the disadvantage



that no arrangements can be made for discharge before her arrival. In practice, vessels have lost, perhaps, a tide from this cause, but the delay is due rather to the ship than to the methods on which we are reporting.

Having discharged the required items of her cargo, the ship has not to await a further reference to the committee or the Admiralty Marshal, but obtains her clearance forthwith.

Subsequent evidence may, of course, cast suspicion on further items of the cargo, but should their discharge involve the removal of the hatches a second time, the practice is to give the ship the benefit of the doubt.

*Procurator-General's Department and Prize Court.*—We have traced the dealings with the suspect cargo down to the time of its discharge from the ship. In all subsequent proceedings the Procurator-General's Department and the Prize Court are alone concerned. The affidavit of seizure having already been made, the first step taken by the Procurator-General before preparing the case for trial is, in the interest of claimants, to give notice of the seizure to the consuls of those countries whose nationals are concerned.

The goods have been put into the Prize Court on the authority of the Contraband Committee or of the Enemy Export Committee. The necessity for prompt decision by these committees renders it imperative that they should act on evidence less formal and conclusive than that which is required in a court of law. While the materials before them may raise so strong a presumptive case against the goods as amply to justify a provisional detention, the preparation of the formal case and of the evidence to be put before the Prize Court necessarily involves a much more detailed and comprehensive enquiry. The Procurator-General, who is also the Treasury Solicitor, controls the whole of the Prize Court work. The actual litigation is conducted by the Law Courts branch of his Department, which is in touch both with the Contraband Committee and the War Trade Intelligence Department. A representative attends the meetings of the Contraband Committee and a branch of the Department works in the War Trade Intelligence Department. This branch receives from the War Trade Intelligence Department its report to the Contraband Committee, and, from the representative attending the Contraband Committee, a report of the grounds for the committee's decisions. Thus the Procurator-General's Department has easy access to the materials assembled in the War Trade Intelligence Department, and is in a position to carry the enquiry beyond the point at which it was presented to the Contraband Committee.

The cases to be presented are of great complexity; the essential documents have generally to be procured from other countries, often after much difficulty and delay, and since the possi-

bility of fabrication cannot be ignored, the genuineness of the documents when forthcoming may have to be tested by further investigation.

If, in the course of preparing the case, the Procurator-General is satisfied that he is not likely to succeed ultimately, the Court will release the goods upon his application. We would point out that any undue delay can be controlled by an application, on the part of the claimant, to the Court, and that such applications have been very few. On the other hand, applications by claimants for postponement of trial have been numerous.

With regard to the Prize Court itself, we find that it is well able to deal with all, and more than all, the cases ready for trial. Not only are there no arrears, but the Court disposes of its business by sitting three or four days a week.

On the outbreak of war there was little more than the nucleus of an organisation for dealing even with prize, and the present system has been built up gradually as the need for it arose, and it is evident from the very nature of the work, both of the War Trade Intelligence Department, and of the Contraband and Enemy Export Committees, that it tends to become both more expeditious and more effective as their experience and stock of information increase.

The Report states that it was not to be expected that a system which has developed as the necessity arose should have worked smoothly and well from the beginning, and until it was complete there were undoubtedly stages at which delay took place, but these defects were remedied at an early stage. The following statement is of particular interest to neutral traders:—

Owing to the geographical position of such neutral countries as Holland and Denmark, Norway and Sweden, the task of discriminating between cargoes of enemy or of neutral destination must be beset with difficulties. The various agreements concluded have done much to lessen inconvenience and promote co-operation. As a result of these agreements vessels are detained, either on the high seas or at the port of detention, only for a time sufficient to establish their credentials; they are not called upon to discharge any cargo, and thus not only save their own time, but assist the discharge of other vessels by lessening the congestion at ports. It is, of course, for neutrals themselves to determine whether the restrictions imposed by these agreements are not more than counterbalanced by the advantages which they confer. However this may be, it is, in our opinion, plain that their more general acceptance would still further lessen the occasions of delay.



## Further British Import Restrictions.

AT the time of going to Press, a Proclamation is published in the *London Gazette*, whereby a large number of articles are prohibited for importation, including aerated, mineral, and table waters; agricultural machinery; antimony ware; works of art; baskets; printed books and printed matter; embroidery and needlework; raw fruit of all descriptions; glass manufactures not already prohibited; gloves; canned lobsters; mats and matting; pictures, prints, engravings, photographs, maps; canned salmon; silk manufactures; stereoscopes; straw envelopes for bottles; tea; typewriters; wine; *wood and timber of all kinds, hewn, sawn or split, planed or dressed.*

The complete list will be published in the March JOURNAL. In the meantime members can obtain full particulars from the Secretary of the Chamber.



## Swedish Trade and Traffic Proclamations.

### List of Goods Prohibited for Exportation from, and Transit through, Sweden.

A LIST of goods prohibited for exportation from, and transit through, Sweden, corrected up to January 1st, accompanies this JOURNAL as a special supplement. Since that date the Chamber has received telegrams, not yet confirmed by letters (owing to the interruption in the mail service between Sweden and England), to the effect that the following additions have been made to the Swedish Export Prohibition List, viz. :—

	Date of prohibition.
<b>Blades for fretsaws and bow-files</b> for hand or machine use .. .. .	20/1/17
<b>Calcium phosphate, artificial</b> .. .. .	7/2/17
<b>Cover and sacking cloths</b> .. .. .	15/2/17
<b>Framework and constructional work of iron</b> , weighing 20 kgs, and over; also tyres	20/1/17
<b>Grapes</b> .. .. .	30/1/17
<b>Horn</b> , unwrought or sawn, splintered,	

split and rasped, including so-called horn bristles, and tortoise-shell, not worked; also quills, split and divided..	20/1/17
<b>Ink</b> , and <b>powder</b> (ink powder) for the manufacture of ink; <b>china ink</b> ; also liquid .. .. .	7/2/17
<b>Living plants</b> .. .. .	11/1/17
<b>Liquid resin</b> .. .. .	15/2/17
<b>Phosphorus</b> , yellow, white, or red .. .. .	7/2/17
<b>Phosphorus-hydride</b> .. .. .	7/2/17
<b>Potato flakes</b> .. .. .	15/2/17
<b>Purple ore</b> , containing at least 0.3 per cent. nickel .. .. .	15/1/17
<b>Resin soap</b> .. .. .	15/2/17
<b>Rollers and rolling cylinders</b> , not specially mentioned, worked, with covering of india-rubber, also of iron in combination with other non-precious metals .. .. .	20/1/17
<b>Sesquisulphide of phosphorus</b> .. .. .	7/2/17
<b>Soldering paste and soldering powder</b> for soldering of metals .. .. .	20/1/17
<b>Wood spirit</b> , raw or purified .. .. .	7/2/17

### Customs Certificates of Value of Cargoes Cleared for Foreign Ports.

A notice is contained in the Board of Trade Journal, dated February 8th, that H.M. Minister at Stockholm reports that a Royal Note, dated November 7th, has been issued to the Swedish Customs Board, relating to the obligation on the Customs authorities to issue certificates concerning the value of cargo of vessels clearing for foreign ports.

The Note is to the effect that the Customs authorities within whose district a vessel is loading for foreign ports, when so requested by the master of the vessel, and so far as it is possible on the basis of declarations and other documents concerning the cargo, are to issue a certificate respecting the value of the cargo as a whole, or of special parts thereof. If desirable, the certificate is to state the documents on which estimates are based. When a vessel carries cargo loaded previously, at a place within some other Custom House district, the contents of the certificate which may in these respects have been issued by the Custom House authorities in that district, are to be transferred to the certificate issued later. In such cases the certificate previously issued is to be retained by the Custom House authorities who issue the later one.

The certificates referred to are to be issued in conformity with a form appended to the Royal Note, a copy of which may be consulted at the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

**For MONEY MATTERS**

see page 47.



**Members** are invited to keep in close touch with the Chamber, and avail themselves of its services.

## Trade Enquiries.

(Circular No. 277.)

**Medlemmar** uppmanas att alltid hänvända sig till Handelskammaren, när tillfälle yppar sig, och använda sig av dess tjänster.

**NOTE.**—On receipt of a written application, stating Reference Number, full particulars of names and addresses are given to Members and Non-Members in reference to enquiries marked with an asterisk, which denotes that the enquirer is a Member of the Chamber. Particulars of enquiries not marked with an asterisk are given to Members only.

### BRITISH ARTICLES WANTED.

- \*Asphalt Products. (A/60/17.)
- \*Bitumen. (A/59/17.)
- \*Canes, wrought and unwrought. (A/76/17.)
- \*Chemicals. (A/61/17.)
- \*Coal Tar. (A/57B/17.)
- \*Glue. (A/72/17.)
- \*Libellae for Spirit Levels. (Sample at the Chamber's Offices.) (A/64/17.)
- \*Linseed Oil, raw and boiled. (A/74/17.)
- \*Pitch. (A/58/17.)
- Pitch. (A/65/17.)
- \*Shellac. (A/73/17.)
- \*Turpentine. (A/75/17.)

### SWEDISH ARTICLES OFFERED.

- “Comet” Lamps (Incandescent Oil Lamps). (A/69/17.)
- Press Buttons. (A/67/17.)
- Suspension Hooks, “Record.” (A/62/17.)
- Tourist and Cooking Stoves, portable. (A/68/17.)
- Woodpulp. (A/57A/17.)

### ENGELSKA ARTIKLAR OFFERERADE TILL SVERIGE.

**Byggnadssmidan** : brandstegar; verandor; balkonger och portaler; skjul och läktare; grindar och staket (gjutna och smidda). (A/51/17.)

**Gjutgods** : för elektriska entreprenörer. (A/52/17.)

**Gjutgods**: stuprör och takrännor jämte tillbehör; smältpannor; dörrar, o.s.v.; ungsmetall för bagerier; håltegel; transportabla kokare; hoar; trädgårdsvältar; trädgårdsstolar, o.s.v. (A/54/17.)

**Järnkärl** : svarta (trebenta grytor, fältugnar, pannor, o.s.v.); förtenta och emaljerade gjutjärnskärl. (A/53/17.)

**Kok- och Värmeapparater**, järn, för kol, gas, ånga och elektricitet; spisar och eldstäder. (A/49/17.)

**Koppar** : rafinerad. (A/42/17.)

**Metalltrådslampor** : för elektriska ficklampor. (A/44/17.)

\***Regnrockar** : (A/97/17.)

**Sängryggstöd** : självverkande, för sjukhus. (A/1593/16.)

**Sanitära varor** : badkar, metall, vit porslin och emaljerade; tvättställ; avloppstrattar; avloppsrör och tillbehör av gjutjärn. (A/50/17.)

**Skyltar** : emaljerat järn. (A/55/17.)

### SVENSKA ARTIKLAR ÖNSKADE FÖR STORBRITANIEN OCH IRLAND.

- Kiselmangan. (A/100/17.)
- Möbler av bjöt virke. (A/98/17.)
- Säkerhetständstickor. (A/63/17.)
- Svenska Varor. (A/96/17.)

### SVENSKA ARTIKLAR ÖNSKADE FÖR INDIEN.

Firma i Indien önskar komma i förbindelse med exportörer i Sverige av följande varor:—

- Akasiegummi. (A/78/17.)
- Ammoniumfluorid. (A/82/17.)
- Ammoniumsulfat. (A/83/17.)
- Ättiksyra. (A/79/17.)
- Bensvärta. (A/84/17.)
- Bränneritillbehör. (A/91/17.)
- Butelj tappningsmaskiner. (A/88/17.)
- Essencer, alla slag. (A/94/17.)
- Flaskkapsyler. (A/89/17.)
- Flaskor, glas. (A/85/17.)
- Fluorvätesyra. (A/80/17.)
- Järntrummor. (A/92/17.)
- Jäst för brännerier. (A/95/17.)
- Maskiner för tillverkning av flaskhylsor av halm. (A/86/17.)
- Maskiner för flasktillverkning. (A/87/17.)
- Maskiner för tillkerkning av blykapsyler. (A/90/17.)
- Maskiner för kuverttillverkning. (A/93/17.)



**TRANSLATIONS.**—An Office making a speciality of the translation of technical and commercial matters from and into SWEDISH (Norwegian and Danish) has been established in the City of London since 1900. Highest references. Address: H. G. WALTERSTORFF, 505, Mansion House Chambers, 11, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C. Telephone: 410 City. Telegrams: “Transducto, London.” (K)

## THE NORTH CORNWALL CHINA CLAY CO., LTD.,

St. Breward, Bodmin, Cornwall.

LARGEST CHINA CLAY SETT IN THE WORLD

(H)

WALTER SESSIONS, Managing Director.



**AGENCY, ETC., ADVERTISEMENTS.**

*Enquiries for AGENTS and AGENCIES are only published in the JOURNAL as advertisements at a charge of 3s. 6d. per inch, single column. This charge is made to members as well as non-members. Replies can be addressed c/o The Chamber, and are forwarded against payment of postage.*

*SINGLE LINE advertisements will be accepted at 5s. for six consecutive insertions.*

**BRITISH AGENCIES WANTED.****CHEMICALS, PATENTED NOVELTIES, ETC.,**

For the whole of Sweden.

**SVEN WAHLGREN & CO.,**  
**STOCKHOLM.** (A)

**IVAR LUNDBERG,**  
**NORRKÖPING, SWEDEN.**

Established 1878.

General Commission Agent.

**OPEN FOR ALL AGENCIES.** (E)

**General Commission Agent.**

**CARL SÖDERLING,**  
**MALMÖ, Sweden.**

**OPEN FOR ALL AGENCIES.** (C)

**Finland and Russia.**

**JOHN R. RETTIG & Co., A.B. 5, Norrmalmstorg, Stockholm, Sweden**  
are in a position to introduce British Articles in the above markets.

**SWEDISH AGENCIES WANTED FOR AUSTRALIA.**

Swedish Agencies accepted, or arrangements made for the manufacture in Australia of such articles as can be manufactured there for less than cost of importation. Further information from BARTLETT & Co. Commercial Agents, Box 1227, G.P.O., Sydney, N.S.W. (A)

**SELLING AND BUYING AGENT IN SWEDEN.**

General Merchandise **H. ASKLUND** 11, Blasieholmstorg, Stockholm, Sweden.

**CLERK REGISTER will be found**  
**on page 49.**

**Trade After the War.**

IN previous issues of this JOURNAL we have referred to reports by the London Chamber of Commerce, the Federation of British Industries, and other bodies, dealing with questions referring to trade after the war. The latest addition to the rather voluminous material now being published is a report by a Special Committee appointed by the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce, and the recommendations therein are, on the whole, identical with recommendations made by other commercial corporations.

The most important pronouncement on this subject is that published as a White Paper (Cd. 8,482) containing resolutions passed by the Committee on Commercial and Industrial Policy on the subject of Imperial Preference, etc. The Committee was appointed in July, 1916, and was especially instructed to consider what industries are essential to the future safety of the British Empire, and what steps should be taken to recover British and foreign trade lost during the war, and to secure new markets, and to what extent and by what means the sources of supply within the Empire can be prevented from falling under foreign control.

The resolutions on this subject were accompanied by a letter to the Prime Minister, wherein the Committee expressed their feeling that it will be necessary to take into early consideration the desirability of establishing a wider range of customs duties than exists at present, such duties to be remitted or reduced on the products and manufactures of the Empire, and would also form the basis of commercial treaties with allied and neutral countries. This subject of duties the Committee proposes to consider later, and to submit a further report thereon at an early opportunity, as well as on the question of how far the interests of the British Dominions could be met by the granting of subsidies in lieu of tariff preferences.

The Committee states:—

“We do not overlook the practical difficulties involved; but we desire to emphasise the fact that for the purpose of recovering trade lost during the war, of securing new markets, and of consolidating the resources of the British Empire, the development throughout the Empire of a system of mutual tariff preferences is a subject which cannot, in our opinion, any longer be neglected.

“In this connection it will be necessary to examine closely the effect of imposing duties upon any articles which are used for manufacturing purposes in this country, especially in connection with our export trades and the shipping and shipbuilding industries. Measures must be devised to safeguard the interests of the consumer and the rightful demands of labour. The special position of India, as well as of Egypt and the Sudan, will



require consideration; and account must be taken both of our commercial treaty obligations and of the bearing of the proposed policy upon the interests of those countries our trade relations with which are of special importance."

Lord Balfour of Burleigh is the Chairman of the Committee.



## British Export Trade in Woollen Goods.

**M**R. T. H. JONES, Chairman of the Special Committee of the War Trade Department which deals with the export of woollen manufactures for civilian purposes, has, in conversation with a correspondent, outlined a scheme for the systematic distribution of these products throughout the markets of the world, more especially with regard to after-the-war trade.

Mr. Jones expressed the opinion that the remedy for the state of matters existing before the war seems to be in a system of co-operation among those manufacturing for the export trade, and an application of the advantages of the American selling agent system along with those of the German cartel system. He suggests that manufacturers who desire to develop their export trade shall form an organisation for that purpose. This should take the form of a separate limited company, financed mainly by the interested manufacturers, but having an entirely independent existence. A strong directorate would determine the general policy, but not interfere with departmental matters. Those interested would be at liberty to continue their former export trade if they desired to do so, and to make arrangements with the company to act as selling agents for other destinations, or conclude general or specific business contracts in order to find outlets for their goods in distant lands. Many markets might be secured which have formerly been neglected, or only partially exploited by British firms. Prior to the war, Mr. Jones said, hundreds of German travellers were to be met in Scandinavia, Holland, Russia, and elsewhere, sometimes acting directly as travellers for British houses, but more frequently representing commission houses in Berlin, Hamburg, &c.—houses which had the exclusive selling agencies of British textile firms. Again, a proportion of the South American, Far Eastern, and Levant commerce in British textiles was transacted through German houses, some of which had branches in England, while others operated solely in Germany.

The scheme outlined by Mr. Jones, with regard to the formation of a separate limited company, financed mainly by the interested manufacturers, for the development of the export trade, is an idea which had been propagated by the late President of the Swedish Chamber of

Commerce for the United Kingdom, Mr. Fred Löwenadler, and was embodied in a report to the Swedish Emigration Committee in 1909. The Svenska Ocean Kompaniet has recently been established in Göteborg with a capital of 10,000,000 Swedish kronor, with an aim identical with that outlined by Mr. Löwenadler, and having the same object in view as Mr. Jones. For retaining markets abroad, and developing new markets, combined efforts must be made, and organisations of the nature indicated above will undoubtedly have to be formed in industrial countries, and a *sine qua non* will be to subordinate the interest of private concerns to the interest of trade in general, that is to say, to avoid competition between manufacturers themselves for the trade in a foreign market.



## Additions to the Library.

The following publications have recently been added to the Chamber's Library:—

*Received from Government Departments.*

SWEDISH.

"De Svenska Statsmakterna och krigstidens Folkhushållning 1916," av Karl Hildebrand. Mottaget av Svenska Legationen.

ENGLISH.

Blue Book for the Colony of Mauritius, 1915.

*Reports from the following Chambers of Commerce:*

The Thirty-Fourth Annual Report of the Townsville Chamber of Commerce. Also the Principal Statistics of Townsville.

The Russo-British Chamber of Commerce.

Worcester Chamber of Commerce. Seventy-Seventh Annual Report of the Board of Directors to the General Meeting of the Chamber, together with the Accounts of the Chamber, and the resolutions adopted at the meeting, October 18th, 1916, with alphabetical and classified Lists of the Members.

The British Chamber of Commerce, Paris (Inc.). Annual Report for 1915, presented at the 42nd Annual Meeting. February 11th, 1915.

Third Report of the Special Committee on Trade during and after the War (as adopted at a Special Meeting of the Council on December 20th, 1916). Received from the London Chamber of Commerce.

*Miscellaneous.*

ENGLISH.

Handbook of Johnson Line's regular services to Brazil, Uruguay and Argentina, South Pacific Coast and the North Pacific Coast. Received from A. Johnson & Co., Ltd., London.

The Channel Tunnel and the World War. Received from the Channel Tunnel Company.

The Paper Mills Directory of England, Scotland and Ireland and Year Book of the Paper-making Trade, for 1917, with the wholesale stationers of London, paper stainers of England and Scotland, and showing watermarks and trade names in general use. Received from the Editor.

Birmingham Chamber of Commerce (Inc.). Report of a Special Committee appointed to consider the Commercial and Industrial Policy to be adopted by the United Kingdom after the War.

British Industries Fair, 1917, Victoria and Albert Museum and Imperial Institute, South Kensington, London, S.W., Feb. 26—March 9. Catalogue.



## Swedish Bonds Quoted on the London Stock Exchange.

WE publish below a list of prices at which the Swedish State Loan, the City of Stockholm and City of Göteborg Loans are sold on the London Stock Exchange.

### Swedish State Loans.

	1880.	1888.	1900.	1908.
	3% <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>			
Jan. 20 ..	—	—	—	77 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub> †† <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub> <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
„ 22 ..	94 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 5	—	—	—
„ 23 ..	—	—	—	77 <sup>13</sup> / <sub>16</sub> <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub> <sup>11</sup> / <sub>16</sub> <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
„ 25 ..	95 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 5†	—	—	77 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> <sup>13</sup> / <sub>16</sub> <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
„ 27 ..	—	—	—	77 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub> ††††
„ 30 ..	95 t.b. <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> t.b.	—	—	<sup>5</sup> / <sub>16</sub> †††† <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> ††††
„ 31 ..	95 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> §§†† <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub> §§	—	—	—
	t.b. 5			
Feb. 1 ..	95	—	—	76 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub> <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
„ 2 ..	95 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	—	—	76 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub> <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
„ 3 ..	95 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 5	—	—	—
„ 6 ..	—	64 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	76 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	—
„ 7 ..	—	—	—	76
„ 9 ..	94 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	—	—	—
„ 10 ..	94 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> t.b. §§††	—	76 5 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 75 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> §§††	—
	<sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 2 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>			
„ 12 ..	—	63 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub> 4	—	—
„ 14 ..	94 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	—	—	75 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub> <sup>13</sup> / <sub>16</sub> 6
„ 16 ..	94 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub> 5	63 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub> <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	—	75 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> t.b. <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> t.b.
„ 20 ..	95	—	—	75 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub> 6

### Stockholm City.

Date.	1900 4%	1913 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> %
Jan. 19 ..	90	—
„ 20 ..	96 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 6	—
„ 23 ..	90	—
„ 25 ..	90 t.b. <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> t.b.	—
„ 26 ..	90 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub> <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—
„ 27 ..	90 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—
„ 30 ..	—	96 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
Feb. 9 ..	—	95 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
„ 10 ..	89§§††	94 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> t.b. §§††
„ 14 ..	89 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> §§††	95
„ 15 ..	—	94 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 5
„ 16 ..	86 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> t.b. <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> t.b.	—
„ 17 ..	86 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—

### Göteborg City.

Date.	1909.	1914 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> %.
Jan. 19 ..	86 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub> §§††	—
„ 25 ..	87 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub> †† 6 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub> †† 7 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> ††§§††	—
„ 26 ..	86 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> ††	—
„ 29 ..	—	96 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> †† 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
„ 30 ..	—	93 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> †
„ 31 ..	86 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	96 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> §§†† 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> †† <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> †† <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub> †† <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> ††
Feb. 1 ..	—	94 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> ††§§ 7
„ 2 ..	86 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> §§†† <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub> <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	94 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> †††† <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub> <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> ††§§ <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub> <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> ††††
„ 5 ..	—	93 xd.
„ 7 ..	—	94 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
„ 9 ..	—	94 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
„ 10 ..	86§§††	93 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>

„ 12 ..	85 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> ††	—
„ 14 ..	85††	—
„ 15 ..	85 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub> †† <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	93 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
„ 16 ..	85 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub> <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—
„ 17 ..	85 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—

The meaning of the signs used is as follows:—  
† Small bonds at special prices.

§§ Free of stamp duty.

‡ Exceptional bargains.

†† Bargains done on the previous day.

t.b. Treasury Certs. of Deposit (Scheme B).



## Money Matters.

### Sveriges Riksbank (State Bank of Sweden):—

Rate of discount:—

Bills at 3/m .. .. 5<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> per cent.

(Raised on November 10th, 1916, from 5 per cent.).

Nominal exchange rates on London:

	Buyers.	Sells.
	3/m.	Sight.
Jan. 10th .. ..	15·65	16·15
„ 12th .. ..	15·70	16·20
„ 13th .. ..	15·75	16·25
„ 15th .. ..	15·73	16·23
„ 16th .. ..	15·70	16·20
„ 17th .. ..	15·68	16·18
„ 19th .. ..	15·67	16·17
„ 22nd .. ..	15·65	16·15
„ 24th .. ..	15·63	16·13
„ 27th .. ..	15·67	16·17
„ 29th .. ..	15·65	16·15
„ 30th .. ..	15·63	16·13

London, E.C., Feb. 20th, 1917.

### Bank of England:—

Minimum discount rate, 5<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> per cent. (Reduced Jan. 18th, 1917, from 6 per cent.). (A year ago 5%).

### London Bankers' Rates:—

On deposit: At call .. .. 4 per cent.

Three months' Bank bills 5<sup>1</sup>/<sub>8</sub>-5<sup>3</sup>/<sub>16</sub> per cent.

Three months' fine Trade bills 5<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> per cent.

### Foreign Exchanges:—

The following rates have been quoted on Royal Exchange for **Stockholm**, during January-February.

	Cheques and cable transf.		3/m.'s Bills.	
	Sellers.	Buyers.	Sellers.	Buyers.
Jan. 18th. .. ..	16·13	16·23	—	—
„ 23rd. .. ..	16·05	16·15	—	—
„ 25th. .. ..	16·07	16·17	—	—
„ 30th. .. ..	16·02	16·12	—	—
Feb. 1st. .. ..	16·05	16·15	—	—
„ 6th. .. ..	16·08	16·18	—	—
„ 8th. .. ..	16·08	16·18	—	—
„ 13th. .. ..	16·12	16·22	—	—
„ 15th. .. ..	16·08	16·18	—	—

## Note Circulations and Gold Reserves.

THE following interesting article is taken from *The Times*, dated February 14th, 1917:—

In the table below we give a rather interesting synopsis of the change which has occurred in Europe since the war started in the relations between the fiduciary circulations in the various countries and their gold holdings. The figures represent a comparison in each case between the amounts shown just before the war and the present time. Owing to lack of *data* no account is taken of Austria, Portugal, or the Balkan States; and we have not included "gold held abroad" in the case of Russia:—

(00,000 £'S OMITTED.)

	Note Circulation.		Gold Reserve.	
	1914.	1917.	1914.	1917.
Denmark ..	85	155	41	89
France..	2675	7005	1656	2052
Germany ..	945	3825	678	1,261
Holland ..	355	615	135	491
Italy ..	690	1525	440	390
Norway ..	70	130	30	70
Russia ..	1635	9205	1600	1470
Spain ..	775	945	202	510
Sweden ..	135	205	57	103
Switzerland ..	165	195	76	137
United Kingdom..	(Bank) 340	(Bank) 395 (Treas.) 1435	(Bank) 400	(Bank) 567 (Treas.) 285
Total ..	7870	25635	5333	7425

It will be seen that in the aggregate there was a note circulation in 1914 of £253,700,000 not based on gold, and that this figure has now risen to £1,821,000,000.

How remarkably the neutral countries have improved their position as regards gold holdings against notes is shown in the cases of Denmark, Holland, Norway, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland. As regards the belligerents, Russia, for obvious reasons, makes the poorest showing, though we should not like to say how badly Austria would figure if we only knew the real position. In 1914 Russia only showed £3,500,000 of her note issue uncovered by gold, and now it is £773,500,000. France now shows £495,300,000 in notes uncovered, as against £101,900,000 in 1914, and Italy £113,500,000, as against £25,000,000. Germany, even if we accept her published returns, has £256,400,000 in notes with no gold behind them, whereas in 1914 the corresponding figure was only £26,700,000. Our own position is remarkably better, but it has been varied here by the issue of Treasury notes as well as Bank of England notes since the war started, and by the holding

of a Treasury gold reserve in addition to that of the Bank. So far as the Bank of England is concerned its notes were more than covered by gold in 1914 to the extent of £6,000,000, and they are still more than covered by £17,200,000; but our total note issue now, including both the Bank and the Treasury notes, is seen to be uncovered to the extent of £97,800,000.



## Personal & Business Notices.

### Swedish Commercial Delegation.

Mr. J. Hellner, Mr. Marc. Wallenberg, Mr. Erik Frisell, and Mr. C. G. Westman, members of the Swedish Delegation to London, were entertained to luncheon at the Savoy Restaurant, on the 29th ult., by the President and Council of the Swedish Chamber, prior to their departure for Sweden. H.E. Count Wrangel (Hon. President of the Chamber) honoured the occasion with his presence, and the gathering included all the Council Members and the Secretary. In welcoming the guests, Mr. H. Bendixson (President) expressed the Council's pleasure at meeting them. Mr. J. Hellner responded to the toast of "The Guests."

The delegates left Newcastle by Thule steamer, on the 3rd inst., and arrived safely in Sweden on the following Monday.

### Swedish Consular Service.

On the 9th January the Swedish Minister for Foreign Affairs accepted the resignation of Mr. Harald de Ville Newton, Swedish Vice-Consul at *Newcastle*, New South Wales, and appointed Mr. Stanley Grey Pearce, merchant, as his successor.

### Mr. Keith W. Price,

a director of Price & Pierce, Ltd., the well-known London firm of timber and wood pulp agents, and son of the senior director of that company, has received a knighthood in recognition of his services as Deputy Director-General of Explosives. He is well-known in the Swedish timber trade, with which his company is closely connected.

### Göteborg Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Consul C. A. Kjellberg has been elected President of the Göteborg Chamber of Commerce for the ensuing year.

### John Carlbom & Co., Grimsby.

We are informed by John Carlbom & Co., shipbrokers, of Grimsby and Hull, that for family reasons they have converted their



business into a private limited company, under the style of John Carlbom & Co., Ltd., as and from March 1st next. The business will be carried on as hitherto, under the guidance of Mr. John Carlbom as managing director and chairman, and Mr. Frank G. Castleton as director.

### Seelisch, Meyer & Co.

We are informed that the trading name of the firm of Seelisch, Meyer & Co., tool and hardware merchants, of Southwark Street, London, S.E., is being altered to "W. A. Meyer," Mr. Meyer being the sole surviving partner. This change in the style causes no alteration whatever in the constitution or working of the firm, and whilst the direction and capital also remain entirely as hitherto.



## Swedish Cable News Service to United Kingdom Members of the Swedish Chamber of Commerce.

THE Council has arranged to receive from a trustworthy source in Stockholm daily cables, including Sundays, containing items of general interest referring to trade and commerce, shipping, politics, and general Swedish news, averaging 200 words, and the first cables have now been received and distributed to members.

Members in the United Kingdom desirous of receiving these cables daily should at once inform the Secretary of the Chamber. If at least sixty members of the Chamber are willing to subscribe to this service the cost per telegram would be about 1s. per subscriber, the Chamber bearing the expense of clerical labour, messenger, and postage.

It is not intended to continue this cable news service after the regular daily Swedish-English mail service has been properly re-established.

## Employment Department.

To Members and others in want of Foreign Correspondents, Clerks, and Volunteers, full particulars are given, FREE OF CHARGE, of the following clerks, on application, stating reference number, to: Secretary, Swedish Chamber of Commerce (Employment Department), 5, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF VACANT SITUATIONS ARE INSERTED FREE OF CHARGE.

### SITUATIONS WANTED.

#### MALE.

**Clerk.**—(22) Fair knowledge of English, French, and German, some of Russian; shorthand-typist and book-keeper; salary 30s. per week; at present in Sweden. (Ref. C/596/16.)

**Export and Import.**—(22) Some knowledge of English and German; typist; desires berth as clerk; at present in Sweden. (C/597/16.)

**Coal, Iron, Timber, etc.**—(24) Good knowledge of English; Swedish and English shorthand-typist; book-keeper; desires berth as correspondent or general clerk; at present in England. (C/598/16.)

**Warehouse Clerk** (19).—Some knowledge of English; has been 3 years with a first-class wholesaler of drapery and stockinet; desires berth as clerk or warehouse clerk; at present in Sweden.—(C/600/17.)

**Timber.**—(21) Some knowledge of English, German, and French; typist and book-keeper; desires berth as clerk; at present in Sweden. (Ref. C/601/17.)

**Book-keeper or Correspondent.**—(20) Good knowledge of English and German, slight of French, shorthand-typist and book-keeper; willing to accept berth as volunteer for two months, afterwards 25s. per week; at present in England. (Ref. C/603/17.)

**Forwarding and Chartering Business.**—(18) Good knowledge of English and German, typist; desires berth as general clerk; salary 15s. per week; at present in England. (Ref. C/602/17.)

#### FEMALE.

**Lady Clerk.**—Master of Arts; good knowledge of English, French and German; typist; desires berth in England; at present in Sweden.—(Ref. C/599/17.)

### SITUATIONS VACANT IN FRANCE.

**Competent shorthand typist (Swedish and English) required in Paris; preference given to a good book-keeper.**—Apply, stating salary required, to "B/662/17," c/o Swedish Chamber of Commerce, 5, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.

**Wanted,** by Company in Paris, young Male Clerk, speaking and writing fluently English, French, and Swedish, preferably with knowledge of timber and wood pulp trades.—Apply, in first instance, to Secretary, Swedish Chamber of Commerce, 5, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C., under Reference D/63/17.

**SWEDISH CLERKS WILL NOT BE ABLE TO OBTAIN EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM UNLESS THEY ARE PREPARED TO BIND THEMSELVES TO STAY AT LEAST ONE YEAR WITH THE FIRM EMPLOYING THEM.**

## British Representatives of Swedish Traders and Shipowners.

THE following List has been compiled from particulars collected by the Chamber. It is respectfully requested that any errors appearing in this List should be rectified and any additions notified at once. This List is open free of charge to Members.

Handelskammarens medlemmar ombedjas att komplettera nedanstående lista å deras britiska representanter. Dessa meddelanden, rörande medlemmar, intagas kostnadsfritt.

Names of Exporters.	Trade.	British Representatives.	Tel. Address.
Bergvik & Ala Nya A.B. Söderhamn.	Timber ..	Martin Olsson & Sons, 32, Bishopsgate, London E.C.	"Olsson, London."
Billeruds Aktiebolag, Säffle	Sulphite ..	W. G. Taylor & Co., Ltd., 126, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.	"Fibre, Cent., London." "Berner, London."
Billingsfors Aktiebo'ag, Billingsfors.	Wood Pulp, Sulphate.	Berner & Nielsen, 57, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.	
J. & C. G. Bolinders A.-B. Stockholm.	Crude oil engines, boilers, steam engines, saw mill machinery, stoves, etc.	W. G. Taylor & Co., Ltd., 126, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.	"Fibre, Cent., London." "Specific, London."
Boxholms Aktiebolag, Boxholm.	Iron and Iron Manufactures.	James Pollock, Sons & Co., Ltd., 3, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.	"Jernagent, London."
Adolf Bratt & Co., Gothenburg.	Steamship Owners ..	Ernst B. Westman, Ltd., 39, Lombard Street, London, E.C.	— — —
Bratt & Co., L. G. Gothenburg.	Iron, Steel, Wood pulp and Timber.	Orlando Davis & Co., Plymouth. Whitwill, Cole & Co., Bristol. H. Goldberg & Co., Swansea. L. G. Bratt, Jr., 11 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.	"Durbrovian, London."
Bredenberg, Gustaf Christopher (firm: Emil Bredenberg), Sundsvall.	Sworn Shipbroker	A. D. Bredenberg & Co., Monument Buildings, London, E.C.	"Icteroid, London."
F. R. Cedervall & Söner, Gothenburg.	Oils, Protective Lubricating Boxes for Propeller Shafts, etc.	Jost Johnson, 33, Grainger Street West, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Maxton & Sinclair, James Street, Liverpool. John G. Kincaid & Co., Ltd., East Hamilton Street, Greenock.	— — —
Dynäs Aktiebolag, Wäija.	Saw Mill, Sulphate.	Modin & Co., Palmerston House, 34, Old Broad Street, London, E.C. (for Wood Goods). Becker & Co., Ltd., 34-40, Ludgate Hill, London, E.C., for Wood Pulp.	"Modiolar." "Odontoid."
Ekman & Co., Gothenburg..	Sulphite, Sulphate	Greenhalgh & Co., 333-7, Corn Exchange Buildings, Manchester; 56, Cannon Street, London, E.C.	"Increment, Manchester." "Incitytus, Cannon, London." "Dairy Supply, London." "Good Corks, London."
Eskilstuna Stålprensning A.B., Eskilstuna.	Household and Dairy Utensils, Enamelled Steel Plate Wares.	Dairy Supply Co., Ltd., Museum Street, London, W.C. (for Dairy Utensils). L. Lumley & Co., America Square, London, E.C. (for Milk Sieves only).	
Fagersta Bruks A.-B. Fagersta.	Iron and Steel Works.	C. & J. Svedberg, 101, Leadenhall Street, London E.C.	"Siguprnel, London."
Fiskeby Fabrikers A.-B. Fiskeby.	Paper and Wood Pulp.	John Eberstein & Co., 75, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.	"Skärblacka, London."
Fogelfors Bruk, Fogelfors ..	Doors and Boxboard	H. Snobohm, 27, Clement's Lane, London E.C.	"Timbering, London."



Name of Exporters.	Trade.	British Representatives.	Tel. Address.
Försäkrings A.B. Ocean, Gothenburg	Marine Insurance Company.	British & Northern Shipping Agency, Ltd., 5, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.	"Agbrinor, London."
Forsbacka Jernverks A.B., Forsbacka.	Iron and Steel	C. & J. Svedberg, 101, Leadenhall St., London, E.C.	"Spigurnel, London."
Forsmarks Bruk, Forsmark	Easy Bleaching Soda Pulp.	Becker & Co., Ltd., 34-40, Ludgate Hill, London, E.C.	"Odontoid, London."
Forsså Bruks Nya A.B., Näsvisken.	Cardboards, Ticket Boards, Middles, etc.	Relph, Darwen & Pearce, 76, Finsbury Pavement, London, E.C.	"Pasteboards, London."
Frånö Nya Aktiebolag, Kramfors.	Sulphate.	Becker & Co., Ltd., 34-40, Ludgate Hill, E.C.	"Odontoid, London."
Fröding, A., & Co., Gothenburg.	Iron, Steel, and Wood Pulp.	W. G. Taylor & Co., Ltd., 126, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.	"Fibre, Cent., London."
		J. A. Nordberg, Ltd., 30/31, Queen Street, London, E.C.	"Grebdrönja, Cannon London."
		T. H. Watson & Co. (of Sheffield), Ltd., Sheffield	—
Gemla Fabrikers A.B., Diö.	Bent Wood. Furniture, Wooden Toys, etc.	John J. Boyd & Sons, "Ibex Works," Hertford Road, Kingsland, London, N.	"Bermudian, London."
Göteborgs Äggaffär. (See Swedish Egg Export Union)	—	—	—
Graham Brothers, Stockholm	Engineers & Manufacturers	Vacant.	—
Graningeverkens A.B., Bollstabruk.	Timber .. Wood Pulp ..	Modin & Co., Palmerston House, 34 Old Broad Street, London, E.C.	"Modiolar, London."
		O. Reich & Co., 24, Martin's Lane, Cannon Street, London, E.C.	"Supplisco, London."
Gravendals A.-B. Gravendal.	Sulphite Pulp	O. Reich & Co., 24, Martin's Lane, Cannon Street, London, E.C.	"Supplisco, London."
Habo Sulfitfabrik, Bor ..	Sulphite ..	Berner & Nielsen, 57, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.	"Berner, London."
Halda Fickursfabriks A.B., Svängsta.	Taximeters ..	The Halda Taximeter Co., Ltd., 15, Chapel Street, Euston Road, London, N.W.	—
Handöls Nya Täljstens och Vattenkrafts A.B., Stockholm.	Bricks and Pot Stone Powder.	Boving & Co., Ltd., Imperial Buildings Kingsway, W.C.	"Jenorten, London."
Hedqvist, C. A., Piteå ..	Timber ..	Modin & Co., Palmerston House, 34, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.	"Modiolar, London."
Hellefors Bruk, Gothenburg	Wood Manufacturers.	Martin Olsson & Sons, 32, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.	"Olsson, London."
Hillmans A.B., Söderhamn	Timber ..	Berner & Nielsen, 57, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.	"Berner, London."
Hillringsbergs Aktiebolag, Säffle.	Wood Pulp ..	Berner & Nielsen, 57, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.	"Berner, London."
Hissmofors A.B., Krokomb	Wood Pulp	O. Reich & Co., 24, Martin's Lane, Cannon Street, London, E.C.	"Supplisco, London."
Hofors A.-B., Hofors ..	Steel and Iron Work.	Dunford & Elliott, Ltd., Attercliffe Wharf, Sheffield (for U.K.).	"Blooms, Sheffield."
Holmsunds A.B., Sundsvall	Timber ..	Thomas Simson & Co., 6, Great Winchester Street, London, E.C.	"Joinery, Ave., London."
		Price & Pierce, Ltd., 27, Clement's Lane, London, E.C.	"Timber, London."
Hults Bruk., Åby .. ..	Swedish Steel Axes & Hatchets for all markets.	Price & Pierce, Ltd., 27, Clement's Lane, London, E.C.	"Nahmer-London."
Husqvarna Vapenfabr. A.B. Huskvarna.	Sewing Machines, Bicycles, Guns, etc.	For London: Condrup, Ltd., 78, Fore Street, E.C.	"Condrup, London."
		For Canada: F. W. Lamplough & Co., 606/610, Unity Building 46, Alexander Street, Montreal.	—
		For Australia and New Zealand: Walter A. Cox, Commerce Buildings, Ash Street G.P.O. Box 873, Sydney.	—
		For South Africa: Fred. W. Richmond, Mutual Buildings, P.O. Box 1235, Cape Town.	—

Name of Exporters.	Trade.	British Representatives.	Tel. Address.
Hånsfors Pappersbruk, Töcksfors.	Paper .. ..	John Eberstein & Co., 75, Queen Victoria Street London, E.C.	"Skärblacka, London."
Inlands Nya Pappfabriks A.-B., Lilla Edet.	Cardboard ..	R. L. Lundgren, 113, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.	"Lundgren, Cent, London."
Johannedals Trävaru, A.-B., Sundsvall	Sawn & Planed Timber & Box Boards	Modin & Co., 34, Old Broad Street, London, E.C. Price & Pierce, Ltd., 27, Clement's Lane, London, E.C. C. Peto Bennett, 24-28, Lombard Street, London, E.C.	"Modiaiar, London." "Timber, London." "Peto, London."
A. Johnson & Co., Kungsträdgårdsgatan, 18, Stockholm.	Iron, Steel, Steamship Owners ("Johnson Line").	A. Johnson & Company (London), Ltd., 3, Gracechurch Street, E.C.	"Agenticum-Grace, London."
Johnson, Englehart & Co., Skeppsbron, 4, Gothenburg.	Shipowners, Brokers, Coal Importers, Matches.	Johnson, Englehart & Co., Ltd., Kingston Chambers, Prince's Dock Side, Hull.	"Monel, Hull."
Jönköpings & Vulcans Tändsticksfabriks A.-B., Jönköping.		Trummer & Co.'s Successors, 4, Fenchurch Avenue, London, E.C.	"Trummer, London."
Jonsereds Fabrikers A.-B., Jonsered.	Wood - working Machinery.	Jonsered's London Agency Leadenhall House, London, E.C.	"Castleward, London."
Jonsson, Sternhagen & Co., Gothenburg.	Butter & Wood Agents.	Winther & Co., King William House, Eastcheap, London, E.C. Bernier & Nielsen, 57, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.	"Ostracism, London." "Bernier, London."
Jössefors Aktiebolag, Ottebol Källman & Co., Joseph, Gothenburg .. ..	Wood Pulp .. Ship Owners' and Ship Brokers.	O. Reich & Co., 24, Martin's Lane, London, E.C. Johnson, Englehart & Co., Ltd., Hull.	"Supplisco, London." "Monel, Hull."
Kjellberg, O., Elektriska Svetsnings A.B., Gothenburg.	Electric Welding.	Anglo-Swedish Electric Welding Co., Ltd., Wood Wharf, Horseferry Road, Greenwich, London, S.E.	"Esabcolon, Green London."
Kockums Emaljerverk, Ronneby.	Enamelled Wares	<i>For British Home Trade:</i> Macfarlane & Robinson, Ltd., 76, Southwark Street, London, S.E. <i>For Australia and New Zealand:</i> Scholefield, Goodman & Sons, Birmingham.	"Stewpans, Boroh, London." — —
Konfektions A.-B. J. A. Wettergren & Co., Gothenburg .. ..	Outfitters, Furs	<i>Vacant.</i>	—
Kongelfs Glasbruk, Kungelf	Glass Ware ..	Johnsen & Jørgensen, Ltd., 26/27, Farringdon Street, London, E.C.	"Fish, London."
Korsnäs Sågverks Aktiebolag, Gefle.	Sulphate, Sulphite.	Robert Erikson & Co., Ltd., 73a, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.	"Pulpopolis, London."
Kramfors A.-B., Kramfors	Exporters of Timber, Wooden Boxes, and Sulphite Pulp.	<i>For Timber:</i> Martin Olsson & Sons, 32, Bishopsgate, London, E.C. <i>For Wooden Boxes:</i> Duncan, Ewing & Co., Liverpool. <i>For Sulphite Pulp:</i> Robert Erikson & Co., 73A, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.	"Olsson, London." — "Pulpopolis, London."
Kreuger, E. & F., Kalmar	Matches ..	Kreuger & Co., Ltd., 10, Eastcheap, London, E.C.	"Nominal, London."
Lennartsfors Aktiebolag, Lennartsfors.	Wood Pulp ..	Robert Erikson & Co., Ltd., 73a, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.	"Pulpopolis, London."
Liljeholmens Stearin-fabriks A.-B., Stockholm.	Stearine, Pitch, and Candles, Glycerine and Olein.	M. B. Thompson & Co., 152, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C. G. Gillberg & Co., 31, St. Vincent Place, Glasgow Wulff & Co., 3 and 5, Cleethorpe Road, Grimsby ..	"Toxedian, Grace, London." "Wulff, Grimsby."
Lithografiska A.B., Norrköping .. ..	Labels, Litho Work, etc. ..	John Eberstein & Co., 75, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.	"Skärblacka, London."
Ljusfors Aktiebolag, Norrköping.	Wood Pulp, Sulphite, Paper.	Burnell, Hardy & Co., 106, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.	"Synodist, London."
Lyon & Co., John, Aktiebolag, Göthenburg	Financial Brokers, Shipping Agents, Importers, Exporters.	E. Gihl & Co., Ltd., 61, Old Broad Street, E.C.	—
Mackmyra Sulfit Akt'ebolag, Mackmyra.	Sulphite ..	Henderson, Craig & Co., Ltd., 67, 68, 69, Watling Street, London, E.C.	"Craig, London."



## Storbritanniens Januarihandel.\*

Statistiken för Januari månad visar följande totalsiffror.

TABELL A.

	Import.		Export.					
	Total. £	Ökning eller minskning i %	Brittiska varor. £	Ökning eller minskning i %	Utländska varor £	Ökning eller minskning i %	Total Export £	Ökning eller minskning i %
Januari 1917	90,565,311	+ 20·86	46,860,542	+ 27·76	8,431,815	— 4·52	55,291,857	+ 21·29
„ 1916	74,935,741	+ 11·58	36,757,167	+ 30·12	8,830,172	+ 28·06	45,587,339	+ 29·72
„ 1915	67,246,391	— 1·12	28,247,592	— 40·91	6,895,465	— 28·15	35,143,057	— 38·7-

TABELL B.

STORBRITANNIENS IMPORT FRÅN SVERIGE AF VISSA VAROR. JANUARI.	1916.			1917.		
	Kvantitet.	Värde. £	Sveriges andel av total impor- ten i % av värdet.	Kvantitet.	Värde. £	Sveriges andel av total impor- ten i % av värdet.
Järn : Basiskt tackjärn .....	Tons	—	—	—	—	—
Gjutjärn i tackor .....	„	8,676	64,474	100	6,691	52,041
Hæmatite .....	„	—	—	—	—	—
Spegel-, mangan-och kiseljärn .....	„	—	—	211	4,780	18·64
Puddeljärn .....	„	1,729	21,657	55·82	—	—
Smidesjärn, vinkeljärn, vals- tråd, o.s.v. ....	„	25	527	5·13	2,673	33,351
Papper : Tryck- och skrivpapper på rullar .....	Cwts.	12,546	9,010	19·96	14,167	16,424
Tryck- och skrivpapper i ark .....	„	19,851	13,825	26·67	4,220	9,395
Omslagspapper .....	„	144,081	114,744	46·08	87,475	129,484
Smör .....	„	471	3,312	0·18	—	—
Trämassa : Kemisk, torr, blekt ...	Tons	191	2,716	18·08	—	—
„ „ oblekt ..	„	9,945	108,676	62·17	—	—
Mekanisk, våt .....	„	2,696	8,823	8·14	1,320	7,000
Trävaror : Bilade ; furu, ek, o.s.v. (ej pit props) .....	Loads	373	1,471	1·30	2,157	10,566
Sågade ; furu och gran.	„	36,759	203,967	31·60	111,974	908,391
Oarbetade .....	„	5,878	38,926	33·50	13,200	121,964
Sågade ; furu och gran. arbetade .....	„	774,124	73,215	74·61	—	—
Tändstickor : Säkerhets ..	Gross of boxes	—	—	—	129	14
„ „ Ten thousands	„	142,130	13,155	96·20	—	—
Andra slag ...	Gross of Boxes	—	—	—	2,027	323
„ „ Ten thousands	„	—	—	—	—	100

TABELL C.

STORBRITANNIENS EXPORT TILL SVERIGE AF VISSA VAROR. JANUARI.	1916.			1917.		
	Kvantitet.	Värde. £	Sveriges ande av total ekspor- ten i % av värdet	Kvantitet.	Värde. £	Sveriges andel av total ekspor- ten i % av värdet.
Järn och stål :						
Tackjärn .....	Tons	1,605	12,044	27·3	521	14,455
Ny räls .....	„	—	—	—	—	—
Knivsmiden .....	Cwts.	2	12	0·02	—	28
Järnmanufaktur .....	„	111	553	0·48	34	213
Andra metaller :						
Bly, i tackor och bearbetat ....	Tons	118	3,255	4·73	108	3,742
Koppar och tillverkningar däraf ..	„	22	2,964	3·45	—	—
Tenn .....	„	137	23,577	10·09	2	285
Kol :						
„ Small ” .....	„	25,967	21,712	2·99	} Uppgifter föreligga ännu ej.	
„ Unscreened ” .....	„	26,697	24,046	3·21		
„ Large ” .....	„	70,563	70,527	4·80		
Bomullsgarn :						
Grått .....	Lbs.	130,300	7,925	1·13	59,200	4,779
Blekt och färgat .....	„	13,900	1,204	0·75	3,100	299
Ylle :						
Kamgarn (Worsted) .....	„	43,400	6,823	1·84	7,400	1,445
Yllevävnader .....	Yds.	20,300	5,005	0·35	86,600	25,345
Kamgarnsvävnader. ....	„	6,200	1,502	0·32	48,900	12,602
Tomsäckar .....	Dussin	500	139	0·12	—	—

\* Förevarande statistik över exporterade varor inbegriper sådana varor, som inköpts i det Förenade Konungariket av de allierade staternas myndigheter eller för deras räkning, men inbegriper icke varor, som uttagits från det brittiska guvernementets upplag och depåer, eller vroar, vilka inköpts av detsamma och skeppats på dess båtar.



## SHIPPING AGENTS IN SWEDEN.

### AKTIEBOLAGET NYMAN & SCHULTZ, STOCKHOLM,

General Forwarding and  
Chartering Agents.

Special service to and from Finland and Russia.

*Forwarders to H.M. The King of Sweden.*

Branch Offices at

HAPARANDA and LULEÅ, Sweden.

(D)

### AKTIEBOLAGET W. LARKA

10, SKEPPSBRON, STOCKHOLM.

FORWARDING AND SHIPPING AGENT,

Forwarding Narvik-Haparanda-Torneå to Russia,  
through own Branch Offices.

Tel. Address: "LARKA, STOCKHOLM."

(K)

### EMIL R. BOMAN, STOCKHOLM.

SWORN SHIPBROKER,

Chartering, Steamship, Insurance, Average, and  
Forwarding Agent.

Telegrams: — — "BOMANS, STOCKHOLM." (K)

### Löwenadler & Co. GOTHENBURG, FORWARDING AGENTS.

Telegrams: LÖWIS, GOTHENBURG. (L)

## NORTHERN TRAFFIC

SVEN TÖRNGREN

11 Drottninggatan 11 ——— STOCKHOLM

GENERAL FORWARDING AGENT

TRANSPORT of merchandise of all kinds to and from Northern Europe and other parts.

CHIEF OFFICE:

Northern Traffic, Ltd., 53, Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES & AGENCIES:

Petrograd, Moscow, Krasnoïarsk, Siberia, Christiania, New York, etc. (E)

### Jonsson, Sternhagen & Co.

GOTHENBURG.

Regular lines of Steamers between  
Gothenburg & Antwerp, Amsterdam,  
Rotterdam, Rouen, and Havre.

INSURANCE AND  
FORWARDING AGENTS.

(K) Goods forwarded to all parts  
of the World at cheapest rates.

### WILSON & CO., GOTHENBURG.

Forwarding and Shipping Agents.

Telegrams: "WILSON, GOTHENBURG." (B)

### Öberg & Horndahl

SHIPBROKERS,

Helsingborg, Råå, & Karlshamn.

Average, Insurance, Chartering and Forwarding Agents.

Telegrams: "Ödahl." (J)

### AKTIEBOLAGET P. J. HAEGERSTRAND,

Shipbrokers, Forwarding Agents,

GEFLE.

Telegrams: "HAEGERSTRAND, GEFLE." (K)

### A. B. BRÖDERNA LÖFGREN, GEFLE.

SHIPBROKERS, CHARTERING, and  
FORWARDING AGENTS.

Telegraphic Address — — — "Baltic, Gefle." (A)

## NORDSTRÖM & THULIN

STEAM SHIP OWNERS—SWORN SHIP BROKERS—FORWARDING AGENTS—TEL: NORDSTROMS, STOCKHOLM. (J)



W 34j

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS LIBRARY

APR 28 1917

# JOURNAL

PUBLISHED BY



(INCORPORATED)

Registered Office:  
5, Lloyd's Avenue,  
London, E.C.3

Telephone:  
Central No. 6338.

Office Hours:  
9.30 a.m.—6 p.m.  
Saturdays: 9.30 a.m.—1 p.m.

Telegraphic Address:  
For Foreign Telegrams:  
"Swediscom—London."  
For Inland Telegrams:  
"Swediscom—  
Fen. London."

Editor:  
LOUIS ZETTERSTEN

## ANGLO-SWEDISH TRADE JOURNAL.

VOL. IX.

MARCH 25, 1917.

No. 3—(100).

All Communications to be addressed to Editorial Department.

Opinions expressed in this Journal do not necessarily represent the official views of the Chamber unless expressly stated.

No articles or matters in this Journal must be copied, in part or *in extenso*, without naming the Journal as source.

Artiklar få icke *in extenso*, eller delvis återgifvas efter denna journal utan att källan angifves.

### Contents.

### Number 100.

	PAGE
Number 100 .. .. .	65
The Foreign Chambers of Commerce Movement in England .. .. .	66
Authorisation of Chambers of Commerce in Sweden .. .. .	67
Annual General Meeting, 1917 .. .. .	67
Doings of the Chamber .. .. .	67
Swedish Trade Notices .. .. .	68
Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom .. .. .	69
British Proclamations relating to Trade, etc. .. .. .	71
Personal and Business Notices .. .. .	73
Swedish Trade and Traffic Proclamations .. .. .	74
Sweden's Electrical Industry in 1916 .. .. .	75
Trade Enquiries (Circular No. 281) .. .. .	76
Employment Department .. .. .	77
Additions to the Library .. .. .	77
New Swedish Trade Publications .. .. .	78
Money Matters .. .. .	78
Swedish Bonds Quoted on the London Stock Exchange .. .. .	79
London Members of the Swedish Chamber representing Swedish Staple Articles .. .. .	79
British Representatives of Swedish Traders and Shipowners .. .. .	81
New Trollhätte Canal .. .. .	84
A Famous Swedish Inventor .. .. .	84
Storbritanniens Februarihandel .. .. .	85
Shipping Agents in Sweden .. .. .	86
Freights and Fixtures and Swedish Freight Market .. .. .	87

THE present issue constitutes No. 100 of the Chamber's Monthly JOURNAL, and we take this opportunity of expressing to all those members who have assisted in the making thereof our best thanks.

It is impossible for a Chamber of Commerce, or any commercial institution of a similar kind, to become an effective organisation without a mouthpiece, and when the JOURNAL was instituted in November, 1908, it was only anticipated that it would become a means of communication between the Council and the members. Thanks to the support unstintingly given by the members, the JOURNAL has developed, and its sphere of influence is now extended beyond the limits of the circle of members. It has, in fact, become an Anglo-Swedish trade journal in an unpretentious way, and its readers number several thousands in practically all parts of the globe. We hope and trust that on the foundation thus laid this trade journal will as years go by grow into a more important publication whereby Anglo-Swedish trade interests will be adequately represented.

THE EDITOR.



## The Foreign Chambers of Commerce Movement in England.

IN a recent issue of our Monthly Journal we stated that a Russo-British Chamber of Commerce with a powerful Board of Directors had been established in the United Kingdom, and we now have pleasure in welcoming two more additions to the Anglo-foreign Chamber organisation in this country, viz., The American Chamber of Commerce in London, and the Latin-America Chamber of Commerce in Great Britain.

### American Chamber of Commerce in London.

The objects of this Chamber according to its rules are:—

“To further the development of commerce between the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; to investigate questions pertaining to their commercial and industrial relations; to collect and distribute statistics and information; to promote American interests; and generally to encourage and facilitate the transaction of business between the two countries.”

Some years ago there existed in Liverpool an American Chamber of Commerce, which had the distinction of being the first foreign Chamber of Commerce established in this country, having been formed by Liverpool merchants interested in American trade early in the nineteenth century. That Chamber was of extreme usefulness to the traders one hundred years ago, and for many years after, but at the beginning of the twentieth century its activity had been reduced, the American section of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce having to a very large extent taken over the work undertaken by the American Chamber, and some years ago the latter was officially wound up.

The American Chamber now established in London may not be able to claim to be a direct descendant of the old institution established in Liverpool, but that the traditions will be maintained is undoubted, and we wish it as long a life as its predecessor. Traders in Sweden, as well as Swedish traders in the United Kingdom, have intimate connections with the United States of America, and they will all welcome this new American organisation in the world's metropolis.

### The Latin-America Chamber of Commerce in Great Britain.

This Chamber was only formed in the latter part of 1916, and was in fact incorporated on September 7th in that year. For the purposes of registration the number of members in the Chamber is declared not to exceed 1,000. This is an ambitious number for an Anglo-foreign Chamber in Great Britain to aspire to, but considering the

enormous territories the Chamber will cover it should not be long before that figure is attained. The annual subscription to this Chamber is £3 3s., and life members are asked to pay a fee of 30 guineas.

The honorary president is His Excellency Señor Don A. B. Leguiá, ex-president of Peru, and the honorary vice-presidents comprise His Excellency Señor Don Ramón Valdés (President of the Republic of Panama), Hon. Arthur Stanley, M.V.O., M.P. (Chairman of the Transandine Railway Co., Ltd.), Sir Charles C. Wakefield, Bart., and Sir Joseph Lawrence. Among the members nominated for election to the Council the most influential firms in Great Britain dealing with Latin-America are included.

Mr. W. Murray Ellis has been appointed secretary of this Chamber, which must already be termed as one of the most “live” and active organisations of its kind in Great Britain. In proof of this statement we may mention that the Chamber is publishing a Journal of its own, entitled *The British and Latin-American Trade Gazette*, which will appear monthly, with separate editions in English, Spanish, and Portuguese. Trade commissioners have already been sent to Latin-America on behalf of the Chamber to study conditions there, and representatives and agents of the Chamber have been appointed in Latin-American countries. The President of Panama recently became vice-president, an honour which he has not conferred upon any other trade association. The Chamber is at present negotiating, jointly with the Association del Comercio de Panama, to have the 15 per cent. *ad valorem* duty at present levied on goods entering Panama removed, with the view of obtaining for Panama the position of a huge distributing centre for British goods in the Latin-American markets. This will of course also benefit trade from Sweden. We have said enough to show that this Chamber will be a valuable link in the Anglo-foreign trade organisations in this country.

### Federation of Foreign Chambers of Commerce in the United Kingdom.

Most of the more important Chambers of Commerce in the United Kingdom are affiliated to the Association of Chambers of Commerce, but the foreign—or Anglo-foreign—Chambers, as they in reality are, also have their own organisation, viz., The Federation of Foreign Chambers of Commerce in the United Kingdom. The rules of this Federation were approved at a meeting held on November 10th, 1896, and the Federation thus attains its majority this year. The founders were the Anglo-Belgian, French, Italian, Netherlands and Spanish Chambers, and since its formation the Swedish, Anglo-Portuguese and San Salvador Chambers have joined. The Austro-Hungarian Chamber in London until the outbreak of the war belonged to the Federation, but was then automatically extinguished.



At the annual meeting, held at the offices of the Netherlands Chamber, 2, Coleman Street, E.C., on February 28th, it was unanimously resolved to invite the newly-established Russo-British, Latin-American, and American Chambers of Commerce to become members of the Federation, and if these Chambers will accept nomination, and the Norwegian Chamber in London (previously having been invited to join) will fall into line with its colleagues, the Federation will comprise all the Anglo-foreign Chambers established in the United Kingdom, and thereby become an important association, which will undoubtedly have a great scope for usefulness.

The objects for which the Federation is established are :—

“To discuss and consider questions concerning and affecting trade, commerce, manufactures, and the shipping interests, at meetings of delegates from foreign Chambers of Commerce; to communicate the opinions of the foreign Chambers of Commerce to Government Departments or public bodies by letter, memorial, deputation, or otherwise; to use the influence of the Federation to attain by united action such advantages or concessions as each Chamber would have more difficulty in accomplishing alone; and to do all such other things as may properly be considered to belong to the action of a Federation of Foreign Chambers of Commerce in the United Kingdom.”

Each Chamber affiliated to the Federation pays an annual subscription of £5, and is entitled to send five delegates to the monthly meetings hereof. The address of the Federation is :—2, Coleman Street, London, E.C. The Hon. Secretary is Mr. John C. Mardel, of the Anglo-Portuguese Chamber in London.



## Authorisation of Chambers of Commerce in Sweden.

BY a Royal Swedish Ordinance of December 15th, 1916, regulations have been made for the authorisation of the twelve Chambers of Commerce in Sweden. The rules are that a Chamber of Commerce must be an association of manufacturers, merchants, or other commercial men, and its activity must be limited to a definite district, for which district it will be the intermediary between trade interests and the Government. The authorisation of a Chamber of Commerce is effected by the Government sanctioning its rules. Officially authorised Chambers of Commerce will receive a State grant.

## ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, 1917.

Members desiring to nominate candidates for the four vacancies in the Council should send in such nominations to the Secretary of the Chamber immediately.

By order of the Council,

LOUIS ZETTERSTEN,

*Secretary.*

## Doings of the Chamber.

### Council Meetings.

Since the publication of the February issue the following Council Meetings have been held: February 21st (8); March 9th (11); March 22nd (12). The figures in brackets denote the attendance.

### New 25-Year Member.

Messrs. C. J. Hambro & Son, 70, Old Broad Street, London, E.C., merchants and bankers, have been elected a 25-year member from January 1st, 1917.

### Annual Members.

The University of Illinois Library, Urbana, Ill., U.S.A. (represented by the assistant-librarian), has been elected a member from July 1st, 1916.

The following have been elected annual members from January 1st, 1917 :—

Eric Roslin, Sheffield. (Steel merchant.)

J. Madsen-Mygdal, London, E.C. (Managing director, East Asiatic Co., Ltd.)

Aktiebolaget Nordiska Bankinstitutet, Stockholm. (Bankers and financiers.)

C. Fr. Malmberg, Aktiebolag, Göteborg. (Importers and Exporters.)

### Swedish News Cable Service.

In the February issue (page 49) we stated that the Chamber had arranged to receive daily cables from a trustworthy Stockholm source. These cables contain items of general interest



re trade, commerce, shipping, politics, and general Swedish news. They are sent to those members in the United Kingdom who are willing to share in the cost. We are pleased to state that no less than 84 subscribers are now in receipt of these cables.

The Council has received numerous appreciative letters concerning the contents and compilation of the cables.

### Honorary Membership of Chambers of Commerce in Sweden.

With reference to the paragraph on page 462 of the December Journal in which it was stated that the Council had resolved to elect the Presidents of the twelve Chambers of Commerce in Sweden honorary members, we beg to state that all the Chambers have accepted the election on behalf of their Presidents, viz.: Stockholm, Göteborg, Malmö, Norrköping, Gefle, Borås, Jönköping, Karlstad, Örebro, Sundsvall, Luleå and Visby. The election of these honorary members will be notified to the Annual General Meeting.

### Annual General Meeting.

The Annual General Meeting will be held in the Council Room, 5, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C., at the end of April. The notice convening the meeting, together with the Annual Report, will be sent to members shortly.

### Standing Arbitration Committee.

The members of this Committee (Messrs. Bagge, de Maré, Löwenadler, Lundholm, Nordberg, Westman and Westling) were re-elected by the Council on the 9th inst. At the Committee Meeting held on the 14th inst., Mr. Löwenadler was re-elected Chairman of the Committee.

### Editorial Committee.

The members of this Committee (Messrs. Bagge, Eberstein, Löwenadler, Lundholm and Welin) were re-elected by the Council on the 9th inst. At a Committee Meeting held on the same day Mr. Löwenadler was re-elected Chairman of the Committee.

The contents of the Year Book, 1916, have been arranged by the Committee and the printing thereof is now proceeding.

### Finance.

The auditors have submitted the Income and Expenditure Account and Balance Sheet for 1916, together with their report, and these have been adopted by the Council for circularisation

with the Annual Report. The excess of expenditure over income is £193 9s. 1d.

### Swedish Mail Service.

With reference to the exchange of telegram between the Chamber and the Swedish Postmaster-General, mentioned on page 34 of the February issue, the following telegram was sent to the Swedish Postmaster-General on the 5th inst. :—

“Your telegram 22nd February thank fully received but so far no Swedish mail received here whereas mails received from Denmark and Norway.”

The Chamber had the pleasure of receiving a reply, dated the 7th inst., from the Postmaster-General to the effect that mails from Sweden to Great Britain were being despatched immediately in instalments, and were being forwarded via Norway. As will have been apparent to members, Swedish mails have been arriving here since the 12th inst. Some letters received on that day dated back as far as January 27th.



## Swedish Trade Notices.

THE following notices relating to Swedish industry and commerce have been extracted from recent Swedish news cables, which the Chamber receives daily from Stockholm and circularises to members in the United Kingdom :—

**Swedo-Russian Trade Agreement.**—Russian journals state officially that an agreement has been closed between Sweden and Russia whereby Russia agrees to export to Sweden mineral oils, flax, and clover seed. In compensation, the Swedish Government will allow 40,000 bags of coffee now stored in Sweden to be forwarded to Russia.

**Metal Industry.**—The Swedish Government has requisitioned, from the 13th inst., the entire stock of certain metals in the country, and a general inventory of stores of nickel, cobalt, antimony, molybdenum, vanadium, wolfram, aluminium, mercury, and scrap metal containing copper, lead and tin had to be furnished before the 19th inst.

**Timber Industry.**—Wifstavarf and Skönvik Sawmill have taken over the Tunadals Sawmill, with the Company's most valuable forests.

**Fishing.**—The Swedish Fishing Superintendent is asking the Swedish authorities to approach the German Government and to make such arrangements as will enable Swedish fishermen to commence fishing on the high sea without risk. Herring fishing is now commencing.

**Swedish Finance.**—The Swedish banks' position at the end of February was as follows: Active debt abroad, 627,000,000 kronor; passive, 130,000,000 kronor, resulting in a balance in Sweden's favour of 497,000,000 kronor.

**Water Power.**—The Royal Waterfalls Board has asked the Government to propose in the Riksdag the expenditure of 10,000,000 kronor for developing power production.



## Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom.

### Annual Meeting in London, 20th-21st March, 1917.

*(Report by the Secretary of the Swedish Chamber of Commerce for the United Kingdom.)*

THIS was the fifty-seventh annual meeting of the Association, and was opened at the Connaught Rooms, Kingsway, London, W.C., on Tuesday, March 20th, by Sir Algernon F. Firth (President). A loyal message to His Majesty the King was despatched at the opening of the meeting, and resolutions expressing admiration and gratitude towards the Royal Navy and British Army and Allied Forces were passed with acclamation. A greeting to the New Empire Council, then sitting for the first day, was also sent.

A most representative gathering listened to an extremely interesting address by the President. In his review, Sir Algernon Firth dealt with the country's financial position after the war, among other important subjects. He said that the handicap on industry after the war would be serious, and it was desirable that business men should organise in time. No institutions at present established could represent business interests better than the Chambers of Commerce. Through these organisations British business men would have to take more interest in foreign markets, in legislation, and in world movements. He looked for a year or two, possibly more, of good trade after the war; later, probably, a reaction would come. The seriousness of that reaction and its effect on commerce would depend on the use they made of the intervening period. Sooner or later the present inflated values—not only of all materials but also of labour—would need readjusting.

A large number of resolutions to be proposed by several Chambers were eliminated, by consent, from the original programme as they were not considered to be of sufficient interest to warrant discussion when more pressing matters had to be dealt with. Among the first resolutions to be carried was one proposed by the Executive Council of the Association, *on co-operation between employers and employed*. The Association welcomed the formation of the National Alliance of Employers and Employed, and cordially supported the resolution passed at a meeting of employers and representatives of labour, held at the Hotel Cecil on December 7th, 1916, the first section of which read:—

“That the cordial and whole-hearted co-operation of employers and employed will be the most important element in the success of any scheme for dealing with the reinstatement of the men of the forces and munitions in civil employment and the general redistribution of labour after the war, and for handling any subsequent problem of unemployment or labour dislocation.”

The question of co-operation between labour and capital was further dealt with in a most interesting and instructive speech by Mr. John Hodge, the new Minister for Labour, at one of the luncheons arranged by the Association. He pointed out the absolute necessity for a good and lasting understanding and co-operation between manufacturers and their men, and he sketched a plan which he was now completing for the time of demobilisation. All his remarks were hailed with enthusiasm, and it was abundantly clear to everyone present that the relations between employer and employed in this country are entering upon a new era.

A resolution recommending the *decimalisation of British currency* was passed, and also a resolution recommending the *substitution of the metric system of weights and measures* for the present cumbersome system.

The London Chamber proposed a resolution on the *Excess Profits Tax*, which drew attention to the numerous anomalies in the Finance Acts. This question will be carefully considered by the Association. The Manchester Chamber proposed a resolution on *Taxation*, which was passed. It was to the effect that earnings should be separated from income, that a graduated tax should be placed on the earnings of every individual above a standard to be fixed by the Government, and that every trading concern, trading or professional, co-operative or otherwise, shall contribute equally in the form of income tax to the State for national purposes. The Manchester Chamber had also placed on the agenda a resolution to the effect that agents of foreign firms trading in this country should pay for a licence, and that foreign firms trading in this country should pay a tax upon their turnover



in this country. On the initiative of the Swedish Chamber the proposer of the Manchester Chamber's resolution was invited to an informal meeting of representatives of the Belgian, French, Italian, Norwegian, and Swedish Chambers in London, so that he could explain its somewhat vague wording. Mr. Graham, the proposer, kindly attended, and it was pointed out to him that the resolution was far from explicit. He explained his intended meaning and offered to substitute an amendment, but the feeling was that the resolution had better be deleted. Otherwise, the representatives of Allied Chambers thought that retaliation would be the only result, and this would work out, on the whole, to the detriment of British traders. Mr. Graham finally accepted this view, and did not propose the resolution.

In a resolution on the *treatment of enemy shipping*, proposed by the London Chamber, there was a clause recommending that from the enemy steamers refuging in neutral ports (North and South American, Spanish, Scandinavian, etc.), a steamer be taken approximately of the same tonnage and value for every British or Allied steamer destroyed by enemy submarines. Mr. Hobson (Sheffield Chamber) moved an amendment to delete this clause. Mr. Welin, on behalf of the Swedish Chamber, seconded this amendment.

Mr. Welin, who, at the outset, managed to get on good terms with his audience by saying that he had lived long enough in England to acquire some of that British courage which—especially for him as a non-Britisher—was necessary to face so formidable an assembly, asked leave to touch upon another aspect of the point raised by Mr. Hobson. "Is it quite fair," Mr. Welin asked, "to ignore the fact that some 30 per cent. more neutral ships than ships of British Nationality had been sunk by the enemy, and this for no other reason than that they had been carrying commodities to this and allied countries?" No one doubted that the situation in these fair islands would have been graver had it not been for the assistance rendered by neutral ship-owners, ship-masters and sailors. If the resolution had taken the form of an invitation to neutral Governments to make good their own losses by appropriating enemy vessels hiding in their ports, he might have been able to support it. There were thousands in Sweden, and not a few in this country, who desired to see the Scandinavian Peninsula, with its hardy, hard-working and intelligent peoples, form a connecting link between England and that great democracy on the other side of the

Bay of Bothnia, which at this very moment was working its way out into the sunlight. The resolution, if allowed to stand, would not assist in the forging of that link. "I am not pleading for weakness," concluded the speaker, "I am rather pleading for strength, because strength is never stronger than when founded on justice, justice never more just than when imbued with generosity."

The amendment was carried and this unsuitable part of the resolution thus deleted.

At the luncheon on the first day the delegates had the pleasure of meeting Sir Albert Stanley, who gave a most interesting address on the many problems now facing the Board of Trade and intimated the solution now being considered. One important piece of information he gave was that a new trade bank was being formed, under the name of the British Trade Corporation, and that it would shortly be given a Royal Charter. The object of this Corporation, which had been proposed by Lord Faringdon's Committee, would be to facilitate and establish a large credit bank, or banks, for developing British trade abroad. This Corporation would have a special information bureau, and an intelligence department capable of examining new projects and of extending credit if it was needed.

The Swedish Chamber's representatives Messrs. Rob. Erikson, G. Modin, and Axel Welin attended the whole of the proceedings, and also had the pleasure of discussing, informally, with Mr. Axel F. Ericsson, of Newcastle, the possibilities of establishing a Standing Committee of the Chamber in Newcastle. This matter is now receiving the Council's attention.

LOUIS ZETTERSTEN, *Secretary*.



**Wood Pulp Industry.**—At the annual meetings of the Swedish Cellulose and Woodpulp Associations, it was decided to create an experimental institution for their respective industries; this would fill a long-felt want. The chief objects would be the testing of machines, investigation and improvement of manufacturing methods, utilisation of by-products, and consultations. The minimum capital required, 400,000 kronor, had already been obtained. The executive committee of this institution intends to be, to a certain extent in the woodpulp industry what Jernkontoret is in the iron industry.

**Russian Travel.**—Travellers for Petrograd are allowed to pass through Haparanda, as before; the only difference is that soldiers now attend to passport formalities instead of policemen. In this connection it may be stated that the aerial ropeway over the Torneå Rive has now been completed for carrying mails from the Swedish to the Finnish side and *vice versa*. This will greatly accelerate the exchange of mails over the border.

**Swedish Ironworkers' Strike.**—The workers at the leading Swedish iron and steel works are on strike. 3,800 men are affected.



## British Proclamations Relating to Trade, etc.

**Note.**—In quoting below the more important orders and regulations issued by the British Government, we invite any Member desiring further information to write to the Secretary of the Chamber, mentioning the particular measure on which he desires such information, and quoting the *Board of Trade Journal* indicated.

### Goods Prohibited for Exportation from the United Kingdom.

Additions to and amendments in the list of goods prohibited for exportation from the United Kingdom have been made by Orders in Council dated February 19th, February 23rd, and March 12th, full particulars of which are given in the *Board of Trade Journals* dated February 22nd, March 1st, and March 15th, 1917, respectively.

### Export of Samples of Prohibited Goods.

With reference to the notice *re* the above which appeared in our February issue, we beg to point out that the *London Chamber of Commerce* has drawn up certain regulations as to the issue of certificates under the arrangements made for the export of such samples, and the certification of Post Office Customs Declarations, details of which are given in the *Board of Trade Journal* dated March 1st, 1917.

### Sundry Export Notices.

The Director of the War Trade Department announces that, in consequence of the Cotton Export Committee having received applications for licences to export *cotton piece goods and manufactures* to Sweden in respect of far larger quantities than they will be able to grant for some months, it has been decided that no new applications for licences to export such goods to Sweden will be accepted for five months from February 22nd. An exception will, however, be made in the case of very small consignments for personal use.

The Director of the War Trade Department also announces that applications for licences to export *crossbred wool* cannot be considered until further notice.

No licences will be issued for the export of *Botany (merino) noils* until further notice.

No applications for licence to export *worsted yarn* from 9's to 15's count, or other similar counts produced on machinery which could be utilised for production of the counts indicated, can be considered until further notice. Exceptions may, however, be made provided the yarn was actually spun or in an advanced stage of manufacture before the date of publication of the notice. Applications for licences for *hosiery yarns* should, therefore, furnish full particulars in regard to the state of manufacture, and also, if merchants, the name of the spinner.

The Foreign Office notify that former restrictions on the shipment of *saucers* to Sweden have been cancelled.

The *Board of Trade Journal* of March 1st has a supplement (Part I) containing (*inter alia*) a list of articles, complete to that date, prohibited to be exported from the United Kingdom. Part II of the Supplement (issued on March 8th) contains (*inter alia*) the "prohibited export" list for Sweden, and a reprint of the United Kingdom contraband list. Copies of these supplements may be obtained at 3d. each (3½d. post free) from Messrs. Wyman & Sons, Ltd., Fetter Lane, London, E.C.4.

The *Board of Trade Journal* of February 22nd contains a long list of articles which it has been decided to exempt from the necessity of licence or certificate as far as the prohibitions relating to the export of *steel* are concerned.

### Export Licences.

The attention of exporters and others is called to Section 4 of the Customs (War Powers) Act, 1915, respecting the particulars to be inserted in invoices, bills of lading, etc. Details are given in the *Board of Trade Journal* dated March 1st, 1917.

Attention is also called to the fact that it is the War Trade Intelligence Department only, which is now located at 1, Lake Buildings, St. James's Park, London, S.W. *All applications for export licences, and all communications in respect thereof* should, as hitherto, be addressed to the Secretary, War Trade Department, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S.W.1.

### Import Restrictions.

In accordance with the announcement made in our February issue, we now have pleasure in giving below a complete list of the goods included in the Proclamation of February 23rd, 1917, which prohibits as from that date the importation into the United Kingdom of the goods specified, exception being made in respect of such goods as are imported under licence given by or on behalf of the Board of Trade, and subject to the provisions and conditions of such licence. The Board of Trade reserve the right to refuse licences to goods of the prohibited classes unless they were shipped to or paid for by a consignee in the United Kingdom before February 17th.

Aerated, mineral and table waters.

Agricultural machinery.

Antimony ware.

Apparel, not waterproofed (except boots and shoes).

Art, works of.

Baskets and basketware of bamboo.



Books, printed, and other printed matter, including printed posters and daily, weekly, and other periodical publications imported otherwise than in single copies through the post.

Boots and shoes of leather and materials used for the manufacture thereof, not already prohibited.

Brandy.

Clocks and parts thereof.

Cloisonné wares.

Cocoa, preparations of.

Cocoa, raw.

Coffee.

Cotton hosiery, cotton lace and articles thereof.

Curios.

Diatomite and infusorial earth.

Embroidery and needlework.

Fancy goods, known as Paris goods.

Feathers, ornamental, and down.

Fire extinguishers.

Flowers, artificial.

Flowers, fresh.

Fruit, raw, of all descriptions (except lemons and bitter oranges), and almonds and nuts used as fruit.

Glass manufactures not already prohibited.

Gloves.

Hats and bonnets.

Hides, wet and dry.

Incandescent gas mantles.

Jute, raw.

Leather, dressed and undressed.

Linen, yarns and manufactures of.

Lobsters, canned.

Mats and matting.

Mops.

Painters' colours and pigments.

Perfumery.

Photographic apparatus.

Pictures, prints, engravings, photographs and maps.

Plated and gilt wares.

Quails, live.

Quebracho, hemlock, oak and mangrove extract.

Rum.

Salmon, canned.

Silk, manufactures of, not including silk yarns.

Skins and furs, manufactures of.

Soya beans.

Stereoscopes.

Straw envelopes for bottles.

Straw plaiting.

Sugar, articles and preparations containing, used for food (except condensed milk).

Tea.

Tomatoes.

Typewriters.

Wine.

Wood and timber of all kinds, hewn, sawn or split, planed or dressed. (See *Sundry Import Notices* following *Pitwood*.)

The Proclamation also amends the Prohibition of Import (Paper, Tobacco, Furniture Woods, and Stones) Proclamation, 1916, by removing therefrom the prohibition of the importation of—

All periodical publications exceeding 16 pages in length, imported otherwise than in single copies through the post.

#### Notice to Importers.

The Board of Trade announce that on and after April 1st no goods of neutral manufacture of which more than 5 per cent. of the cost to the manufacturer is due to materials and labour of enemy origin, will be admitted into the United Kingdom except under licence.

#### Sundry Import Notices.

The Department of Import Restrictions notify that the general licence permitting the import of all *manufactures of wire* is withdrawn, and that in place thereof a general licence is substituted permitting the importation only of *wire hooks*, other than coat or hat hooks, *wire nails*, *wire pins*, *wire screws*, and *wire staples*.

With regard to *agricultural machinery*, importers should first apply to the Director of Agricultural Machinery Branch, Ministry of Munitions, Hotel Victoria, Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.2, giving full particulars of the machinery they desire to import. Applications for licences will then be considered by the Department of Import Restrictions, 22, Carlisle Place, Westminster, London, S.W.1. It should be noted that the term "agricultural machinery" includes any *machine, implement, vehicle, or other article, or any part thereof, designed or adapted or commonly used for agricultural or dairy purposes*.

It has been arranged that such limited supplies of *pitwood* as are now being received into the United Kingdom may continue to be imported pending further instructions.

The Board of Trade give notice that as from April 2nd the general licences now in existence for the importation of *certain kinds of wood and wood manufactures* will be revoked, and that special licences must be obtained for each consignment arriving on or after that date. Consignments *en route* to this country on or before March 12th will be admitted without licence, and licences will in general be granted for consignments shown to have been paid for by the consignees on or before that date. The wood manufactures include:—

Barrels, tops and bottoms, and wooden hoops for.

Birch, maple, and persimmon blocks, and squares for bobbins, reels, shuttles, and spools.

Bobbins, reels, shuttles, and spools.

Box shooks, box boards.

Case boards.

Empties returned.

Flooring boards (planed and prepared, tongued and grooved, of non-prohibited woods).

Pine blocks for match making.



Plywoods.

Wood wool.

A complete list is given in the *Board of Trade Journal* for March 15th.

### General Notes for British Firms Engaged in Foreign Trade.

A comprehensive set of general notes for the guidance of British firms engaged in foreign trade appears in the consolidated Statutory List issued on February 16th by the Foreign Trade Department. These notes are also given in the *Board of Trade Journal* for March 15th.

### Restrictions on Trade.

The Army Council gave notice on February 16th that they took possession of all unsold stocks of *raw jute* in the United Kingdom, and would take possession of any unsold stocks arriving after that date, the effect of the order being to prohibit all dealings in raw jute on spot, in transit or in course of shipment to the United Kingdom. Returns of all such stocks were to be made to the Director of Army Contracts, Raw Materials Section, Room 462, Imperial House, Tothill Street, London, S.W.1, and spinners desiring to purchase raw jute should apply to the Director, War Department, Jute Goods Depot, 60, Victoria Road, Dundee.

The Ministry of Munitions announce that they have assumed control of all *fats, oils, oilseeds and their products*. Communications, which should be put forward through trade associations and kindred bodies, and not by individuals and firms, should be addressed to the Secretary, Oils and Fats Branch, Department of Explosives Supply, Ministry of Munitions, Storey's Gate, London, S.W.1. *Essential oils, butter, and lard* are outside the scope of the new Branch's activities; *mineral oils* will be dealt with by the existing Munitions Petroleum Supplies Branch.

### Enemy Firms in the United Kingdom Wound Up.

Additions to the consolidated list of enemy businesses in the United Kingdom ordered to be wound up appear in the *Board of Trade Journals* dated February 22nd, March 1st, March 8th, and March 15th, 1917, making the total of such firms wound up 422.

### Trading with the Enemy (Neutral Countries) Proclamation.

Referring to notices in previous issues regarding firms in neutral countries with whom trading is prohibited, certain alterations have been effected according to an Order in Council dated February 16th, 1917, whereby a number of additions were made, including seven firms in Sweden, and corrections notified in regard to two firms already included. Further alterations were effected by an Order in Council dated March 2nd, whereby one firm in Sweden was added, and also by an Order in Council dated March 16th, whereby one firm in Sweden was added and two were removed.

### Chartering and Shipping Regulations.

An Order in Council dated February 16th (*inter alia*) prohibits the purchase of any ship or vessel without the permission in writing of the Shipping Controller. The address of the Ministry of Shipping is now:—Ministry of Shipping, St. James's Park, London, S.W. Communications for the Ship Licensing Committee should be addressed to the Secretary, Ship Licensing Committee, Ministry of Shipping, as above.

An Order in Council dated March 13th amends Regulation 39D, paragraph (a) by omitting the words "exceeding one thousand tons in weight," the effect being to forbid, without permission of the Board of Trade, the chartering or use of any non-British ship for the carriage of any goods between ports in British dominions or in the territory of the Allies.



## Personal & Business Notices.

### Swedish Consular Service.

On the 9th ult. His Majesty the King of Sweden appointed Mr. Daniel Sargent Darling Moseley to be Swedish Consul at *Nassau, Bahama Islands*.

The Swedish Minister for Foreign Affairs has accepted the resignation of Mr. David Simpson, Swedish Vice-Consul at *Stornoway, Scotland*, and has appointed Mr. Kenneth Mackenzie to be his successor.

Count C. A. Wachtmeister, Swedish Diplomatic Agent and Consul-General at *Cairo*, has obtained an extension of leave until July 1st next. During Count Wachtmeister's absence the Swedish Consul at *Alexandria*, Mr. C. A. Silfverhjelm, will be Acting Consul-General.

### Gjemre & Co., Newcastle.

It is with deep regret that we announce the death, on the 19th ult., of Mr. Lauritz Gjemre, senior partner in Gjemre & Co., shipbrokers and coal exporters, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Mr. Gjemre was born at Stavanger, Norway, in 1850. He came to Newcastle at the age of 18, and entered the service of Messrs. Borries, Craig and Co., and in 1872 established the firm Gjemre & Co. The business will be continued in the same manner by the surviving partners, Mr. Erling Wilfrid Gjemre and Mr. Thomas Osman Gjemre, who have both been associated with the firm for the past 25 years.

### Lieut. A. Baldwin Raper.

Lieut. A. Baldwin Raper, junior partner in the firm C. Peto Bennett, timber merchant,



Lombard Street, E.C., was recently adopted prospective Unionist candidate for North-East Bethnal Green. Mr. Raper, although not yet 30, has had a busy and varied career, having travelled all over Europe, Asia Minor, and Egypt for his firm. His commercial knowledge will thus be a valuable asset in the reconstructive period that will come after the war, should he be successful in a forthcoming election.

### Mr. R. B. Dunwoody.

By the courtesy of the Council of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom it has been arranged that Mr. R. B. Dunwoody, the Association's Secretary, should act as Secretary to the Committee recently appointed by the Board of Trade to control the canals of which possession has been taken by the Government.

### British L. M. Ericsson Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

The fourteenth annual meeting of this Company was held in London on March 14th, when the accounts for 1916 were adopted. The profit on trading amounted to £69,813. A dividend of 8 per cent., free of income-tax, was declared on the ordinary shares. Mr. Hemming Johansson, the retiring director, was re-elected.

The Swedish parent company is issuing a 5½ per cent. debenture loan of 6,000,000 kronor through Handelsbanken.

### Swedish Bank Amalgamation.

The managements of the two banks, Skandinaviska Kreditaktiebolaget and Aktiebolaget Sveriges Privata Centralbank, have decided that the latter shall be incorporated with the former. The general manager will be Mr. O. Rydbeck, and the chairman of the board of directors Mr. Swartz, Chancellor of the Uppsala University. The share capital of the Skandinaviska Kreditaktiebolaget will be increased to 70 million kronor.



**Svanö Aktiebolag.**—A big portion of shares of this company has been acquired by a syndicate comprising Svenska Emission A.-B., Finans A.-B., and Centralgruppens Emission A.-B. The nominal capital now amounts to kr. 3,174,000:— but will be raised by transferring a similar amount from reserved profits. Application has also been made for introduction of the shares on the Stockholms Stock Exchange.

## Swedish Trade and Traffic Proclamations.

### Export Prohibitions.

**A** LIST of goods prohibited for exportation from Sweden (and also for *transit through Sweden*) corrected up to January 1st, 1917, accompanied the February issue of the JOURNAL as a special supplement. The following further additions have since been proclaimed, some of which appeared unclassified in the February issue :—

Number in the Statistical Goods Index.		Date of prohibition.
From 40 A	<b>Purple Ore</b> , containing at least 0·3 per cent. nickel .. ..	14/1/17
106 A	<b>Grapes</b> .. ..	28/1/17
130 A & B	<b>Plants</b> , living, not specially mentioned .. ..	10/1/17
234 D	<b>Sleepers</b> , of deal or fir .. ..	31/12/16
287	<b>Horn</b> , unwrought or sawn, splintered, split and rasped, including so-called horn bristles, and tortoise-shell; also quills, split and divided .. ..	21/1/17
From 455-641	<b>Tarpaulins and Sailcloth</b> .. ..	15/2/17
From 797	<b>Framework</b> and other similar constructional work of beam, angle, or other warm rolled shaping iron, weighing 20 kilogrammes or more per metre .. ..	21/1/17
818	<b>Blades for Fretsaws and Bowfiles</b> for hand and machine use .. ..	21/1/17
1045	<b>Rollers and Rolling Cylinders</b> , not specially mentioned, worked, with covering of india-rubber, also of iron in combination with other non-precious metals .. ..	21/1/17
1129 B	<b>Phosphorus</b> , yellow, white, or red .. ..	7/2/17
1155	<b>Ferrocyanide and Ferricyanide of Potassium and Sodium</b> .. ..	28/2/17
1172 B	<b>Sesquisulphide of Phosphorus and Phosphorus-hydride</b> .. ..	7/2/17
From 1178 D	<b>Resin</b> , liquid .. ..	15/2/17
1179	<b>Resin Soap</b> .. ..	15/2/17
1182	<b>Acetone and Acetone Oil</b> .. ..	28/2/17
	<b>Wood Spirit :—</b>	
1182 A	Raw .. ..	
1182 B	Purified .. ..	7/2/17
1208	<b>Ink and Powder</b> (ink powder) for the manufacture of ink; Indian ink; also liquid .. ..	7/2/17
1256	<b>Soldering Paste and Soldering Powder</b> for soldering of metals .. ..	21/1/17
From 1259 B	<b>Calcium Phosphate</b> , artificial .. ..	7/2/17
1260 B	<b>Electric Meters</b> and other electric measuring instruments; also parts thereof .. ..	31/12/16
From 1325	<b>Potato Flakes</b> .. ..	14/2/17



## Sweden's Electrical Industry in 1916.

IN Sweden, as in most other neutral countries, industry and trade have made great progress during the war, as a natural consequence of the incapacity of the Germans to hold the markets gained by them in pre-war time. Thus certain Swedish industries have seen a great part of the German competition in their own country disappear, and, further, a large field has opened in other countries, especially Russia, whose need of, among other things, machinery for the purposes of war, as well as of peace, had naturally to be supplied from other quarters than Germany.

Probably the greatest progress on the part of Sweden is not to be found in the electrical industry, but it is of great interest to follow the development of the largest electrical firms during the war, and especially in the last year.

The Swedish electrical industry is not very old, and has often had great difficulties in asserting itself in face of the incessant competition by German firms. To foreign markets, Swedish electrical articles have found their way only in latter years, and to a very small extent. The leading German firms, by means of their Swedish branch offices, had a great share in the business of the electrical industry of that country, and one of them, the A.E.G. Co., also intended to build a large factory at Malmö, the metropolis of South Sweden, where a well situated industrial site for that purpose had been purchased. It is true this project had to be set aside when the war broke out, but a great menace is waiting here for post-war days, and it has become necessary for Swedish firms to strengthen their position in order to hold after the war what they have conquered in the last two or three years at home, as well as in foreign markets. It is with the steps taken for this purpose by the chief electrical firms that we will deal.

The principal electrical firms of Sweden have long been the Allmänna Svenska Elektriska A.-B., Vesterås, the Nya Förenade Elektriska A.-B., Ludvika, and the Luth & Roséns Elektriska A.-B., in Stockholm.

The first mentioned company was formed in 1890, but the works had already existed for some years. Under the directorship of Mr. J. S. Edström, who obtained part of his education in America, the company has always held its position as the foremost concern of this kind in Sweden. It is also the only one with branch companies in other countries (in England the Swedish General Electric, Ltd., London, W.C.,) At the beginning of 1916 this company purchased the majority of shares of the Nya Förenade Elektriska Co., and these two companies are now almost amalgamated. The last mentioned company had a share capital of Kr. 2,753,500 and had the second

rank in this line of business. Further the Allmänna Svenska Co. has purchased the Surahammars Bruks A.-B., a well reputed foundry and iron and steel works in Central Sweden, as well as the Svenska Turbinfabriks A.-B. Ljungström at Finpong, near Norrköping, whose steam turbines, though a rather new invention, are thought to have a future full of promise. (One of their first turbines was installed at the St. Pancras Power Station, London.) More expansions are expected, and among others a china manufactory is to be built. The share capital of the Allmänna Svenska company amounts to Kr. 18,000,000.

Recently the four companies, Aktiebolaget Stockholms Glödlampsfabrik (Glow Lamp Factory), Tungsten Wire Works Aktiebolag, Svenska Batterifabriken Electra (Electric Battery Factory), and Svenska Isoleringsflaskfabriken Thermos (Vacuum Flask Factory) were amalgamated into the Aktiebolaget Elektroindustri, with a capital of 3,000,000 kronor. This company will become a branch company of the Allmänna Svenska Co.

The Luth & Rosén Co has also made great progress, and strengthened its position. Already the Company has for several years owned the Ludvigsbergs Mekaniska Verkstad in Stockholm, known over the whole of Scandinavia as manufacturers of high class heating plants, pumps and fire engines, and in 1915 it purchased the Söderbloms Foundry at Eskilstuna, and recently bought a large building site at the same place for the purpose of a workmen's village and further expansions. In 1916 the company raised the share capital twice, and the same is now Kr. 7,440,000. The Director of this company, which has branches at all the great towns in Sweden, is Mr. Axel Hultman, a very able engineer.

Other electrical firms, too, have met with great success, and are now projecting considerable extensions. For instance, the Ecks Motorfabrik at Partille, near Göteborg, started no further back than 1908. The value of the output was, in 1914, Kr. 700,000, the corresponding amount in 1916 increased to Kr. 3,200,000, and the firm is now converted into a limited company with a share capital of Kr. 4,000,000. The founder of this concern and the present manager of the company is Mr. C. A. Eck, and with him are associated several of the foremost merchants of Göteborg.

The capital necessary for all these expansions has always been easily found, and at every increase of capital the sums subscribed have much exceeded those projected.

From all this it seems as though this branch of industry has now reached such a position that Swedish electrical productions must be taken into consideration on the international market, and it should be worth remembering that electrical materials of all kind are nowadays obtainable from Sweden at prices comparing favourably with those prevailing in other leading industrial countries.



Members are invited to keep in close touch with the Chamber, and avail themselves of its services.

## Trade Enquiries.

(Circular No. 281.)

Medlemmar uppmanas att alltid hänvända sig till Handelskammaren, när tillfälle yppar sig, och använda sig av dess tjänster.

**NOTE.**—On receipt of a written application, stating Reference Number, full particulars of names and addresses are given to Members and Non-Members in reference to enquiries marked with an asterisk, which denotes that the enquirer is a Member of the Chamber. Particulars of enquiries not marked with an asterisk are given to Members only.

### BRITISH ARTICLES WANTED.

- \*Coal. (A/113/17.)
- \*Hides. (A/109/17.)
- \*Machine Oils. (A/112/17.)
- \*Rubber. (A/111/17.)
- \*Skins. (A/110/17.)
- \*Tea. (A/108/17.)

### SWEDISH ARTICLES OFFERED.

- Cabinet Makers' Ironmongery and Fittings. (A/106/17.)
- \*Marble (crude and worked). (A/114/17.)
  - \*Mortars, marble. (A/115/17.)
  - \*Pestles, marble. (A/116/17.)
- Suspension Hooks, "Record." (A/62/17.)

### SVENSKA ARTIKLAR ÖNSKADE FÖR STOR-BRITANNIEN OCH IRLAND.

- Råoljemotorer. (A/103/17.)
- Koppartråd (Trolley Copper Wire) för hydrauliska turbiner och dynammaskiner. (A/104/17.)
- Knappnålar, stålhardade. (A/101/17.)
- \*Maskiner för träullstillverkning. (A/118/17.)

### SVENSKA ARTIKLAR ÖNSKADE FÖR EGYPTEN.

- \*Papper, olika slag. Londonfirma önskar komma i förbindelse med svenska pappersleverantörer för export på den egyptiska marknaden. (A/117/17.)

### SVENSKA ARTIKLAR ÖNSKADE FÖR FRANKRIKE.

- Stockholmstjära. Franska Handelskammaren i London önskar komma i förbindelse med svenska exportörer av ovannämnda artikel. (A/119/17.)



## THE NORTH CORNWALL CHINA CLAY CO., LTD.,

St. Breward, Bodmin, Cornwall.

LARGEST CHINA CLAY SETT IN THE WORLD

(I) WALTER SESSIONS, Managing Director.

### AGENCY, ETC., ADVERTISEMENTS.

Enquiries for AGENTS and AGENCIES are only published in the JOURNAL as advertisements at a charge of 3s. 6d. per inch, single column. This charge is made to members as well as non-members. Replies can be addressed c/o The Chamber, and are forwarded against payment of postage.

SINGLE LINE advertisements will be accepted at 5s. for six consecutive insertions.

### BRITISH AGENCIES WANTED.

IVAR LUNDBERG,  
NORRKÖPING, SWEDEN.

Established 1878.

General Commission Agent.

OPEN FOR ALL AGENCIES. (D)

General Commission Agent.

CARL SÖDERLING,  
MALMÖ, Sweden.

OPEN FOR ALL AGENCIES. (B)

Finland and Russia.

JOHN R. RETTIG & Co., A.B. 5, Norrn a mstorg, Stockholm, Sweden are in a position to introduce British Articles in the above markets.

### SELLING AND BUYING AGENT IN SWEDEN.

General Merchandise **H. ASKLUND** 11, Blasieholmstorg, Stockholm, Sweden.

**T**RANSLATIONS.—An Office making a speciality of the translation of technical and commercial matters from and into SWEDISH (Norwegian and Danish) has been established in the City of London since 1900. Highest references. Address: H. G. WALTERSTORFF, 505, Mansion House Chambers, 11, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C. Telephone: 410 City. Telegrams: "Transducto, London." (I)



## Employment Department.

To Members and others in want of Foreign Correspondents, Clerks, and Volunteers, full particulars are given, FREE OF CHARGE, of the following clerks, on application, stating reference number, to: Secretary, Swedish Chamber of Commerce (Employment Department), 5, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF VACANT SITUATIONS ARE INSERTED FREE OF CHARGE.

### SITUATIONS WANTED.

#### MALE.

**Clerk.**—(22) B.A.; fair knowledge of English, French, and German, some of Russian; shorthand-typist and book-keeper; salary 30s. per week; at present in Sweden. (Ref. C/596/16.)

**Export and Import.**—(22) Some knowledge of English and German; typist; desires berth as clerk; at present in Sweden. (Ref. C/597/16.)

**Coal, Iron, Timber, etc.**—(24) Good knowledge of English; Swedish and English shorthand-typist; book-keeper; desires berth as correspondent or general clerk; at present in England. (Ref. C/598/16.)

**Warehouse Clerk.**—(19) Some knowledge of English; has been three years with a first-class wholesaler of drapery and stockinet; desires berth as clerk or warehouse clerk; at present in Sweden. (Ref. C/600/17.)

**Timber.**—(21) Some knowledge of English, German, and French; typist and book-keeper; desires berth as clerk; at present in Sweden. (Ref. C/601/17.)

**Book-keeper or Correspondent.**—(20) Good knowledge of English and German, slight of French, shorthand-typist and book-keeper; willing to accept berth as volunteer for two months, afterwards 25s. per week; at present in England. (Ref. C/603/17.)

**Forwarding and Chartering Business.**—(18) Good knowledge of English and German, typist; desires berth as general clerk; salary 15s. per week; at present in England. (Ref. C/602/17.)

#### FEMALE.

**Lady Clerk.**—Master of Arts; good knowledge of English, French, and German; typist; desires berth in England; at present in Sweden. (Ref. C/599/17.)

### SITUATIONS VACANT.

**Wanted,** by Company in Paris, young Male Clerk, speaking and writing fluently English, French, and Swedish, preferably with knowledge of timber and wood pulp trades.—Apply, in first instance, to Secretary, Swedish Chamber of Commerce, 5, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C., under Reference D/63/17.

**The Swedish Chamber of Commerce in France** informs us that a Paris Member desires a young Swede to take care of their branch office in Sweden. Applicant should have experience in shipping or timber trade and some knowledge of French, and is required to practise for two or three months in the Paris office before starting in Sweden.—Applications to be sent to Chambre de Commerce Suédoise en France, 17, Rue de Surène, Paris. (VIII).

**Lady Clerk.**—Swedish Shorthand Typist wanted immediately by London firm.

**SWEDISH CLERKS WILL NOT BE ABLE TO OBTAIN EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM UNLESS THEY ARE PREPARED TO BIND THEMSELVES TO STAY AT LEAST ONE YEAR WITH THE FIRM EMPLOYING THEM.**

## Additions to the Library.

The following publications have recently been added to the Chamber's Library:—

*Received from Government Departments.*

#### SWEDISH.

Levnadskostnaderna i Sverige 1913-1914. Del II. Lokalmonografier. I. Västerås. Utgiven av K. Socialstyrelsen.

Sveriges Riksbank, Årsbok 1916, utarbetad av Riksbankens statistiska avdelning.

Kommersiella meddelanden. Arg. 4. No. 4.

#### ENGLISH.

Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, Melbourne. Monthly Summary of Australian Statistics. Bulletins No. 57 and 58, September-October, 1916.

Trade of the Union of South Africa, Southern and Northern Rhodesia and British South Africa. Month of September, 1916.

*Reports from the following Chambers of Commerce and Industrial Associations.*

#### SWEDISH.

Handels-och Industrikammaren för Örebro och Västmanlands Län. Meddelanden No. 4, 1916.

Smålands & Blekinge Handelskammars Årsskrift, 1916.

Meddelanden från Handelskammaren i Karlstad, 1916. Årg. V. Häfte 4.

Meddelanden från Östergötlands och Södermanlands Industri och Handelskammare. No. 1. Mars, 1917.

Checkfrågan i Sverige. Föredrag vid 1916 års ordinarie bankmöte, av Sven Helander. Utgiven av Svenska Bankföreningen.

Grunddragen av Världskrigets Finansiering. Föredrag vid 1916 års ordinarie bankmöte av Elif Heckscher. Utgiven av Svenska Bankföreningen.

#### IN ENGLISH.

Seventy-fourth Annual Report of the Council of the Montreal Board of Trade, being for the year 1916.

Sydney Chamber of Commerce (Inc.) Annual Report and Members' Directory, 1916.

Monthly proceedings of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom. January, 1917.

Coventry Chamber of Commerce. Thirteenth Annual Report presented to the Annual General Meeting, January 17th, 1917.

Sixty-fifth report by the Directors of the Chamber of Commerce, Leith, for the year ending December 31st, 1916.

Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Latin-America Chamber of Commerce in Great Britain.

Spanish Chamber of Commerce in London. Statutes and Rules. Annual Report, 1916.

#### OTHER LANGUAGES.

La Chambre de Commerce Suédoise en France et Le Commerce Franco-Suédoise.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

The Manus Handbook. Received from Messrs. Boving & Co., Ltd., London.



Members are cordially invited to inspect  
the Chamber's Reference Library.



## New Swedish Trade Publications.

### "Stockholm Chamber of Commerce Journal."

The Stockholm Chamber of Commerce has started an official journal, in conformity with most other Chambers of Commerce in Sweden.

### "Swedish Export."

An English edition of "Svensk Export," the organ of the General Export Association of Sweden, has been published, and we have just received a copy of the first number. Mr. Erik Nylander, the editor, states in an introductory note that this trade journal will be issued monthly, in an edition of 10,000 copies, for distribution abroad, especially the British Empire, the United States, and South America. Its object is to give general information about Swedish industrial and economic life. The January number contains an interesting article on the Export Association; "General Information concerning Sweden," with two maps; "Notes on Swedish Export Trade" (to be continued); "Items" (short notes on 19 Swedish companies), and an illustrated article on A.B. Svenska Kullagerfabriken (The Swedish Ball Bearing Mfg. Co.), Gothenburg.

The journal has an attractive appearance and is well edited.

The annual subscription is kr. 10 (about 12s. 6d.). Business men in England can obtain a specimen copy, free of charge, from the General Export Association of Sweden, Vasagatan 6, Stockholm, Sweden.

### "Swedish Trade Directory."

The Swedish Trade Directory (Sveriges Handelskalendar) for 1917 is now published, and can be obtained in this country from the British Bureau of Foreign Directories, 11, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.4, at the price of 30s., delivered free. This directory is of old standing, and is looked upon as the leading trade directory in Sweden, and as a trade index, accompanied by an English translation, is included therein, the directory is accessible to English readers. It is published by Albert Bonnier, of Stockholm. The volume contains 2,000 pages.



## Money Matters.

London, E.C., March 22nd, 1917.

### SWEDEN.

Sveriges Riksbank (State Bank of Sweden) :—

Rate of discount :—

Bills at 3/m .. .. 5½ per cent  
(Raised on November 10th, 1916, from 5 per cent.).

Nominal exchange rates on London :

				Buyers.	Sellers.
				3/m.	Sight.
Jan.	31st	..	..	15.63	16.13
Feb.	2nd	..	..	15.61	16.11
"	5th	..	..	15.63	16.13
"	8th	..	..	15.68	16.18
"	12th	..	..	15.66	16.16
"	17th	..	..	15.64	16.14
"	21st	..	..	15.62	16.12
Mar.	2nd	..	..	15.64	16.14
"	5th	..	..	15.65	16.15
"	7th	..	..	15.63	16.13

London, E.C., March 23rd, 1917.

### Bank of England :—

Minimum discount rate, 5½ per cent. (Reduced Jan. 18th, 1917, from 6 per cent.). (A year ago 5%).

### London Bankers' Rates :—

On deposit : At call	..	..	0%
Three months' Bank bills	..	..	4 9/16 %
Three months' fine Trade bills	..	..	..

### Foreign Exchanges :—

The following rates have been quoted on Royal Exchange for **Stockholm**, during January-February.

		Cheques and cable transf.		3/m. Bills.	
		Sellers.	Buyers.	Sellers.	Buyers.
		Kr.	Kr.		
Feb.	20th	..	..	16.02	16.12
"	22nd	..	..	16.08	16.18
"	27th	..	..	16.12	16.17
Mar.	1st	..	..	16.07	16.17
"	6th	..	..	16.10	16.20
"	8th	..	..	16.07	16.17
"	13th	..	..	16.05	16.15
"	15th	..	..	16.03	16.13
"	20th	..	..	16.00	16.10
"	22nd	..	..	15.95	16.05

### INDIA.

Calcutta, February 16th, 1917.

<b>Presidency Bank Rates</b>	Calcutta	8 per cent. (Nov. 9, 1916)
	Bombay	8 per cent. (Nov. 29, 1916)
	Madras	8 per cent. (Dec. 4, 1916)
<b>Exchange</b>	On demand	1-4 9/32.
	Telegraphic	..
	Transfer	1-4 7/32.
	3 months	1-4 19/32 ;
	6 months	1-4 27/32.

**Government Paper** (3½ per cent.) Rs. 70-0-0.

—The Indian Trade Journal.



**CLERK REGISTER will be found  
on page 77.**



## Swedish Bonds Quoted on the London Stock Exchange.

WE publish below a list of prices at which the Swedish State Loan, the City of Stockholm and City of Göteborg Loans are sold on the London Stock Exchange.

### Swedish State Loans.

Date.	1880 3½%.	1900.	1908.
Feb. 21	94 $\frac{9}{16}$ t.b. †† $\frac{1}{2}$ t.b. †† $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
„ 27	—	74 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	75 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mar. 2	—	—	75 $\frac{7}{8}$
„ 7	—	—	76
„ 9	—	—	76 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ 6
„ 12	95 $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{1}{8}$	—	—
„ 14	95 $\frac{3}{9}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
„ 16	—	—	75 $\frac{1}{2}$ t.b. $\frac{3}{4}$ t.b.
„ 17	—	—	75 $\frac{5}{8}$ t.b. $\frac{3}{4}$ t.b.
„ 19	95 $\frac{1}{4}$ ††	—	—
„ 20	—	—	76 $\frac{1}{2}$ 7
„ 21	95 $\frac{1}{2}$ †§§	—	77 $\frac{1}{8}$ t.b. §§

### Stockholm City.

Date.	1900.	1913 4½%
Mar. 15	87 $\frac{1}{4}$	96 $\frac{7}{8}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
„ 16	—	97 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{1}{8}$
„ 17	86 $\frac{5}{8}$ t.b. $\frac{3}{4}$ t.b.	—
„ 19	—	96 $\frac{3}{4}$ 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
„ 20	—	97 $\frac{5}{8}$
„ 21	86 $\frac{1}{2}$	—

### Göteborg City.

Date.	1909.	1914.
Feb. 27	93 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Mar. 2	93 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	—
„ 14	—	86 $\frac{1}{2}$ 7 $\frac{1}{4}$
„ 15	94 $\frac{3}{4}$ 5 $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	—
„ 16	—	87 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{5}{8}$ $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{1}{8}$ 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ 7 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{8}$
„ 20	—	87 $\frac{1}{4}$

The meaning of the signs used is as follows:—

† Exceptional bargains.

§§ Free of stamp duty.

†† Bargains done on the previous day.

t.b. Treasury Certs. of Deposit (Scheme B).



## London Members of the Swedish Chamber of Commerce representing Swedish Staple Articles.

AMONG the most frequent inquiries received by the Chamber from British business houses are those for names and addresses of accredited representatives in London of Swedish iron and steel works, saw-mills, paper mills, match factories, etc., and the following list is published with a view to being sent, in the first instance, in reply to

such inquiries. Specific inquiries are also published under "Trade Inquiries," which appear in every issue of the JOURNAL.

### TIMBER.

Name.	Address.	Inland Tel. Add.
C. Peto Bennett (Box boards)	24-28, Lombard Street, E.C.	"Petto, Stock."
Berner & Nielsen	57, Gracechurch Street, E.C.	"Berner, Grace."
Foy, Morgan & Co.	11, Bishopsgate, E.C.	"Foy, Led."
Gordon, Watts and Co.	158, Fenchurch Street, E.C.	"Gornod."
T. P. Jordeson and Co.	3, Lloyd's Ave., E.C.	"Jordeson, Telew."
Sten L. Kreuger (G. F. Neame and Co.)	61-62, Gracechurch St., E.C.	"Neames."
J. L. Lidell & Co., Ltd.	Imrie House, 33-36, King William Street, E.C.	"Wcoingly, Cannon."
Bror de Maré (Churchill & Sim)	29, Clements Lane, E.C.	"Churchill, Cannon."
Modin & Co.	Palmerston House, Old Broad St., E.C.	"Modiolar."
Martin Olsson and Sons	32, Bishopsgate, E.C.	"Olsson."
Price & Pierce, Ltd.	27, Clements Lane, E.C.	"Timber."
Relph, Darwen and Pearce.	76, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.	"Pasteboards, Ave."
Norman Shairp and Co.	5, Gt. Winchester Street, E.C.	"Shairp, Ave."
Henry Snöbohm	27, Clements Lane, E.C.	"Timbering."
Stora Kopparbergs Bergslags Aktiebolag Agency, Ltd.	6, Laurence Pountney Hill, Cannon Street, E.C.	"Bergslags, Cannon."
A. Sundquist & Co.	80, Bishopsgate, E.C.	"Sundquist."
Winther & Co.	2A, Eastcheap, E.C.	"Ostracism, Bilgate."

### DOMESTIC WOODWARE AND WOOD TURNERY.

Berlandina Brothers & Co., Ltd.	124-127, Minories, E.C.	"Berlandina."
K. G. H. Berlin	57, Gracechurch Street, E.C.	"Berlinist."
L. G. Bratt, Jr.	11, Queen Victoria St., E.C.	"Durbrovian, Cannon."
Condrup, Ltd.	78, Fore St., E.C.	"Condrup."
E. Gihl & Co., Ltd.	61, Old Broad Street, E.C.	"Rushlight, Ave."
A. E. Martin & Co., Ltd.	88, Fenchurch Street, E.C.	"Martinshus."
Masters & Andren, Ltd.	2, Idol Lane, Gt. Tower St., E.C.	"Touched."
S. Olsson	9, Billiter Sq., E.C.	"Olssonator."
Relph, Darwen and Pearce	76, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.	"Pasteboards, Ave."
S. & J. Schonewald	1, Butler Street, Moor Lane, E.C.	"Schonware."
Henry Snöbohm	27, Clements Lane, E.C.	"Timbering."
Stavers & Robinson	158, Leadenhall Street, E.C.	"Moulding."





## BRITISH REPRESENTATIVES OF SWEDISH TRADERS AND SHIPOWNERS.

(Continued from page 52.)

Names of Exporters.	Trade.	British Representatives.	Tel. Address.
Mons Trävaru Aktiebolag Sundsvall.	Timber .. ..	For London and the South and East Coast of England: Churchill & Sim, 29, Clement's Lane, London, E.C. For the West Coast of England and Ireland: Dun- can, Ewing & Co., Liverpool. For the Colonies: Penton & Lindwall, 38, Leaden- hall Street, London, E.C.	"Churchill, Cannon, Lon- don." — 'Lindwall, London.'
Munkfors Bruk (Proprietors. Uddeholms A.B.), Munk- fors.	Cold Rolled Steel.	London: James McMillan & Co., Clun House, Surrey Street, Strand, London, W.C. Sheffield: Dunford & Elliott, Ltd., Attercliffe Wharf. Birmingham: Crudington, Standish & Mitchell, Champ Street. Scotland: James McMillan & Co., 50, Wellington Street, Glasgow.	"Elektriken, London." "Blooms, Sheffield" —
Munktells Pappersfabriks A.-B., Grycksbo.	Paper Mills ..	John Eberstein & Co., 75, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.	"Skärblacka, London."
Nensjö Cellulosa Aktiebolag. Sjöransviken.	Sulphate ..	Robert Erikson & Co., Ltd., 73a, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.	"Pulpopolis, London."
Nordmalings Ångsågs-A.-B., Umeå.	Wood .. ..	Martin Olsson & Sons, 32, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.	"Olsson, London."
Norrköpings Enskilda Bank, Norrköping	Banking ..	The British Bank of Northern Commerce, Ltd., 41-43, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.	"Bankonord, Led, London."
Norrviks Ångsågs Aktiebolag, Gustafsberg, Sundsvall.	Timber .. ..	Berner & Nielsen 57, Gracechurch Street, Lon- don, E.C.	"Berner, London."
Nya A.-B. Svenska Metall- verken, Stockholm ..	All kinds of Metal.	James McMillan & Co., Clun House, Surrey Street, Strand, London, W.C.	"Elektriken, London."
Nya Förenade Elektriska A.-B., Ludvika.	Electrical Ap- pliances.	The Anglo-Colonial Engineering Co., 13, City Road, London, E.C.	"Ancolenco London." "Bermudian, London."
Nässjö Stolfabriks A.-B., Nässjö.	Chairs .. ..	John J. Boyd & Son, "Ibex Works," Hertford Road, Kingsland, London, N.	"Supplisco, London."
Obbola Cellulosa Aktiebolag, Sundsvall.	Sulphate ..	O. Reich & Co., 24, Martin's Lane, London, E.C.	"Berner, London."
Ohs Bruk Aktiebolag, Bor..	Sulphite ..	Berner & Nielsen, 57, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.	"Berner, London."
Olog, Thv. Stockholm.. ..	Timber and Wood Pulp.	Berner & Nielsen, 57, Gracechurch Street, Lon- don, E.C.	"Lundgren, London."
Opboga Träslieri Aktie- bolag, Fellingsbro.	Wood Pulp and Boards	R. L. Lundgren, 113, Queen Victoria Street, Lon- don, E.C.	"Fibre, Cent, Lon- don."
Östansjö Sulfitabrik, Fors Bruk, Fors Station.	Sulphite ..	W. G. Taylor & Co., Ltd., 126, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.	"Churchill, London."
Ramviks Sågverks A.-B., Hernösand.	Wood .. ..	Churchill & Sim, 29, Clement's Lane, London, E.C.	"Timber, London."
Salsåkers Ångsågs A.-B., Sals- åker	Timber .. ..	Price & Pierce, Ltd., 27, St. Clement's Lane, London, E.C.	"Ostracism, London." "Pantinko, London."
Säfveåns Aktiebolag, Säf- venäs, near Gothenburg..	Planed Boards, Box Boards, Nailing Ma- chinery.	Winther & Co., King William House, Eastcheap, London, E.C. W. & C. Pantin, 147, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.	—
Sälboda, A.-B., Wärmlands Sälboda	Paper Mills ..	Johnston, Horsburgh & Co., 20-21, Queenhithe, London, E.C.	"Sandvik, Birming- ham." "Trojan, Sheffield."
Sandvikens Jernverks Aktie- bolag, Sandviken.	Iron and Steel Works.	The Sandvik British Agency, Ltd., 30, Easy Row, Birmingham. F. Scott & Son, Trojan Works, Lumley Street, Sheffield.	"Olsson, London."
Sandviks Ångsågs A.-B., Umeå.	Timber ..	Martin Olsson & Sons, 32, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.	"Churchill, London."
Sandö Sågverks Akt. Bol., Dal per Veda.	Timber and Wood Goods	Churchill & Sim, 29, Clement's Lane, London, E.C.	"Army, London."
C. W. Schumacher, Stock- holm.	Swedish Hard Bread (Knäckebröd)	Army and Navy Co-operative Society, Ltd., 105, Victoria Street, London, S.W.	"Lamberg, London."
Setterwall & Co., Carl, Stockholm.	Iron and Steel	Lamberg, Gibson & Row, 8, 9, 10, Ethelburga House, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.	"Skärblacka, London."
Skärblacka A.-B., Skärblacka	Paper .. ..	John Eberstein & Co., 75, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.	

Names of Exporters.	Trade.	British Representatives.	Tel. Address.
Skogens Kolaktiebolag, Kilafors.	Wood Tar, Pitch, Turpen- tine, Wood Alcohol, Ace- tate of Lime.	L. G. Bratt, Jr., Mansion House Chambers, 11, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.	"Dubrovian, London."
Skönviks A.-B., Sundsvall ..	Sulphite Wood Pulp & Mech- anical Pulp. Wood Goods Comp. ny.	Palmer, Flygt & Co., 110, Cannon Street, E.C.	"Tonshera, Cannon, London."
Slottsbrons Sulfit Aktiebolag, Säffe.	Sulphite ..	Foy, Morgan & Co., 11, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.	"Foy, London."
Söderfors Bruks A.-B., Falun	Iron and Steel	Berner & Nielsen, 57, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.	"Berner, London."
Sprängvikens A.-B., Hernös- sand.	Timber ..	Stora Kopparbergs Bergslags Aktiebolag Agency, Ltd., 6, Laurence Pountney Hill, London, E.C.	"Bergslags, London."
Stenman, Aug., Eskilstuna..	Swedish Steel Hinges, Butts, Bolts, Hasps & Staples, etc.	Berner & Nielsen, 57, Gracechurch St., London, E.C.	"Berner, London."
Stockholms Rederi A.-B., Svea, Stockholm.	Steamship Owners	<i>For the U.K.:</i> Ernest C. Koop, Spencer House, South Place, London, E.C. <i>For South Africa:</i> Jas. I. Blackwood, P.O. Box 306, Cape Town. <i>For Australia and New Zealand:</i> Thomas Tims, Ash Street Sydney.	"Eerikoop, Ave., London."
Stockholms Sjöförsäkrings A.B., Stockholm.	Marine Insur- ance.	The British and Northern Shipping Agency, Ltd., 5, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.	"Agbrinor, London."
Stockholms Superfosfat- fabriks A.-B., Stockholm.	Chlorates and perchlorates.	<i>Average Agents:</i> Wendt & Co., 2, Lime Street Square, London, E.C.	"Wendt, London."
Stokkebyes Kvarnaktiebolag, P.O., Gothenburg ..	Oatmeal, Cattle Food, Grain.	G. Boor & Co., 21, Mincing Lane, London, E.C. ..	"Boor, London."
Stora Kopparbergs Bergs- lags Aktiebolag, Falun.	Timber, Wood Pulp, Paper, Iron, & Steel, Chemicals.	Schulz & Co., 26, Great Tower Street, London, E.C.	"Rheinulz, London."
Storviks Sulfit Aktiebolag, Ockelbo.	Sulphite ..	Stora Kopparbergs Bergslags Aktiebolag Agency, Ltd., 6, Laurence Pountney Hill, London, E.C.	"Bergslags, London."
Strömnäs A.-B., Hernösand.	Timber ..	Churchill & Sim, 29, Clement's Lane, London, E.C.	"Churchill, Cannon, London."
Ströms Bruks Aktiebolag, Strömsbruk.	Wood Pulp .. Sulphite ..	Berner & Nielsen, 57, Gracechurch St., London, E.C.	"Berner, London."
Strömsnäs Bruks A.-B., Strömsnäs Bruk.	Paper & Wood Pulp.	Robert Erikson & Co., 73A, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.	"Pulpopolis, London."
Sulfit A.-B., Göta, Göta ..	Sulphite Pulp..	Henderson, Craig & Co., Ltd., 67, 68, 69, Watling Street, London, E.C.	"Craig, London."
Sulfitaktiebolaget Ljusnan, addr. Olof Wijk & Co., A.-B. Gothenburg.	Sulphite ..	John Eberstein & Co., 75, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.	"Skärblacka, London."
Sulfitaktiebolaget Mo och Domsjö, Hernösand (June- Sept.), Stockholm. (Octo- ber-May).	Sulphite ..	O. Reich & Co., 24, Martin's Lane, Cannon Street, London, E.C.	"Supplisco, London."
Sundsvalls Cellulosa Aktie- bolag, Sundsvall.	Sulphite, Paper	Churchill & Sim, 29, Clement's Lane, London, E.C. ( <i>For part of U.K.</i> ) O. Reich & Co., 24, Martin's Lane, Cannon Street, London, E.C.	"Churchill, Cannon, London."
Sundsvalls Enskilda Bank, Sundsvall.	Banking ..	Churchill & Sim, 29, Clement's Lane, London, E.C.	"Supplisco, London."
Sunds Aktiebolag, Sund pr. Sundsvall.	Sulphite ..	W. H. Taylor & Co., Ltd., 126, Queen Victoria Street, London E.C.	"Fibre, Cent, London."
Svanö Aktiebolag, Frånö an Stockholm	Sulphite .. Wood Goods ..	C. J. Hambro & Son, 70, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.	"Hambro, London."
		Becker & Co., Ltd., 34-40, Ludgate Hill, London, E.C.	"Odontoid, London."
		Robert Erikson & Co., Ltd., 73a, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.	"Pulpopolis, London."
		Martin Olsson & Sons, 32, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.	"Olsson, London."



Names of Exporters.	Trade.	British Representatives.	Tel. Address.
venska A.-B. Gasaccumulator, Stockholm.	Lighting articles for carriages, automobiles, etc., Light Buoys, Beacons and Bollards, Welding Apparatus, Cutting Apparatus for Iron & Metals	Gas Accumulator Co. (United Kingdom), Ltd., 2 and 3, Norfolk Street, Strand, London, W.C.	"Agafaros, Estrand, London."
venska Centrifugaktiebolaget, Södertälje	Separators and Churns	Perfect Dairy Machines, Ltd., 105, Middle Abbey Street, Dublin.	—
venska Diamantbergborrnings A.-B., Stockholm.	Rock Drilling Machinery.	The Hardy Patent Pick Co., Ltd., Sheffield. . .	"Hardypick, Sheffield."
vensons Motor-fabrik, J. V., Augustendal.	"Avance" Motors,	Boving & Co., Imperial Buildings, Kingsway, W. C.	"Jenorten, Av, London."
venssons Knäckebrödsbageri, A.-B., Gothenburg	Swedish Hard Bread, "Health Bread"	A. Johansson & Co., 9 and 10, Redriff Road, Rotherhithe, London, S.E.	"Gatazo, London."
wedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd., Gothenburg.	Steamship Owners.	Escombe, McGrath & Co., 3, East India Avenue, London, E.C.	"Escombes, London."
wedish Egg Export Union (Göteborgs Äggaffär), Gothenburg.	Eggs, Butter, Cheese, Bacon, Casings, etc.	Hugh Rand, Tower Road, Shipley, Yorkshire . . Charles M'Kenzie, 33, Virginia Street, Glasgow . .	— —
wedish South African Line, Gothenburg . . . .	Steamship Owners.	J. E. Hyde & Co., 1, Lime Street Square, London, E.C.	"Hydessal, London."
himsfors A.-B., Timsfors . .	Paper . . . .	John Eberstein & Co., 75, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.	"Skärblacka, London."
hule Steamship Company, Ltd., Gothenburg.	Steamship Owners.	The British & Northern Shipping Agency, Ltd., 5, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.	"Agbrinor, London."
illquist, Hugo, Stockholm	Agent for Electrical Goods and Iron.	J. Burns, Ltd., 187/189, Central Street, London, E.C.	"Isolment, Isling, London."
orpshammars Aktiebolag, Torshammars.	Wood Pulp . .	Becker & Co., Ltd., 34-40, Ludgate Hill, London, E.C.	"Odontoid, London."
rävaru A. B. Dalarna, Gothenburg.	Timber . .	Martin Olsson & Sons, 32, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.	"Olsson, London."
rävaru Akt. Bol. Fredr. Cöster & Co., Uddevalla.	Joinery and Timber.	S. Brown, 16, St. Helen's Place, London, E.C.	"Custrom, London."
rävaru A.-B. Norrköpings Exporthyferi, Norrköping rävarubolaget Svartvik, Svartvik pr. Sundsvall.	Sawn and planed goods. Sulphite . .	T. P. Jordeson & Co., 3, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C. Henderson, Craig & Co., Ltd., 67, 68, 69, Watling Street, London, E.C. O. Reich & Co., 24, Martin's Lane, Cannon Street, London, E.C. W. G. Taylor & Co., Ltd., 126, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C. J. Lidell & Co., 33-36, King William Street, London, E.C.	"Jordeson, London." "Craig London." "Supplisco, London." "Fibre, Cent., London." "Wooingley, London."
relleborgs Gummifabriks A.-B., Trelleborg . . . .	Rubber Goods, Tyres, Ebonite.	Palmer, Flygt & Co., 110, Canuon Street, London, E.C.	"Tonshera, Cannon, London."
una Fabriks A.-B. Matfors	Wood Pulp . .	Modin & Co., Palmerston House, 34, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.	"Modiolar, London."
ddeholms A.-B., Uddeholm (see also Munkfors Bruk). ddevalla Sulfit A.-B., Uddevalla.	Wood Goods . . Wood Pulp . .	Berner & Nielsen, 57, Gracechurch St., London, E.C.	"Berner, London."
ngers Industri Aktiebolag, Adolf, Lottetors.	Wood Pulp, Wood & Wood Working Machinery.	Modin & Co., Palmerston House, 34, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.	"Modiolar, London."

Names of Exporters.	Trade.	British Representatives.	Tel. Address.
Utansjö Cellulosa Aktiebolag, Wexla.	Sulphite ..	W. Grant & Co., 5, St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh. Holm & Co., Ltd., 181, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.	"Grant, Edinburgh." "Pulpmill, London."
A. N. Versteegh, Stockholm	Timber ..	Martin Olsson & Sons, 32, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.	"Olsson, London."
Wäija A.-B., Hernösand ..	Timber ..	Price & Pierce, 27, Clement's Lane, London, E.C. .. Martin Olsson & Sons, 32, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.	"Timber, London." "Olsson, London."
Wifstavarfs A.-B., Wifstavarf	Timber and Wood Pulp ..	<i>For Timber:</i> Modin & Co., Palmerston House, 34, Old Broad Street, London, E.C. <i>For Wood Pulp:</i> Robert Erikson & Co., 73a, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.	"Modiolar, London." "Pulpopolis, London."
	Timber ..	Palmer, Flygt & Co., 110, Cannon Street, London, E.C. Churchill & Sim, 22, Clement's Lane, London, E.C. Gordon, Watts & Co., 158, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.	"Tonsbera, Cannon, London." "Churchill, Cannon, London." "Gornod, London."
Wijk & Co., Olof, Aktiebolag, Gothenburg.	Wood Pulp ..	O. Reich & Co., 24, Martin's Lane, London, E.C.	"Supplisco, London."
Wikander & Co., Skellefteå	Pit props, Telegraph Poles, Hewn & Sawn Timber, Wood Tar, etc.	Hessler & Co., West Hartlepool.	"Hessler, West Hartlepool."
Wilson & Co., Gothenburg	Shipping, Forwarding, & Coal Business.	Thos. Wilson, Sons & Co., Ltd., Hull.	"Wilson, Hull."
Ytterstors Trävaru Aktiebolag, Biske.	Wood Pulp ..	Foy, Morgan & Co., 11, Bishopsgate Street, London, E.C.	"Foy, London."

## The New Trollhätte Canal. A Famous Swedish Inventor.

On October 25th, the enlarged Trollhätte Canal was opened by the King of Sweden with great ceremony. The work of extension began in 1910, and has cost 23,000,000 kronor (about £1,277,000)

The first canal which connected the Cattogat with the great Vener Lake was opened for traffic on August 14th, 1800. Its dimensions were not large, but it proved of great value for the transport of goods in Western Sweden, with its many industrial enterprises and vast tracts of forests. In 1800-1832 the Göta Canal between Lake Vener and Jöderköping was constructed, with dimensions larger than those of the Trollhätte Canal, and it became necessary to enlarge the latter to at least the same capacity, corresponding to a depth of 10 ft. at the lock sills. A good many financial and other difficulties had to be overcome, but at last on June 5th, 1844, the canal in its enlarged form was formally opened by King Oscar I. Since then this channel has been in constant use, and the quantity of goods passing through it has increased nearly every year. It became evident that something must be done to meet the requirements of the traffic, and a further enlargement of the Trollhätte Canal was proposed. Various expert authorities and corporations interested were consulted and furnished schemes; in 1906 a Royal Commission was appointed, and finally the sum of 22,800,000 kronor was voted for carrying out the scheme recommended. It is this work which has now been completed. Vessels of from 1,200 to 1,400 tons, drawing 13½ ft. water, can pass between the Cattogat and Lake Vener, which had thus become an arm of the sea. The first vessel to pass through the new sluices at Trollhättan was the *Rhea*, a 600-ton steamer, with King Gustaf on board, while aeroplanes circled overhead.

MR. THORSTEN NORDENFELDT, so famous thirty or forty years ago in connection with the Nordenfeldt and Maxim-Nordenfeldt guns, notable also as the inventor of one of the first practicable submarine boats, attained 75 years of age on the 1st March last. He is a Court Chamberlain to the King of Sweden, and has a host of affectionate and devoted friends among all classes in the Swedish capital. Mr. Nordenfeldt, who married a Lancashire lady, and spent more than twenty years of his life in this country, has always been a sympathiser with England and English ways. In fact, he counts almost as many friends in England as in his native Sweden, and he talks English perfectly. Although for some time past troubled by his eyes—he had to undergo an operation for cataract in 1912—Mr. Nordenfeldt, in his old age, is still full of strength and high spirits. In the Swedish colony in London his memory remains fresh.



**Transmarina Kompaniet A.B.**—This company has purchased the majority of shares in A.B. Handel and Industri. The former concern, which does business with South America, and recently opened a Russian branch, has a capital of 3,000,000 kronor. The latter concern does business with Russia; it has a capital of 100,000 kronor, which, however, is to be increased to 1,000,000 kronor. The manager of the former concern is Mr. A. R. Nordvall, who has travelled for many years in South America, and the manager of the latter concern is Mr. G. Nordin, who has a perfect knowledge of Russian trade.



## Storbritanniens Februarihandel.\*

Statistiken för Februari månad visar följande totalsiffror.

TABELL A.

	Import.		Export.					
	Total. £	Ökning eller minskning i %	Brittiska varor. £	Ökning eller minskning i %	Utländska varor £	Ökning eller minskning i %	Total Export £	Ökning eller minskning i %
Jan.-Feb. 1917	161,472,483	+ 13.50	84,148,028	+ 15.13	17,423,069	+ 0.36	101,571,097	- 12.29
„ 1916	142,271,320	+ 7.41	73,092,949	+ 34.30	17,359,968	+ 26.68	90,452,917	+ 32.76
„ 1915	132,446,863	+ 2.01	54,424,529	- 38.90	13,705,175	- 3.87	68,129,704	- 37.43
Februari 1917	70,947,901	+ 5.36	37,287,486	+ 2.64	8,991,754	+ 5.42	46,279,240	+ 3.15
„ 1916	67,335,579	+ 3.27	36,335,782	+ 38.59	8,529,796	+ 25.29	44,865,578	+ 36.01
„ 1915	65,200,472	+ 5.01	26,176,937	- 36.32	6,809,710	- 33.43	32,986,647	- 35.94

TABELL B.

STORBRIANNIENS IMPORT FRÅN SVERIGE AF VISSA VAROR. FEBRUARI.	1916.			1917.		
	Kvantitet.	Värde. £	Sveriges andel av total impor- ten i % av värdet.	Kvantitet.	Värde. £	Sveriges andel av total impor- ten i % av värdet.
Järn : Basiskt tackjärn . . . . . Tons	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gjutjärn i tackor . . . . . „	4,503	32,802	89.51	2,502	18,633	67.74
Hæmatite . . . . . „	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puddeljárn . . . . . „	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smidesjärn, vinkeljärn, vals- tråd, o.s.v. . . . . „	2,879	32,763	72.60	1,220	15,262	84.94
Spegel-, mangan-och kiseljärn „	516	8,165	19.52	304	7,885	20.3
Papper : Tryck- och skrivpapper på rullar . . . . . Cwts.	30,265	21,912	26.46	1,829	2,562	11.32
Tryck- och skrivpapper i ark „	18,509	13,907	22.99	835	1,329	3.55
Omslagspapper . . . . . „	185,801	155,389	46.95	15,705	21,148	27.62
Smör . . . . . „	125	982	0.058	—	—	—
Smörmassa : Kemisk, torr, blekt . . . Tons	125	1,620	5.26	10	397	3.76
„ „ oblekt . . . . . „	8,700	92,666	5.64	—	—	—
Mekanisk, våt . . . . . „	179	754	0.52	689	4,150	20.13
Råvaror : Bilade ; furu, ek, o.s.v. (ej pit props) . . . . . Loads	1,806	8,751	9.52	87	789	2.41
Sågade ; furu och gran. Oarbetade . . . . . „	49,380	305,471	46.49	32,884	269,106	42.74
Sågade ; furu och gran. arbetade . . . . . „	6,667	45,639	28.41	4,291	37,373	42.9
Ändsticker : Säkerhets . . . Gross of boxes	773,407	75,806	81.27	7,021	1,275	98.99
„ „ Ten thousands	—	—	—	—	—	—
Andra slag . . . Gross of Boxes	142,420	13,904	100	—	—	—
„ „ Ten thousands	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABELL C.

STORBRIANNIENS EXPORT TILL SVERIGE AF VISSA VAROR. FEBRUARI.	1916.			1917.		
	Kvantitet.	Värde. £	Sveriges andel av total ekspor- ten i % av värdet	Kvantitet.	Värde. £	Sveriges andel av total ekspor- ten i % av värdet.
Järn och stål :						
Tackjärn . . . . . Tons	6,578	30,410	5.37	366	10,366	1.62
Ny räls . . . . . „	—	—	—	—	—	—
Knivsmiden . . . . . Cwts.	—	15	0.03	1	204	0.52
Järnmanufaktur . . . . . „	37	140	0.12	75	835	0.8
Andra metaller :						
Bly, i tackor och bearbetat . . . . . Tons	74	1,976	3.99	39	1,508	3.26
Koppar och tillverkningar däraf „	5	510	0.72	—	21	0.05
Tenn . . . . . „	140	24,994	10.30	63	11,385	3.62
Kol :						
„ Small ” . . . . . „	12,560	9,164	1.34	} Uppgifter föreligga	ej.	
„ Unscreened ” . . . . . „	10,858	9,850	1.13			
„ Large ” . . . . . „	95,015	105,188	6.67			
Bomullsgarn :						
Grått . . . . . Lbs.	208,500	14,355	1.75	116,100	8,315	1.02
Blekt och färgat . . . . . „	12,900	1,054	0.50	3,700	395	0.17
Ylle :						
Kamgarn (Worsted) . . . . . „	53,000	8,592	2.46	200	36	0.01
Yllevävnader . . . . . Yds.	43,800	6,531	0.46	248,800	69,624	3.2
Kamgarnsvävnader . . . . . „	4,400	1,297	0.26	55,400	16,824	3.02
Tomsäckar . . . . . Dussin	—	—	—	—	—	—

\* Förevarande statistik över exporterade varor inbegriper sådana varor, som inköpts i det Förenade Konungariket av de allierade staternas myndigheter eller för deras räkning, men inbegriper icke varor, som uttagits från det brittiska governmentets upplag och depåer, eller vroar, vilka inköpts av detsamma och skeppats på dess båtar.



## SHIPPING AGENTS IN SWEDEN.

### AKTIEBOLAGET NYMAN & SCHULTZ, STOCKHOLM,

General Forwarding and  
Chartering Agents.

Special service to and from Finland and Russia.

*Forwarders to H.M. The King of Sweden.*

Branch Offices at

HAPARANDA and LULEÅ, Sweden.

(C)

### AKTIEBOLAGET W. LARKA

10, SKEPPSBRON, STOCKHOLM.

FORWARDING AND SHIPPING AGENT,

Forwarding Narvik-Haparanda-Torneå to Russia,  
through own Branch Offices.

Tel. Address: "LARKA, STOCKHOLM."

(J)

### EMIL R. BOMAN, STOCKHOLM.

SWORN SHIPBROKER,

Chartering, Steamship, Insurance, Average, and  
Forwarding Agent.

Telegrams: — — "BOMANS, STOCKHOLM." (J)

### Löwenadler & Co. GOTHENBURG, FORWARDING AGENTS.

Telegrams: LÖWIS, GOTHENBURG. (K)

## NORTHERN TRAFFIC

SVEN TÖRNGREN

11 Drottninggatan 11 ——— STOCKHOLM

GENERAL FORWARDING AGENT

TRANSPORT of merchandise of all kinds to and from Northern Europe and other parts.

CHIEF OFFICE:

Northern Traffic, Ltd., 53, Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES & AGENCIES:

Petrograd, Moscow, Krasnoïarsk, Siberia, Christiania, New York, etc. (D)

## NORDSTRÖM & THULIN

STEAM SHIP OWNERS—SWORN SHIP BROKERS—FORWARDING AGENTS—TEL: NORDSTROMS, STOCKHOLM. (I)

### Jonsson, Sternhagen & Co.

GOTHENBURG.

Regular lines of Steamers between  
Gothenburg & Antwerp, Amsterdam,  
Rotterdam, Rouen, and Havre.

INSURANCE AND  
FORWARDING AGENTS.

(J) Goods forwarded to all parts  
of the World at cheapest rates.

### WILSON & CO., GOTHENBURG.

Forwarding and Shipping Agents.

Telegrams: "WILSON, GOTHENBURG." (B)

### Öberg & Horndahl

SHIPBROKERS,

Helsingborg, Råå, & Karlshamn.

Average, Insurance, Chartering and Forwarding Agents.

Telegrams: "Ödahl." (I)

### AKTIEBOLAGET P. J. HAEGERSTRAND,

Shipbrokers, Forwarding Agents,

GEFLE.

Telegrams: "HAEGERSTRAND, GEFLE." (J)

### A. B. BRÖDERNA LÖFGREN, GEFLE.

SHIPBROKERS, CHARTERING, and  
FORWARDING AGENTS.

Telegraphic Address — — — "Baltic, Gefle." (A)



## Freights and Fixtures.

## Swedish Freight Market.

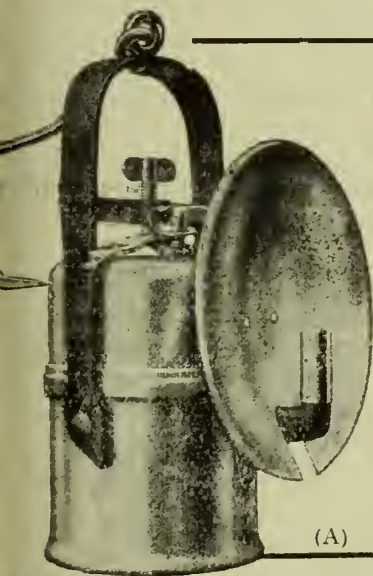
THE following recent fixtures have been communicated to the Swedish Chamber of Commerce in London by brokers in Sweden and the United Kingdom. The shipping ports of the timber and iron fixtures are given according to their geographical position, from north to south, but the ports of the coal shipments are given in alphabetical order. The dates in front indicate the date of C.P. Second dates indicate time of shipment.

WOOD.			
29/1	Norrköping/Blankaholm to E.C.C.P./London	..	Kr. 40/45
30/1	Blankaholm to W. Hartlepool	.. ..	Kr. 40:—
COAL.			
15/1	Methil/Burntisland to Norrköping	.. ..	Kr. 50:—
15/1	Methil/Burntisland to Stockholm	.. ..	Kr. 50:—
17/1	Methil/Burntisland to Helsingborg/Malmö	.. ..	Kr. 50:—
5/1	Tyne/Blyth to Stockholm	.. ..	Kr. 44:—
8/1	Tyne to Stockholm	.. ..	Kr. 45:—
8/1	Tyne to Stockholm	.. ..	Kr. 45:—
10/1	Tyne/Blyth to Göteborg	.. ..	Kr. 41:—
18/1	Tyne to Stockholm	.. ..	Kr. 50:—
18/1	Tyne to Stockholm	.. ..	Kr. 50:—

ACCORDING to a cable from Stockholm, the "Svenska Dagbladet" contains the following information regarding the Swedish freight market:—

**Coal freight** offers Newcastle-Scandinavia 125 kronor per ton. Some orders for **timber freights** from Sweden first open water have been in market but are hardly serious, Germany having declared all wood contraband; 135 to 145 kronor per standard quoted Norrland-London; 160 to 170 kronor to English East Coast; 170 to 190 to Northern France. Among neutral buyers Holland and Spain offering 200 kronor and 350 to 400 pesetas. Fairly brisk demand from Denmark and North Germany at 60 kronor Sundsvall-Lubeck, 50 to 60 kronor to Denmark 70 to 75 kronor Umea to Aarhus **Woodpulp** obtains 25 to 30 kronor Sundsvall to North Germany; 70 to 75 florins per standard offered from Swedish West Coast to Holland for **sawn timber**; and 25 to 30 kronor for **woodpulp** to Amsterdam.

The Council supplies MEMBERS with Status Reports on firms in the British Empire and Sweden.



**MINING LAMPS.**  
 Guaranteed Swedish Make.  
**JOHN E. JOHNSON,**  
 Drottninggatan 18,  
 Gothenburg, SWEDEN.  
 (A)

**LERUMS FABRIKER,**  
 MANUFACTURERS OF  
**WOOD PULP WOOL**  
 which is used for sanitary purposes, stuffing, packing, etc., as a substitute for cotton.  
 For price and further particulars apply to  
**LERUMS FABRIKER,** EXPORT OFFICE,  
**GOTHENBURG.**  
 Tel.-address: "WADDING, GOTHENBURG."  
 (C)

**BARKMAN & Co.,**  
 WAHRENDORFFSGATAN 4,  
 STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN.  
 Exporters of Wood Goods & Wood Pulp  
 — IMPORTERS OF COAL. —

**HOLMQUIST & CO.,**  
 GOTHENBURG, SWEDEN,  
 are desirous of being put in communication with British firms who are interested in obtaining a market for their products in Sweden.  
 Excellent connections all over Sweden.  
 First-class references supplied on application.  
 (A)

**Nordisk Export & Import: AUG. SALOMAN,** Stockholm, Sweden  
 Merchants and Commission Agents for SWEDEN and RUSSIA. (B)



ORDER NOW **1916-1917** EDITION

OF THE

**Sveriges Handels-Kalender.**

The Commercial Directory and Guide [of] Sweden.

Published annually since 1859.

PRICE **30** SHILLINGS.

For copies and insertions apply to—

**J. BOSCH,**

SOLE AGENT,

11, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.4. (G)

FOR ADVERTISING IN  
**SCANDINAVIAN  
PAPERS**

FÖR ANNONSERING I

**ENGELSKA PRESSEN**

AKTIEBOLAGET S. GUMÆLII ANNONSBYR

STOCKHOLM :: GOTHENBURG :: MALMÖ :: CHRISTIANIA

LONDON BRANCH

Gumælius Limited, 11 Arundel Street, Strand, London. W.

**SVENSKA VAROR ÖNSKADE.**

GLASVAROR (alla slag). TRÄVAROR (särskildt husgerådsartiklar).

ALLA SLAGS METALLVAROR (massartiklar af mässing, stål, o.s.v, patenterade nyhetsartiklar).

**KOLONIALVAROR OFFERERADE TILL SVERIGE.**

Vi äro särskildt väl situerade för att snabbt utföra order för kolonialvaror m.m. till Sverige och inbjuda till korrespondens.

**Specialitet: KRIGSRISKFÖRSÄKRING.****A. E. MARTIN & Co., Ltd., 88, Fenchurch St., London, E.C.3.**

(IMPORT- OCH EXPORTAFDELNING)

(F)

Telegramadress under kriget: "Martin, 88, Fenchurch, London."

Telegraphic Address. HUMMARKLAN, LONDON.

Telephone: CENTRAL 8629.

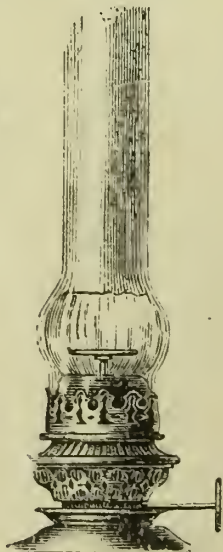
**ALFRED E. MASON, 19, Eastcheap, London, E.C.3****Cocoa, Tea, Rubber & General Produce Merchant,**Rubber Substitutes, Lithophone, Litharge,  
Oxide Zinc, Vegetable and Mineral Blacks, etc.**IMPORT AND EXPORT.** (F)**Carl Quitmann,**

Established 1877.

First and original importer of lamp glass into the United Kingdom.

Extensive and old-established connections throughout the trade, both home and export.

Open for further supplies of all leading lines for paraffin, gas and electric lighting from makers desirous of placing their output in the best and most experienced hands, and on prompt cash terms.

**3, Cloth St., Long Lane,  
LONDON, E.C.**

Äldsta importör av lampglas till Storbritannien och Irland.

Gamla och vidsträckt förbindelser i branschen såväl inom landet som för export.

Åtager sig ytterligare försäljning av alla ledande artiklar i fotogen-, gas- och elektrisk belysning från tillverkare, som önska placera sin produktion i bästa och mest erfarna säljarehänder mot prompt kassabetalning. (c)



30.5  
SW/34j

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS LIBRARY

MAY 18 1917

# JOURNAL

PUBLISHED BY



(INCORPORATED)

Telegraphic Address:  
For Foreign Telegrams:  
"Swediscom—London."  
For Inland Telegrams:  
"Swediscom—  
Fen. London."

Editor:  
LOUIS ZETTERSTEN

Registered Office:  
5, Lloyd's Avenue,  
London, E.C.3

Telephone:  
Central No. 6338.

Office Hours:  
9.30 a.m.—6 p.m.  
Saturdays: 9.30 a.m.—1 p.m.

## ANGLO-SWEDISH TRADE JOURNAL.

VOL. IX.

APRIL 25, 1917.

No. 4—(101)

All Communications to be addressed to Editorial Department.

Opinions expressed in this Journal do not necessarily represent the official views of the Chamber unless expressly stated.

No articles or matters in this Journal must be copied, in part or *in extenso*, without naming the Journal as source.

Artiklar få icke *in extenso*, eller delvis återgifvas efter denna journal utan att källan angifves.

### Contents.

	PAGE
Anglo-Swedish Mail Notices .. .. .	97
The Institute of Swedish Wood Pulp Industry..	98
Swedish Coal Mining in Spitzbergen .. .. .	98
Doings of the Chamber .. .. .	99
Swedish Acknowledgment of The Royal Life-boat Institution's Work .. .. .	99
Proposed Standing Committee for Newcastle and the North-East Coast .. .. .	100
Sweden's Foreign Trade, 1915 .. .. .	101
British Proclamations Relating to Trade, etc. ..	102
Foreign Trade Policy of Great Britain .. .. .	103
Membership of the Chamber .. .. .	103
Swedish Trade and Traffic Proclamations .. .. .	104
Swedish Industries: A.-B. Ingeniörsfirman, G. A. Lindstedt & Co. .. .. .	105
London Bankruptcy Court .. .. .	105
Trade Enquiries (Circular No. 287) .. .. .	106
Employment Department .. .. .	107
Additions to the Library .. .. .	107
Money Matters .. .. .	108
Personal and Business Notices .. .. .	109
Shipping Agents in Sweden .. .. .	110
Shipping Notes .. .. .	111

### Annual General Meeting.

The Annual General Meeting of the Chamber will be held in the Council Room, 5, Lloyd's Avenue, E.C.3, and notices containing the agenda were despatched to all Members on the 12th inst.

The Annual Report and Statement of Accounts were posted to Members on the 21st inst. It is hoped that all those Members who can attend will do so.



### Swedish Mail Notices.

#### Lost Parcel Post.

**A** NOTICE from the Postmaster-General, London, was published in *The Times* of April 18th, to the effect that mails containing *uninsured parcels addressed to Sweden*, posted between March 2nd and 20th, are reported to have been sunk by the enemies of Great Britain. No letters or insured parcels were included, and no mails for countries other than Sweden are affected.



### Utilise Direct Postal Routes.

Some Swedish business firms have recently been posting letters for England *via* Switzerland, the letters being re-addressed in new envelopes with Swiss stamps affixed thereto.

The British Censor's office is now drawing correspondents' attention to the fact that letters sent by this postal route will in all probability be opened by the German Censors before reaching Switzerland, and it is feasible to presume that the German Censors will extract from such correspondence any information of value to German trade. It is therefore highly desirable that this postal route should not be used, and that correspondence between the United Kingdom and Sweden should be sent direct.



## The Institute of Swedish Wood Pulp Industry.

(Trämassekontoret).

THE Swedish Cellulose and Wood Pulp Associations have decided to erect an experimental station for their industries. This establishment will contain testing machines for cellulose and wood pulp mills, improving old methods and finding new ones, utilising by-products and second quality wood, etc.

The managing director will be a qualified engineer experienced in the cellulose and wood pulp industries and with organising and superintending ability. He will be assisted by a staff of expert engineers in the various branches of the industries concerned.

The institute will be situated in a central part of Sweden where water power is easily accessible, and a mill, large enough to give practical results, will be built for manufacturing cellulose and wood pulp.

Besides experiments and machine testing, the institution will render consultations, for which a reasonable fee will be charged. Inventions made by employees will be the property of the institute, which will grant licences for its members. All members will have the same rights to patented methods, etc., of the institute, but no inventions may be sold to foreign countries unless at least 75 per cent. of the members agree thereto.

As the institute may make profits through licences, fees, and other work, it has been

decided that the dividend should not exceed 5 per cent. per annum.

Members pay subscriptions of 50 öre per ton for manufactured cellulose, and 25 öre for dry wood pulp, on a five years' average.

That this institute will be of considerable importance to these industries is evident from their size and possibilities. During the last 15 years the manufacture of sulphite pulp has increased from 45,000 to 772,000 tons; sulphate pulp from 45,000 to 217,000 tons; and wood pulp from 62,500 to 170,000 tons. With an average value of 130 kronor per ton for cellulose and 75 kronor for wood pulp, the original value in 1900 was 28.7 million kronor, and in 1916 141.3 million kronor.

Where such large amounts are concerned, every little economy is of great importance. Every percentage of wood saving means about 600,000 kronor more a year, and every additional percentage gained in the boiling process another 1,500,000 kronor.

During the war, cellulose has been used on a large scale for manufacturing gunpowder and textiles, and there is no doubt that wood fibre will, to a certain extent, replace cotton, jute, etc. Germany already has a flourishing industry in textile manufacturing, especially from sulphate pulp, and it is only natural that Sweden should try to manufacture this article instead of exporting it as semi-raw material.

No doubt the cellulose and wood pulp industries will derive great benefit from this experimental institute.



## Swedish Coal Mining in Spitsbergen.

*Handels-Tidningen* (Gothenburg) says the Swedish Spitsbergen Coal Mining Company, which has undertaken an investigation into the coalfields of Spitsbergen, is making energetic preparations to start preliminary work this summer. It is hoped to begin with a yearly output of 60,000 tons of coal, to be increased to 200,000 tons as soon as possible. Further developments are under consideration, but the first important step is to secure sufficient suitable workmen. If all goes well, it is hoped to make the first deliveries of coal in 1918. Enterprise of this description is not new in Spitsbergen. The exploitation of its coal supplies has been undertaken by various nationalities in recent years.



## Doings of the Chamber.

### Council Meeting.

Since the publication of the February issue a Council meeting has been held, on the 13th inst.; 11 members attended.

### New Members.

The following gentlemen, firms, and companies have been elected annual members from January 1st, 1917:—

- Aktiebolaget Byggnadsvaror, Stockholm. (Contractors for building materials.)
- Mellander & Ericsson, Göteborg. (Chemical, iron and metal merchants.)
- Svensk-Amerikanska Handels-A.B., Göteborg. (Import and export merchants.)
- C. Fr. Malmberg, Stockholm. (Chemical, timber, pulp, paper, iron, and steel merchants.)
- Northern Traffic, Ltd., London, E.C.3. (General, shipping, forwarding, and tourist agents.)
- E. Percy Reed (Albert E. Reed & Co., Ltd.), London, E.C.4. (Paper manufacturer.)
- A. Munro Sutherland, Newcastle-on-Tyne. (Shipowner, shipbroker, and coal exporter.)
- Cairns, Noble & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne. (Shipowners and shipbrokers.)
- Edward Lloyd, Ltd., London, E.C.4. (Paper-makers and wood pulp manufacturers.)
- John Bowes & Partners, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne. (Colliery owners.)
- Owners of Pelton Colliery, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne. (Coal exporters.)
- W. H. Palmer, London, E.C.4. (Wood pulp merchant and agent.)
- Feetham & Grieveson, Newcastle-on-Tyne. (Coal fitters and exporters.)
- A. A. Doorly, Cardiff. (Commission agent, coal merchant and shipbroker. Swedish Vice-Consul.)

### Annual General Meeting.

The Annual General Meeting will be held in the Council Room, London, E.C.3., on Friday, April 27th, at 12 noon. H.E. Count Wrangel has kindly promised to attend.

Mr. John A. Schéle, of the Alsing Trading Co., Ltd., London, E.C.4., has been nominated a candidate, in addition to the four gentlemen mentioned in the notice convening the meeting.

### Newcastle Standing Committee.

A report of the Secretary's visit to Newcastle appears elsewhere in this issue. The membership

in Newcastle and the North East District now numbers 25, and a meeting of these members will shortly be convened in Newcastle for the purpose of establishing the Committee and electing its officers.



## Swedish Acknowledgment of the Royal National Lifeboat Institution's Work.

AT the Annual General Meeting of the Royal National Lifeboat Institution, held at the Mansion House, London, on the 17th inst., under the chairmanship of H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught, H.E. Count Wrangel, Swedish Minister in London, presented to the Institution a cheque for £250 from Swedish shipowners and insurance companies. In making this presentation, Count Wrangel said that Sweden, as a seafaring nation, was well aware of the invaluable service rendered by the Royal National Lifeboat Institution to seamen, and this gift was tendered as a tribute of admiration. It was especially prompted as a slight acknowledgment of the bravery shown by Coxswain Henry Blogg and his crew in rescuing, under most difficult conditions, the crew of the Swedish steamer *Fernebo* (owners: A. Broström and Son, Göteborg) outside Cromer. The steamer broke in two, and the halves of the vessel floated off independently. Although just before the *Fernebo* was wrecked the lifeboat crew had had a difficult struggle in rescuing the crew of a Greek steamer wrecked near by, they made several attempts to reach the Swedish sailors, and eventually succeeded in rescuing the whole crew with the exception of the engineer, who had evidently been killed by a boiler explosion. The lifeboat crew also received valuable assistance from British soldiers in bringing the shipwrecked men ashore. The soldiers have been presented with £125 as a reward for their services. Coxswain Blogg was presented with the Institution's gold medal at the annual meeting.



**Swedish Food Exports to be Stopped.**—STOCKHOLM, April 24.—The State Commission for Food Supply has proposed to the Government to prohibit henceforth the export of all kinds of provisions and forage which has hitherto been allowed.—*Reuter.*



## **Proposed Standing Committee for Newcastle and the North East Coast of the Swedish Chamber of Commerce for the United Kingdom.**

### **Secretary's Visit to Newcastle-on-Tyne.**

**A**T a special meeting of the Chamber held in London, on the 26th of November, 1915, when members from Birmingham, Grimsby, Hull, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle and Sheffield attended, a new bye-law was submitted for the establishment of standing committees in the Provinces, and the Chamber's rules were amended so as to allow for a maximum number of eight provincial committees, each entitled to appoint a representative on the Council in London. The object of this extension of the Council was to bring provincial members into closer touch with the Chamber's headquarters, whereby it was thought that the Chamber's influence would be materially strengthened, and its usefulness enhanced.

At the invitation of Mr. Axel F. Ericsson, J.P., one of the Chamber's oldest members in Newcastle, Mr. Louis Zettersten, Secretary of the Chamber, paid a visit to Newcastle at the end of March last, to discuss the subject of establishing a Standing Committee for Newcastle. At an informal luncheon meeting held at the Station Hotel, Newcastle, on the 29th March the following representatives of Newcastle industrial and commercial interests attended, by invitation of Mr. Ericsson:—The Rt. Hon. Lord Joicey (President, Newcastle Chamber), Mr. J. H. Beckingham, J.P. (Vice-President, Newcastle Chamber), Mr. A. Munro Sutherland, J.P., Sheriff, Mr. W. J. Noble, J.P., Mr. J. B. Clark (Mackenzie and Pyhlon, Ltd.), Mr. Percy Corder (Watson Burton and Corder), Mr. J. E. Davidson (United Alkali Co., Ltd.), Mr. Thomas Gjemre, Mr. Axel Grönquist, (Swedish Vice-Consul), Mr. E. T. Nisbet (Lambton Collieries, Ltd.), Mr. Herbert Shaw, J.P. (Secretary, Newcastle Chamber), and Mr. Ridley Warham (Ashington Coal Co.). Mr. Axel F. Ericsson (Chairman), expressed the meeting's pleasure at the honour of Lord Joicey's presence, and explained the object of the meeting. Lord Joicey, in a happy speech, dealt with the intimate connection which he and his firm had had

with Sweden for many years. Mr. Zettersten expressed his thanks to the gentlemen who had so kindly accepted the invitation to meet him, and explained the reason for his visit.

He said that next to London Newcastle and the Tyne district is the most important to Anglo-Swedish traders, and he thought he did not exaggerate in saying that Swedish industry and traffic—railways and shipping—are to a large extent dependent upon Newcastle and district. Without the coal coming thence Sweden could not very well get along; in exchange for Newcastle coal, Sweden sold pit props, timber and produce, and by these commercial relations social intercourse and good understanding had been achieved. The Swedish Chamber of Commerce, which was established in London more than ten years ago, was founded solely with the object of fostering good relations and mutual understanding between the business men of the United Kingdom and Sweden. The Council of the Swedish Chamber had long felt that closer co-operation between the Chamber and the leading provincial cities was essential for the establishment of a really effective body; thus the Council had made the regulations for forming standing provincial committees. Naturally, they looked first to Newcastle, fully realising that this city with its important district was, in a way, the centre of Swedish interests in the Provinces.

Mr. Zettersten then outlined the scheme for the establishment of provincial committees, and also dealt with some questions which might be considered, in the first instance, by a committee in Newcastle. The proposal of a daily steamer service between England and Göteborg was of great interest to Newcastle. A Swedish Governmental Committee had recently visited Newcastle, with a view to investigating the facilities which this port might offer for such a service. In subsequent speeches by Newcastle gentlemen, it was evident that this question was considered to be of extreme importance to Newcastle.

An acknowledgement to Mr. Ericsson of his enterprise in convening the meeting was made by Mr. Beckingham, and was seconded by Mr. Noble.

Steps are now being taken to establish the Newcastle Committee in close co-operation with the Newcastle Chamber of Commerce, and in another issue of this Journal we trust to be able to announce its establishment.



## Sweden's Foreign Trade, 1915.

THE Swedish Board of Trade has now issued, as a supplement to *Kommersiella Meddelanden* of March 31st, 1917, a preliminary report on Sweden's foreign trade during 1915. It will be remembered that the publication of the usual monthly Swedish trade reports was discontinued from July 1st, 1915, and the statistics now published are thus of very great interest.

We give below a table showing the importation and exportation of articles under 25

different groups for 1913, 1914, and 1915, from which it will be seen that the total imports in 1915 reached an appreciated figure of 1,142 million kronor, against 727 million kronor in 1914, and 846 million kronor in 1913. The exports also show record figures, amounting to 1,316 million kronor, against 772 million kronor in 1914, and 817 million kronor in 1913.

The detailed statistics showing the imports from and the exports to the various countries have not yet been published.

Articles.	1913.		1914.		1915.	
	In Million Kronor.	Imports.	Exports.	In Million Kronor.	Imports.	Exports.
Live Stock .. .. .	3.4	19.9	1.1	29.1	1.1	32.4
Animal Food .. .. .	28.8	73.5	23.1	86.8	36.8	150.5
Corn, Grain, and products thereof .. .. .	65.3	11.0	51.6	6.4	133.2	0.9
Colonial Produce .. .. .	60.1	0.7	50.8	1.7	61.4	19.1
Fruits and Plants, etc. .. .. .	17.0	0.9	14.1	1.0	14.8	2.1
Spirits, Malt Drinks, etc. .. .. .	9.8	0.8	10.3	0.5	12.1	1.8
Spinning Materials .. .. .	60.1	2.4	48.6	7.4	164.9	97.2
Yarn, Thread, Rope, etc. .. .. .	21.7	2.6	18.9	3.2	15.5	6.9
Textiles .. .. .	62.1	5.7	53.9	9.8	62.8	37.7
Hides, Skins, Hair, Feather, Bone, Horns, etc., and Animal Manure .. .. .	47.6	23.3	38.3	24.8	67.9	28.3
Manufactures of Hides, Skins, Hair, etc. .. .. .	5.7	0.4	5.4	2.4	6.0	55.1
Tallow, Oils, Tar, Rubber, etc. .. .. .	67.1	5.4	55.6	5.7	81.5	14.2
Manufactures of Tallow, Oils, etc. .. .. .	7.8	3.4	7.3	3.2	5.7	5.7
Timber—rough and hewn. .. .. .	15.4	20.9	7.4	21.2	4.3	24.8
Timber (sawn) and other manufactured wood goods .. .. .	5.6	194.5	4.6	153.7	4.2	210.8
Paints and Colours, and Dyestuffs .. .. .	7.3	0.8	7.1	0.6	12.0	3.8
Bark, Seed, Flowers, and other vegetable goods. . . . .	43.2	2.1	36.0	1.6	52.9	3.9
Cellulose, Cardboard, Paper and manufactures thereof .. .. .	4.9	142.8	4.7	137.6	5.9	164.1
Other manufactures of vegetable matter .. .. .	4.4	0.8	3.5	0.4	10.9	2.4
Minerals; manufactured and partly manufactured .. .. .	148.8	94.1	126.0	71.2	196.1	105.9
Minerals; manufactures thereof .. .. .	8.8	37.3	8.4	36.8	10.4	50.7
Metals; unmanufactured or partly manufactured .. .. .	48.8	78.6	47.7	71.4	84.7	136.0
Metals; manufactures thereof .. .. .	40.8	29.5	35.4	28.9	34.7	54.0
Machinery, Ships, Wagons, Carriages, Instruments, and Watches .. .. .	51.3	63.0	54.2	63.2	48.8	102.0
Other Articles .. .. .	10.6	3.0	12.1	3.0	14.2	5.9
Total .. .. .	846.5	817.3	726.9	772.4	1,142.5	1,316.4

### Deposit Scheme B.

#### Dutch, Danish, and Scandinavian Securities.

##### Conditional Release.

THE Lords Commissioners of the Treasury announce that in view of representations made to them they are prepared until further notice to release from Deposit Scheme B

any Dutch, Danish or Scandinavian securities that have been deposited, provided that a written undertaking is given that the securities when released will be sold without delay in Holland, Denmark or Scandinavia, and that the proceeds of such sale will be remitted to this country forthwith and retained here.

All applications for the release of these securities should be made to the American Dollar Securities Committee, 19, Old Jewry, E.C.2.



## British Proclamations Relating to Trade, etc.

**Note.**—In quoting below the more important orders and regulations issued by the British Government, we invite any Member desiring further information to write to the Secretary of the Chamber, mentioning the particular measure on which he desires such information, and quoting the *Board of Trade Journal* indicated.

### Goods Prohibited for Exportation from the United Kingdom.

Additions to and amendments in the list of goods prohibited for exportation from the United Kingdom have been made by an Order-of-Council dated March 30th, full particulars of which are given in the *Board of Trade Journal* dated April 5th.

With regard to the notice *re Botany (merino) wools* in our March JOURNAL, it is now stated that applications for licences to export these will now be considered, if accompanied by sealed samples and certificates of rejection by the Army Contracts Department.

### Export of Samples of Prohibited Goods.

With reference to the notices appearing in the February and March issues of our JOURNAL, we beg to point out that the Director of the War Trade Department gives notice that a number of prohibited goods are now added to the list of those *excluded* from the privilege of exportation without Privy Council licence. Details are given in the *Board of Trade Journal* dated April 19th.

### Import Restrictions.

The *Board of Trade Journal* for March 29th has a Supplement containing a complete list of articles prohibited for importation into the United Kingdom, except under licence, from February 15th, 1916, to the date of Supplement. Information is also included as to rulings and decisions regarding prohibitions. Copies of this Supplement can be obtained at 3d. each (3½d. post free) from Messrs. Wyman & Sons, Ltd., Fetter Lane, London, E.C.4.

A Proclamation dated March 30th consolidates, amends, and adds to previous Proclamations regarding prohibitions on importation of certain goods; the schedule to this Proclamation is, with slight textual alterations, identical with the list published in the Supplement to the *Board of Trade Journal* above mentioned.

Revised regulations as to licences for the importation of *paper and paper-making materials*, which came into force on March 1st, have been issued by the Royal Commission on Paper, full details of which are given in the *Board of Trade Journal* for March 29th.

### Restrictions on Trade.

The Minister of Munitions has ordered, under date March 22nd, that *wrought iron scrap* shall come under Regulation 30 (A) of the Defence of the Realm Regulations. Maximum prices and other details are given in the *Board of Trade Journal* for March 29th.

The Minister of Munitions has also ordered, under date March 23rd, that no dealings shall take place in *spelter* except under certain conditions,

which are set forth in the *Board of Trade Journal* for March 29th.

Dealings in *lead* are also further restricted under an Order dated April 6th. Full details are given in the *Board of Trade Journal* dated April 12th.

### Supplies of Timber.

An Order has been issued by the Army Council, dated April 2nd, requiring all persons engaged in the purchase or sale of *timber* to furnish such particulars as to their business as may be required by or on behalf of the Director of Timber Supplies. The Director of Timber Supplies has decided to institute a monthly census of stocks, and all timber merchants and large consumers of timber should submit a monthly return of stocks of softwoods, including pitch pine, sleeper blocks, poles and pit props held by them on the last day of each month. These instructions do not apply to stocks of less than five standards, or to stocks of pit props and pitwood in the hands of colliery owners. The necessary forms will be posted to all merchants and large consumers on or before the 25th of each month. Any firm not receiving the same should apply to the Director of Timber Supplies, Caxton House, Westminster, London, S.W.1., for a copy.

### Restrictions on Use of Imported Soft Wood.

An Order has been issued by the Army Council under date April 14th, imposing very strict limits on the use of wood for purposes which are not of national importance. The full text of the Order is given in the *Board of Trade Journal* dated April 19th.

### Contraband of War.

The War Trade Intelligence Department has notified that according to the official German Press a number of alterations in and additions to the German Regulations have been made in regard to Absolute Contraband, Conditional Contraband, and Free List. Details of these are given in the *Board of Trade Journal* for April 5th.

### Enemy Firms in the United Kingdom Wound Up.

Additions to the consolidated list of enemy businesses in the United Kingdom ordered to be wound up appear in the *Board of Trade Journals* dated March 22nd, March 29th, April 5th, and April 12th, making the total of such firms wound up 440.

### Trading with the Enemy (Neutral Countries) Proclamation.

Referring to notices in previous issues regarding firms in neutral countries with whom trading is prohibited, certain alterations have been effected by an Order-of-Council dated March 30th, whereby (*inter alia*) two firms in Sweden have been added.



**British Shipowners' Employees in Neutral States.**

An Order-of-Council dated April 14th further amends the Regulations under the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914, by ordering, *inter alia*, the following amendment to be made:—

After Regulation 39E, the following regulation shall be inserted:—

"39F. After the first day of June, nineteen hundred and seventeen, it shall not be lawful for the owner of a British ship to employ in any neutral state as manager, broker, or agent any person who is of enemy nationality, or who, being a corporation or company, is under enemy control.

"Any such owner who acts in contravention of this regulation shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations, and if the owner is a company, every director, manager, and officer of the company shall also be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations, unless he proves that the contravention took place without his knowledge or consent.

"For the purposes of this regulation a corporation or company shall be deemed to be under enemy control if—

- (a) the majority of the directors or persons occupying the position of directors by whatever name called are persons of enemy nationality; or
- (b) the majority of the voting power is in the hands of persons who are of enemy nationality or who exercise their voting powers directly or indirectly on behalf of persons who are of enemy nationality; or
- (c) the control is by any other means whatever in the hands of persons who are of enemy nationality; or
- (d) the executive is a company or corporation under enemy control, or the majority of the executive are appointed by a corporation or company under enemy control."



## Foreign Trade Policy of Great Britain.

THE *Times* of April 14th outlines the scheme to be adopted for the reform of the British Consular Service, whereby more systematic and regular reports on questions of vital interest to the commercial community of the United Kingdom as to the world's markets will be available. To ensure that the information thus collected shall only be for the information and benefit of British industry, the Foreign Trade Department of the Foreign Office, and the Council of the Association of the Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom, have agreed to certain conditions, under which the Chambers of Commerce in the United Kingdom will become the distributors of the information collected, and each Chamber has now to decide whether it is prepared to agree to these conditions, and thus enable itself to take part in the scheme.

This is the first step taken by the British Government to recognise officially the existence

of Chambers of Commerce in this country, and it will undoubtedly have the effect that British business men will find it necessary to become members of their local Chamber. Special information will in this way be obtainable by the manufacturers, and it remains, *The Times* says, to be seen how the merchant class will receive a plan which must indisputably bring the manufacturer into closer touch with his ultimate customers. The article concludes: "Probably the legitimate functions exercised by the merchant are in most cases so fully appreciated by the manufacturers that little difference in the method of doing business will result, and it might very well be argued that even the merchant class stands to gain more than it would lose by the quickening of the British manufacturer's interest in the tastes and requirements of the foreign customers who buy his goods. Some of the principal merchant houses have already declared that the scheme is likely to prove so beneficial to British trade that they will not allow their interests to influence their attitude towards it."



## Membership of the Chamber.

THE following brief particulars indicate some of the advantages, etc., offered to Members of the Chamber:—

The membership aggregates 850.

All Swedish staple trades and leading industries are represented, as well as importers and merchant houses, also agents.

Members receive free of charge the Chamber's Monthly Journal and Year Book, containing information on Anglo-Swedish trade.

Twenty-five per cent. is allowed to Members off the general advertising charges in the Journal.

Information is gratuitously given regarding buyers, importers, and users in Sweden of British manufactures and produce. Trade enquiries are regularly published in the Journal.

Members can obtain reliable status reports on firms in Sweden at a nominal fee of 3s. per enquiry.

Members are entitled, free of charge, to information on Swedish commercial matters, Trade Proclamations, etc.

A Standing Committee assists in arbitration cases.

The Chamber's Library and Reading Room, containing an extensive collection of handbooks, directories, Acts, and a large number of trade journals, is open to members.

Swedish clerks can be obtained through the Employment Department.

The Secretary will be pleased to give any further information on the Chamber's activity and the advantages of Membership.

Annual subscription: £3.



## Swedish Trade and Traffic Proclamations.

### Export Prohibitions.

**A** LIST of goods prohibited for exportation from Sweden (and also for *transit through Sweden*) corrected up to January 1st, 1917, accompanied the February issue of the JOURNAL as a special supplement. Additions were published in the March Journal. The following additions have since been proclaimed:—

Number in the Statistical Goods Index.		Date of prohibition
From 314 D	<b>Paper</b> coated with glue or similar gluey material .. .. .	18/3/17
From 336 From 337, and From 338 B 374-473	<b>Fly Paper</b> , consisting of paper coated with glue or similar gluey material .. .. .	18/3/17
	<b>Animal and Vegetable Textile Material</b> , and articles manufactured therefrom, viz. : <b>Wool and other Animal Hair; Vegetable Textile Materials</b> , with the exception of cotton ..	18/3/17
From 552	<b>Textile Goods</b> , cut or stamped out, but without sewing work, not specially mentioned; also textile goods, hemmed or bordered, but without sewing work, not specially mentioned; if such goods are already prohibited without above-mentioned work ..	18/3/17
554 589-951	<b>Tarpaulins</b> .. .. .	18/3/17
	<b>Clothing</b> and other sewn articles, not specially mentioned, manufactured of export-prohibited textile material .. .. .	14/3/17
From 583-604	<b>Clothing</b> and other sewn articles, not specially mentioned, manufactured of export-prohibited textile material .. .. .	18/3/17
711-713	<b>Pipes</b> and parts thereof of non-malleable cast-iron, including fire hydrants, pig-iron wells and siphons, and valves for pipes of an internal diameter of 145 millimetres or more .. .. .	18/3/17
716 E	<b>Heating or Low-pressure Boilers</b> , consisting mainly of non-malleable material, also cast parts thereof .. .. .	18/3/17
728	<b>Tool Steel</b> in bars, wrought; also <b>High-speed Steel</b> , wrought or rolled, including also shaped objects of such steel; also wrought <b>Iron</b> in bars .. .. .	18/3/17
854	<b>Card Clothing</b> .. .. .	18/3/17
966 967-969	<b>Gold</b> : Unmanufactured; also scrap; Manufactured .. .. .	18/3/17

Number in the Statistical Goods Index.		Date of prohibition.
970 971-975	<b>Silver</b> : Unmanufactured; also scrap; Manufactured .. .. .	18/3/17
From 1066 C	<b>Accumulator Plates</b> .. .. .	18/3/17
From 1066 D	<b>Wooden Boxes</b> with inner lining of lead for accumulators ..	18/3/17
1085 1086	<b>Insulating Pipes</b> (Bergmann tubing and the like) : Steel-armoured Pipes; Others and bends, for conduits with or without connecting sleeves attached; also boxes for insulating pipes ..	18/3/17
1087 A	<b>Röntgen Ray Apparatus</b> ..	18/3/17
1133	<b>Nitric Acid</b> .. .. .	18/3/17
1148	<b>Chromic Alum</b> .. .. .	18/3/17
From 1323 B	<b>Resin Pitch and Wool Fat Pitch</b>	18/3/17



## Swedish Industrial and Trade Associations.

### Swedish Wood Export Association.

The Annual General Meeting of this Association was held at Stockholm on the 27th March last, when the Directors' report was submitted, dealing with the Swedish timber trade during 1916, in which year 1,173,261 standards were shipped, against 1,077,876 in 1915, and 874,080 in 1914. The report also deals with the freight market, and says, in regard to the prospects for the shipping season, that up to the 15th March last 300,000 standards have been sold for early shipment this year, as compared with 425,000 sold at the same period in 1916, 235,000 in 1915, and 575,000 in 1914. The timber trade restrictions in England are also dealt with, and it is considered that the practical effect of these restrictions will be to restrict the timber trade within the United Kingdom only, and it is not believed that they aim at curtailing the importation of timber into England. A general import prohibition, including timber, has been in force in Germany since 16th January, 1917. The Association had, on the 1st January, 115 members.

### The General Export Association of Sweden.

The annual report of this Association for the year 1916 has been published, which is the thirtieth in the existence of the Association. The membership of 1,078 was made up as follows:—Eight societies, 997 firms in Sweden, and 73 firms abroad. The report deals exhaustively with the expanded activity of this Association, and also includes a statement of accounts, from which it is seen that during 1916 the Association obtained a subsidy from the Swedish Government of 360,000 kronor. The members' subscriptions amounted to 32,614 kronor, and advertisements to 35,153 kronor, which are the chief items of income of the Association. A list of the members completes the report.



## Swedish Industries.

### A.-B. Ingeniörsfirman G. A. Lindstedt & Co., Stockholm.

(Manufacturers of the "Galco" Machines.)

THE manufacture of rivets, bolts, nuts, and rail spikes is an old-established Swedish industry, but it was only recently that the manufacture of machinery for making these articles was taken up. A.-B. Ingeniörsfirman G. A. Lindstedt & Co., Stockholm, started it in 1914, and, after some standard types had been constructed, the works commenced manufacturing, but not without some degree of uncertainty as to the success of the undertaking.

Very early, however, these fears proved to be groundless. From the start the manufacture steadily developed. Although the works were spacious, they were soon fully equipped with machinery, and the accommodation had to be doubled, whereby the output was largely increased.

It might be interesting to enquire into the cause of the "Galco" machines' success. All the materials for these machines are made of Swedish iron and steel, which have for centuries been renowned as the best in the world; it is evident that a machine which is manufactured from these materials can compete favourably with any machine of this kind. Thus, having the advantage of superiority of material, it was important for the firm to construct a machine which would meet all modern requirements. The firm succeeded in obtaining the services of a man who had much experience in several countries of the manufacture of bolts and rivets, and also of bolt and rivet-making machinery, and new constructions with improved details were brought out, and the "Galco" machine now in use claims to be the most reliable, simple, and economical machine obtainable.

A qualified and skilled engineer manages the works. From the outset the management has been on up-to-date principles, and only highly skilled workmen are employed.

The Company has always given great attention to the testing of ready-made machines, and though it has generally been found that only slight adjustments are necessary, every machine goes through the same test. The result is seen in the growing popularity and the increasing demand for "Galco" machines.

In this connection it may be added that all tools for the "Galco" machines are manufactured by the above firm under special technical superintendence; this imparts to the machines a homogeneous character which makes them most effective.

On several occasions A.-B. Ingeniörsfirman G. A. Lindstedt & Co. have been approached to erect works, to estimate costs, and to construct special machinery, and in this regard the firm has always given its customers satisfaction.

## London Bankruptcy Court.

### Eric L. Berggren and Co., Turpentine Agents, 374, Old Street, London, E.C.

A re-appointed sitting for the examination of Erik Leander Berggren, who carried on business under the above style as a commission agent and dealer in turpentine, oil and wood, tar, and other Swedish productions, was held at the London Bankruptcy Court, on March 7th. The official receiver said the debtor had been arrested, and was at present at Brixton Prison, being for the moment unable to find a bondsman so as to secure his release. No statement of his affairs had been lodged, and he had not been brought up for examination that day. The debtor was born in Sweden, and came to England in 1908 with £30 capital, and he has not been naturalised. Whilst in Sweden he was employed by the Vacuum Oil Co., Ltd., of Stockholm, as manager of the export office, and was afterwards engaged at their Hamburg office. In 1910 he began business as above, having no capital or debts, and his parents lent him £100 with which to start. Some time later he borrowed about £100 from his brother. Those loans were still outstanding, but it is understood that no claim should be made against the debtor in respect to them. He traded successfully until 1911 or 1912, when he ordered 100 barrels of turpentine from a Florida company. These he sold before they arrived. The consignment was not insured against leakage, and, owing to the searching nature of the turpentine, the bulk of the contents of the barrels had disappeared when the consignment reached Liverpool. He gave a bill for the purchase price of £290, but failed to meet it, and the vendors discounted it with a firm of New York bankers, who instituted proceedings against him. In February, 1914, they obtained judgment with costs, although the debtor defended on the ground that he had not received all the goods. In September, 1915, he bought from the petitioning creditors (Marden, Orth and Hastings Co.) a quantity of fish fat, which he sold in the following November for £736, less freight £150, and he has received £495 on account. He has since done practically nothing. The debtor, who was unaware of the bankruptcy proceedings until his arrest, attributed his failure to the war, to bad debts, and to the result of the transaction with the petitioning creditors. He appeared for examination at the London Bankruptcy Court, on March 21st. The accounts produced on that date showed liabilities £1,659 7s. 3d., of which £1,267 2s. 4d. were expected to rank for dividends, and assets £145 12s. The debtor said that, although the recognised order was made in the name of Berggren and Co., he had never had any partner or anybody associated with him in the business, the "and Co." being merely ornamental. Upon the application of the official receiver, who required an opportunity to compare certain accounts, the registrar adjourned the examination for a fortnight and released the debtor.

Creditors :—

	£	s.	d.
Marden, Orth and Hastings Co., Boston, U.S.A. . . . .	664	19	2
K. Becker, Cologne . . . . .	376	12	0
G. Berggren, Sundswall, Sweden . . . . .	100	0	0
Lovegrove and Papworth, London . . . . .	28	0	0
British Finance Co., London . . . . .	12	10	0
London and Provincial Discount Co., Ltd., Ipswich . . . . .	11	0	0



Members are invited to keep in close touch with the Chamber, and avail themselves of its services.

## Trade Enquiries. (Circular No. 287.)

Medlemmar uppmanas att alltid hänvända sig till Handelskammaren, när tillfälle yppar sig, och använda sig av dess tjänster.

**NOTE.**—On receipt of a written application, stating Reference Number, full particulars of names and addresses are given to Members and Non-Members in reference to enquiries marked with an asterisk, which denotes that the enquirer is a Member of the Chamber. Particulars of enquiries not marked with an asterisk are given to Members only.

### BRITISH ARTICLES WANTED.

#### A. Urgent Enquiries.

- \*Aluminium, in ingots. (A/155/17.)
- \*Chemicals. (A/143/17.)
- \*Coal. (A/140/17.)
- \*Cotton. (A/144/17.)
- \*Electro-copper, in ingot-bars, wire-bars and cakes. (A/154/17.)
- \*Iron. (A/142/17.)
- \*Metals. (A/156/17.)
- \*Tin Plate. (A/141/17.)
- \*Wool. (A/145/17.)

London firm wishes to get in touch with suppliers in U.K. of the following articles for export to the Algerian market:—

- \*Ammonia, alkali, volatile, liquid, 22 degrees, commercial. (A/138/17.)
- \*Fireproof Liquid, for impregnating wood and stone. (A/137/17.)
- \*Potash Alum. (A/139/17.)

#### B. Trade after the War.

Swedish firm wishes to communicate with manufacturers of the following articles for business after the war:—

- \*Braces. (A/124/17.)
- \*Combs, all kinds. (A/129/17.)
- \*Gloves, fabric. (A/126/17.)
- \*Gloves, fur and kid. (A/125/17.)
- \*Handkerchiefs. (A/123/17.)
- \*Shaving Brushes. (A/128/17.)
- \*Soap. (A/127/17.)
- \*Socks and Stockings, all kinds. (A/122/17.)

### SWEDISH ARTICLES OFFERED.

- \*Cardboard. (A/70/17.)
- \*Newspaper. (A/71/17.)
- \*Pine Seeds. (A/152/17.)
- \*Spruce Seeds. (A/153/17.)

### ENGELSKA ARTIKLAR OFFERERADE TILL SVERIGE.

Kostymtyger, saxiska, smårutiga. (A/131/17.)  
Kostym- och Jackettyger, venetianska. (A/133/17.)

Regnkappstyger, belagda. (A/132/17.)  
SVENSKA ARTIKLAR ÖNSKADE FÖR STORBRITANNIEN OCH IRLAND.

- Emaljvaror. (A/135/17.)
- Margarin. (A/148/17.)
- Omslagspapper. (A/146/17.)
- Pennknivar. (A/134/17.)
- Tändstickor. (A/147/17.)

### TYPEWRITER FOR SALE.

Typewriter, Remington No. 7, in good condition, with Swedish and French types, to be sold.—Apply to the Chamber.

### AGENCY, ETC., ADVERTISEMENTS.

Enquiries for AGENTS and AGENCIES are only published in the JOURNAL as advertisements at a charge of 3s. 6d. per inch, single column. This charge is made to members as well as non-members. Replies can be addressed c/o The Chamber, and are forwarded against payment of postage.

SINGLE LINE advertisements will be accepted at 5s. for six consecutive insertions.

### BRITISH AGENCIES WANTED.

IVAR LUNDBERG,  
NORRKÖPING, SWEDEN.

Established 1878.

General Commission Agent.

OPEN FOR ALL AGENCIES. (C)

General Commission Agent.

CARL SÖDERLING,  
MALMÖ, Sweden.

OPEN FOR ALL AGENCIES. (A)

Finland and Russia.

JOHN R. RETTIG & Co., A.B. 5, Norrmalmstorg, Stockholm, Sweden are in a position to introduce British Articles in the above markets.

SELLING AND BUYING AGENT IN SWEDEN.

General Merchandise **H. ASKLUND** 11, Blasieholmstorg, Stockholm, Sweden.

THE NORTH CORNWALL  
CHINA CLAY CO., LTD.,

St. Breward, Bodmin, Cornwall.

LARGEST CHINA CLAY SETT IN THE WORLD

(H) WALTER SESSIONS, Managing Director.



## Employment Department.

To Members and others in want of **Foreign Correspondents, Clerks, and Volunteers**, full particulars are given, FREE OF CHARGE, of the following clerks, on application, stating reference number, to Secretary, Swedish Chamber of Commerce (Employment Department), 5, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF VACANT SITUATIONS ARE INSERTED FREE OF CHARGE.

### SITUATIONS WANTED.

#### MALE.

**Warehouse Clerk.**—(19) Some knowledge of English ; has been three years with a first-class wholesaler of drapery and stockinet ; desires berth as clerk or warehouse clerk ; at present in Sweden. (Ref. C/600/17.)

**Timber.**—(21) Some knowledge of English, German, and French ; typist and book-keeper ; desires berth as clerk ; at present in Sweden. (Ref. C/601/17.)

**Grocery, Drapery, and Gentlemen's Outfitters.**—(27) Swedish merchant with several years' experience in the lines of business mentioned ; book-keeper and typist ; some knowledge of English and German ; desires berth in England ; small salary ; at present in Sweden. (Ref. C/605/17.)

#### FEMALE.

**Lady Clerk.**—Master of Arts ; good knowledge of English, French, and German ; typist ; desires berth in England ; at present in Sweden. (Ref. C/599/17.)

### SITUATIONS VACANT.

**Wanted**, by Company in Paris, young Male Clerk, speaking and writing fluently English, French, and Swedish, preferably with knowledge of timber and wood pulp trades.—Apply, in first instance, to Secretary, Swedish Chamber of Commerce, 5, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C., under Reference D/63/17.

**The Swedish Chamber of Commerce in Sweden** inform us that a Paris Member desires a young Swede to take care of their branch office in Sweden, Applicant should have experience in shipping or timber trade and some knowledge of French, and is required to practise for two or three months in the Paris office before starting in Sweden.—Applications to be sent to *Chambre de Commerce Suédoise en France*, 17, Rue de Surène, Paris. (VIII).

**Lady Clerk.**—Swedish Shorthand Typist wanted immediately by London firm.

**SWEDISH CLERKS WILL NOT BE ABLE TO OBTAIN EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM UNLESS THEY ARE PREPARED TO BIND THEMSELVES TO STAY AT LEAST ONE YEAR WITH THE FIRM EMPLOYING THEM.**

**TRANSLATIONS.**—An Office making a speciality of the translation of technical and commercial matters from and into SWEDISH (Norwegian and Danish) has been established in the City of London since 1900. Highest references. Address: H. G. WALTERSTORFF, 505, Mansion House Chambers, 11, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C. Telephone: 410 City. Telegrams: "Transducto, London." (1)

## Additions to the Library.

The following publications have recently been added to the Chamber's Library:—

*Received from Government Departments.*

SWEDISH.

Kommersiella meddelanden Nr. 5, 1917.

Svensk Författningssamling Nr. 599, 1916.

Järnvägsstatistiska Meddelanden. Statens Järnvägar under år 1916.

*Reports from the following Chambers of Commerce and Industrial Associations.*

SWEDISH.

Sveriges Allmänna Exportförenings Årsberättelse för år 1916.

Meddelanden från Handelskammaren i Karlstad, 1916.

Om jordbrukets och vattenkraftindustriens förhållande till sjöregleringar. Föredrag av F. D. Alfred Ekström, Stockholm, 1917. Utgiven av Svenska Vattenkraftsföreningen.

Meddelanden från Sveriges Industriförbund. Mars, 1917.

Meddelanden från Stockholms Handelskammare Januari-Februari, 1917.

Handelshögskolan i Stockholm. Katalog Vinterterminen, 1917.

ENGLISH.

Sheffield Chamber of Commerce and Manufacturers (Inc.) Report of the Council, 1916.

Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Latin America Chamber of Commerce in Great Britain.

Report by the Directors of the Dundee Chamber of Commerce.

The Port of Hull Annual, 1917. A Compendium of the Commerce, Industries and Trading Facilities of Kingston-upon-Hull, with a preface by Lieut.-Colonel Arthur Plugge, C.M.G.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Books presented by Mr. L. Zettersten:—

The History of Lloyd's and of Marine Insurance in Great Britain. With an Appendix containing Statistics Relating to Marine Insurance. By Frederick Martin. Published London, 1876.

Capitals of the Northlands. Tales of ten Cities, by Ian C. Hannah.

Diary of a tour in Sweden, Norway and Russia in 1827, with letters. By the Marchioness of Westminster. Published in London, 1879.

Under Northern Skies. By Charles W. Wood. F.R.G.S. Published in London, 1886.

The National Church of Sweden. By John Wordsworth, D.D., Bishop of Salisbury. Published London, 1911.



“Port of Hull Annual, 1917.”—This compendium of the commerce, industries, and trading facilities of the Port of Hull, which has been edited and published since 1908 by Mr. H. E. C. Newham, has been received by the Chamber. As usual, the contents are of great interest to Anglo-Swedish traders, Hull having intimate connections with Swedish trades. Among the numerous good illustrations are two views of Helsingborg Harbour. The trade review of 1916 and prices current issued by the Hull Chamber of Commerce conclude the publication. The “Annual” can be obtained from the Editor, price 1/6 net.



## Money Matters.

### SWEDEN.

Sveriges Riksbank (State Bank of Sweden) :—

Rate of discount :—

Bills at 3/m .. .. 5½ per cent.  
(Raised on November 10th, 1916, from 5 per cent.)

Nominal exchange rates on London :

		Buyers.	Sellers.
		3/m.	Sight.
Mar. 12th	.. ..	15·63	16·13
„ 15th	.. ..	15·61	16·11
„ 17th	.. ..	15·59	16·09
„ 19th	.. ..	15·57	16·07
„ 23rd	.. ..	15·55	16·05
„ 26th	.. ..	15·52	16·02
„ 27th	.. ..	15·48	15·98
„ 28th	.. ..	15·45	15·95
„ 29th	.. ..	15·40	15·90
„ 30th	.. ..	15·35	15·85
„ 31st	.. ..	15·30	15·80
Apr. 2nd	.. ..	15·28	15·78
„ 11th	.. ..	15·23	15·73
„ 12th	.. ..	15·18	15·68

London, E.C., April 20th, 1917.

Bank of England :—

Minimum discount rate, 5 per cent. (Reduced Jan. 18th, 1917, from 6 per cent. to 5½ per cent., and April 5th from 5½ per cent. to 5 per cent.) (A year ago 5 per cent.).

London Bankers' Rates :—

On deposit : At call .. .. 4 per cent.

Three months' Bank bills 4¼-4½ per cent.

Three months' fine Trade bills 5-5¼ per cent.

Foreign Exchanges :—

The following rates have been quoted on Royal Exchange for **Stockholm**, during March-April.

	Cheques and cable transf.		3/m.'s Bills.		
	Sellers.	Buyers.	Sellers.	Buyers.	
	Kr.	Kr.			
Mar. 27th	.. ..	15·90	16·00	—	—
„ 29th	.. ..	15·80	15·90	—	—
Apr. 3rd	.. ..	15·73	15·83	—	—
„ 12th	.. ..	15·55	15·65	—	—
„ 17th	.. ..	15·73	15·83	—	—
„ 19th	.. ..	16·10	16·13	—	—

**Lower Bank Rate.**—In consequence of the reduction in the Bank Rate to 5%, mentioned above, the London discount houses decided to lower their deposit rates by ½%, but the clearing bankers made no change in their rate of interest allowed on deposits, which remained at 4%. At first the discount market was inclined to put down rates to an appreciable extent, but when it was learned

that the Bank of England was adhering to the arrangement for taking money from the clearing banks at 4½% the market inferred that there was apparently no intention of re-establishing really easy monetary conditions, and consequently stiffened its rates.



## Swedish Bonds Quoted on the London Stock Exchange.

WE publish below a list of prices at which the Swedish State Loan, the City of Stockholm and City of Göteborg Loans are sold on the London Stock Exchange.

### Swedish State Loans.

Date.	1880. 3½%	1888. 3%	1900. 3½%	1908. 4% conv. 1918 to 3½%
Mar. 21	95½ †§§	—	—	77½ t.b. §§
„ 22	—	—	—	76¾ 7/8
„ 24	96 † ¼ 7 ††	—	—	—
April 3	—	—	—	77¾ §§ t.b.
„ 5	—	64½ 5	—	—
„ 12	—	—	77 6 ¾	—
„ 13	96 ¼ §§	—	—	—
„ 17	—	—	76½ 7½ 78 7¾ 8¼ 8	—
„ 18	—	—	77 5/8 ††	—
„ 19	96 ¼ †	—	77¼ §§ t.b.	77 5/8 §§ t.b.

### Stockholm City.

Date.	1900.	1913 4½%
Mar. 21	.. 86 ½	—
„ 22	.. 88 ¼ ½	97 ½ †§§ 87 ¾
„ 30	.. 89 ¼	98 1/8 3/8 ½ ††
„ 31	.. —	97 t.b. ¾ t.b.
April 3	.. —	98 ¼ ½
„ 4	.. —	98 ½ t.b.
„ 13	.. —	98 t.b. ½ ½ t.b.
„ 16	.. —	99 ¼ 8½ 9
„ 18	.. —	99 t.b.
„ 19	.. —	99 ¼ t.b.

### Göteborg City.

Date.	1909.	1914.
Mar. 22	.. —	95 7/8 §§
„ 24	.. —	96 ¼ 6/8 ¾
„ 30	.. —	97 ¼
April 4	.. —	97 ¾
„ 11	.. —	97 ¾ 8

The meaning of the signs used is as follows :—

† Small bonds at special prices.

‡ Exceptional bargains.

§§ Free of stamp duty.

†† Bargains done on the previous day.

t.b. Treasury Certs. of Deposit (Scheme B).



## Personal & Business Notices.

### New Swedish Cabinet.

On the definite resignation of the Hammarskjöld Cabinet, His Majesty the King of Sweden, charged Mr. C. Swartz with the formation of the new Ministry. The composition of the new Cabinet was announced on March 31st, as follows:—

Prime Minister	..	Mr. C. Swartz.
Minister for Foreign Affairs	.. ..	Admiral Arvid Lindman.
Minister of War	..	Colonel J. Åkerman.
Minister of Marine		Capt. Hans Ericson, Sw.R.N.
Minister of Finance		Mr. C. Carleson.
Minister of Justice	..	S. Stenberg.
Minister of Interior	..	O. von Sydow.
Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs	.. ..	A. Hammarström.
Minister of Agriculture	.. ..	K. Dahlberg.
Ministers without Portfolios	.. ..	E. Ericson, and H. Falk.

The Minister of Justice, Mr. Stenberg, was a member of the late Cabinet as Minister without Portfolio, and the Minister of Interior, Mr. O. von Sydow, held the same Portfolio in the old Ministry. The new Premier and the new Minister for Foreign Affairs are leading personalities in the Swedish business world. There is no doubt that the solving of commercial questions will be the first work of the new Ministry, as when the new Prime Minister took office he issued a statement in which the following were the concluding remarks:—

“Certain questions concerning commercial policy, which are very important for the feeding of our people, and for our industries, will be the subject of special consideration by the Cabinet. Negotiations in this connection will be begun immediately.”

### Captain A. E. Lundgren.

Captain A. E. Lundgren, London representative of the Transatlantic Steamship Co. Göteborg, gave a dinner at the Ritz Hotel on April 3rd, to representatives of Swedish and Norwegian business interests in London. The following gentlemen were present: Mr. A. de Platen (Swedish Consul in London), Captain

Richard Osman, Junr. (Norwegian Artillery), Mr. E. G. Sahlin (Swedish Commercial Attaché), Mr. And. Johnsen, Mr. Einar Flygt, Mr. K. E. Friman, Mr. O. E. Hedman (Swedish Consulate), Mr. John Schéle, and Mr. L. Zettersten (Secretary, Swedish Chamber of Commerce). The table was decorated with a large model, in flowers, of a Swedish “Transatlantic” liner. Captain Lundgren expressed on behalf of the company and himself sincere thanks to his Swedish and Norwegian friends in London who had so kindly assisted him in his work. Captain Osman, in an eloquent speech, acknowledged the value of Scandinavian co-operation in the numerous difficult questions which arose out of war conditions. The proceedings concluded with a speech by Mr. Flygt, in which he paid a tribute to England as a country where Scandinavians had always been welcomed and had enjoyed unlimited hospitality.

### Ekman's Exportbolag, Göteborg.

This Göteborg company has hitherto limited its business to the exportation of Swedish sawn and planed wood goods, doors, boxboards, staves, etc. Recently it opened two more departments—one for the export of Swedish wood pulp and paper, iron, steel, and hardware; and another for the export and import of sundry goods. The former department is managed by Mr. Einar Haglund, who has for several years held a responsible position with Stora Kopparbergs Aktiebolag, and previously with Fagersta Bruk. The latter department is managed by Mr. Ernst Storm, who has been employed for several years by Messrs Bolinders, and previously by Husqvarna Vapenfabriks Aktiebolag. The Managing Directors are, as hitherto, Messrs. C. J. Ekman and Carl A. Schröder.

### Naylor Bros. (London) Ltd.

At the Annual General Meeting of this company, Mr W. Lionel Naylor, elder son of the late Mr W. Ernest Naylor, was elected a Director of the company. Mr. W. Lionel Naylor, who visited Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Spain, Denmark and Sweden, on behalf of the firm enlisted on the outbreak of war, and is still serving at the front in France.

### Visitors to the Chamber.

Owing to the severe restrictions in facilities for travelling between Sweden and this country, the Chamber has not received many visitors, but Mr. Per Sundström, representing Aktiebolaget Nordiska Kompaniet, of Stockholm, Petrograd and Moscow, recently paid a visit to the Chamber.



## SHIPPING AGENTS IN SWEDEN.

### AKTIEBOLAGET NYMAN & SCHULTZ, STOCKHOLM,

General Forwarding and  
Chartering Agents.

Special service to and from Finland and Russia.

*Forwarders to H.M. The King of Sweden.*

Branch Offices at

HAPARANDA and LULEÅ, Sweden.

(B)

### Jonsson, Sternhagen & Co.

GOTHENBURG.

Regular lines of Steamers between  
Gothenburg & Antwerp, Amsterdam,  
Rotterdam, Rouen, and Havre.

**INSURANCE AND  
FORWARDING AGENTS.**

(I)

Goods forwarded to all parts  
of the World at cheapest rates.

### JOSEPH KÄLLMAN & Co., GOTHENBURG, Ltd.

Shipowners, Shipbrokers, Chartering and  
Forwarding Agents.

REGULAR SERVICES: Gothenburg/Humber,  
Gothenburg/Rouen, U.S.A./Archangel,  
U.S.A./France.

ALSO SAILINGS: East and West Coast  
Sweden/France and East Coast U.K.,  
Russian Baltic Ports/France and Spain.

Telegrams: "Shipping" and "Kaellman," Gothenburg. (I)

### AKTIEBOLAGET W. LARKA

10, SKEPPEBRON, STOCKHOLM.

FORWARDING AND SHIPPING AGENT,

Forwarding Narvik-Haparanda-Torneå to Russia,  
through own Branch Offices.

Tel. Address: "LARKA, STOCKHOLM." (I)

### EMIL R. BOMAN, STOCKHOLM.

SWORN SHIPBROKER,

Chartering, Steamship, Insurance, Average, and  
Forwarding Agent.

Telegrams: — — "BOMANS, STOCKHOLM." (I)

### Löwenadler & Co.

GOTHENBURG,

FORWARDING AGENTS.

Telegrams: LÖWIS, GOTHENBURG. (J)

### WILSON & CO., GOTHENBURG.

Forwarding and Shipping Agents.

Telegrams: "WILSON, GOTHENBURG." (A)

### Öberg & Horndahl

SHIPBROKERS,

Helsingborg, Råå, & Karlshamn.

Average, Insurance, Chartering and Forwarding Agents.

Telegrams: "Ödahl." (H)

### AKTIEBOLAGET P. J. HAEGERSTRAND,

Shipbrokers, Forwarding Agents,

**GEFLE**

Telegrams: "HAEGERSTRAND, GEFLE." (I)

## NORTHERN TRAFFIC

SVEN TÖRNGREN

11 Drottninggatan 11

STOCKHOLM

GENERAL FORWARDING AGENT

TRANSPORT of merchandise of all kinds to and from Northern Europe and other parts.

CHIEF OFFICE:

Northern Traffic, Ltd., 53, Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES & AGENCIES:

Petrograd, Moscow, Krasnolarsk, Siberia, Christiania, New York, etc. (C)

## NORDSTRÖM & THULIN

STEAM SHIP OWNERS—SWORN SHIP BROKERS—FORWARDING AGENTS—TEL: NORDSTROMS, STOCKHOLM. (H)



## Shipping Notes.

**Proposed British Government Insurance of Neutral Ships' Cargoes.**—Chambers of Commerce in the United Kingdom have been urging on the Government the desirability of providing a scheme of war insurance for cargoes carried to and from the United Kingdom in neutral vessels, pointing out that commerce has been handicapped by the comparatively high rates which are sometimes quoted in the open market. In a recent article in *The Times* the opinion was expressed that there could scarcely be much surprise if the Government were to consider it desirable to inaugurate a scheme of war insurance for cargoes in neutral vessels, and the paper thinks that a scale of rates graded according to trades would best meet the case.

Since the above appeared in *The Times*, the following announcement has been made in that paper:—

We are officially informed that arrangements have been made for insuring against war risks at fixed rates, essential cargoes carried in neutral steamers to or from British or Allied ports.

The business will be conducted at the War Risks Office, 33, King William Street, and particulars as to rates can be obtained on personal application at that office. Insurances under the new scheme may be effected on and after the 25th inst.

**Board of Trade Reward to Swedish Captain.**—The Board of Trade has given a monetary reward to Captain H. Holmgren, of the Swedish steamer "Aldebaran," for the assistance he gave to the shipwrecked crew of the steamer "Beaufront" in the North Atlantic early this year.

ORDER NOW **1916-1917** EDITION  
OF THE  
**Svenska Handels-Kalender.**

The Commercial Directory and Guide of Sweden.

Published annually since 1859.

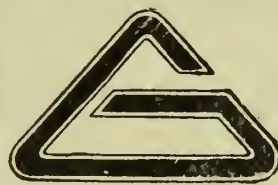
PRICE **30** SHILLINGS.

Orders and insertions apply to—

**J. BOSCH,**

SOLE AGENT,

11, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.4. (F)



FOR ADVERTISING IN  
**SCANDINAVIAN  
PAPERS**

FÖR ANNONSERING I

**ENGELSKA PRESSEN**

AKTIEBOLAGET S. GUMÆLIH ANNONSBYRÅ  
STOCKHOLM :: GOTHENBURG :: MALMÖ :: CHRISTIANIA

LONDON BRANCH

Gumælius Limited, 11 Arundel Street, Strand, London. W. C.



**MINING  
LAMPS.**

Guaranteed Swedish Make.

**JOHN E. JOHNSON,**  
Drottninggatan 18,  
Gothenburg, SWEDEN.

(A)

**HOLMQUIST & CO.,**  
GOTHENBURG, SWEDEN,

are desirous of being put in communication with British firms who are interested in obtaining a market for their products in Sweden.

Excellent connections all over Sweden.

First-class references supplied on application.

(A)

**WHITE HESSIANS** for Packing **WOOD PULP.**  
PACKING TWINES: **TARPAULIN COVERS; SACKS.**

**George Duncan & Co., DUNDEE, SCOTLAND.**

Flags—"Lodestar, Dundee." Codes—A1 and ABC 5th edition.

(K)

(and at 366, Broadway, New York, U.S.A.)

**Export & Import: AUG. SALOMAN, Stockholm, Sweden.**

Merchants and Commission Agents for **SWEDEN and RUSSIA.** (A)



# SVENSKA VAROR ÖNSKADE.

GLASVAROR (alla slag). TRÄVAROR (särskildt husgerådsartiklar).

ALLA SLAGS METALLVAROR (massartiklar af mässing, stål, o.s.v, patenterade nyhetsartiklar).

KOLONIALVAROR OFFERERADE TILL SVERIGE.

Vi äro särskildt väl situerade för att snabbt utföra order för kolonialvaror m.m. till Sverige och inbjuda till korrespondens.

**Specialitet: KRIGSRISKFÖRSÄKRING.**

**A. E. MARTIN & Co., Ltd., 88, Fenchurch St., London, E.C.3**

(IMPORT- OCH EXPORTAFDELNING)

(E)

Telegramadress under kriget: "Martin, 88, Fenchurch, London."

Telegraphic Address. HUMMARKLAN, LONDON.

Telephone: CENTRAL 8629.

## ALFRED E. MASON, 19, Eastcheap, London, E.C.

### Cocoa, Tea, Rubber & General Produce Merchants

Rubber Substitutes, Lithophone, Litharge,  
Oxide Zinc, Vegetable and Mineral Blacks, etc.

## IMPORT AND EXPORT.

## Carl Quitmann,

Established 1877.

First and original importer of lamp glass into the United Kingdom.

Extensive and old-established connections throughout the trade, both home and export.

Open for further supplies of all leading lines for paraffin, gas and electric lighting from makers desirous of placing their output in the best and most experienced hands, and on prompt cash terms.



**3, Cloth St., Long Lane**  
**LONDON, E.C.**

Äldsta importör av lampglas till Storbritannien och Irland.

Gamla och vidsträckta förbindelser i branschen såväl inom landet som för export.

Åtager sig ytterligare försäljning av alla ledande artiklar i fotogen-, gas- och elektrisk belysning från tillverkare, som önska placera sin produktion i bästa och mest erfarna säljarehänder mot prompt kassabetalning. (B)

## W. A. MEYER, LONDON,

75, SOUTHWARK STREET (and Lavington Street), S.E.1.

ESTABLISHED 1889.

Merchants and Importers of General Hardware Goods, Tools, Metals, etc.

Agents for Swedish Manufacturers.

Correspondence invited from Makers anxious to introduce their manufactures or extend their trade.

(E)

FIRST-CLASS CONNECTION (Home and Export).

ETABLERAD 1889

Importörer och försäljare af alla slags gångbar metallvaror, handelsartiklar, verktyg, metaller Eskilstunavaror m.m.

Agenter för svenska fabrikanter.

Industriidkare, som önska införa sina tillverkningar eller söka ökad afsättning för sina fabriksuppsättningar uppmanas insända anbud.

HIGHEST REFERENCES.



81  
34

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO LIBRARY

# JOURNAL

PUBLISHED BY



(INCORPORATED)

Telegraphic Address:  
For Foreign Telegrams:  
"Swediscom—London."

For Inland Telegrams:  
"Swediscom—  
Fen. London."

Editor:  
LOUIS ZETTERSTEN

Registered Office:  
5, Lloyd's Avenue,  
London, E.C.3

Telephone:  
Central No. 6338.

Office Hours:  
9.30 a.m.—6 p.m.  
Saturdays: 9.30 a.m.—1 p.m.

## ANGLO-SWEDISH TRADE JOURNAL.

VOL. IX.

MAY 25, 1917.

No. 5—(102)

All communications referring to this Journal and to the Chamber's work should be addressed to

THE SECRETARY,  
SWEDISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,  
5, LLOYD'S AVENUE, LONDON, E.C.3.

No letters of this nature should be addressed to the Secretary personally, or to any other officials of the Chamber by name.

### Contents.

### Tenth Annual General Meeting.

	PAGE
Tenth Annual General Meeting .. ..	121
Doings of the Chamber .. ..	127
Establishment of a Standing Committee of the Chamber for Newcastle and the North-East Coast .. ..	129
Anglo-Swedish Trade Agreement .. ..	130
Lost Swedish Mails .. ..	130
Swedish State Tobacco Monopoly .. ..	130
British Proclamations relating to Trade, etc. Employment Department .. ..	131
Swedish Trade and Traffic Proclamations .. ..	133
Chambers of Commerce and Their Work .. ..	134
Paper Pulp and Paper Manufacturing in India .. ..	136
Personal and Business Notices .. ..	137
Trade Enquiries (Circular No. 293) .. ..	139
Agency Advertisements .. ..	140
Additions to the Library .. ..	141
Swedish Bonds Quoted on the London Stock Exchange .. ..	141
Money Matters .. ..	142
British Bank of Northern Commerce, Ltd. .. ..	142
British Representatives of Swedish Traders and Shipowners: .. ..	143
Storbritanniens Marshandel .. ..	145
Storbritanniens Aprilhandel .. ..	148
Shipping Agents in Sweden .. ..	149
Swedish Shipping Notes. .. ..	150
	151

THE Tenth Annual General Meeting of the Swedish Chamber of Commerce for the United Kingdom was held in the Council Room, 5, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.3, on Friday, April 27th, 1917, at 12 noon. The following is a list of those present:—

- Mr. H. O. Agrell.
- „ O. Andren.
- „ Fred Bagge.
- „ H. Bendixson (President).
- „ C. Berggren (C. & J Murphy).
- „ E. W. Bergström.
- „ K. G. H. Berlin.
- „ L. G. Bratt, Jr.
- „ D. von Braun.
- „ D. G. Jelley (The Alsing Trading Co., Ltd.).
- „ H. Buck.
- „ Sune Busch (Swedish General Electric, Ltd.).
- „ Leonard Danielson.
- „ Carl Eberstein.
- „ John Eberstein.
- „ Robert Erikson.
- „ Theod. Fischer, Manchester.

- Mr. Einar Flygt.  
 „ K. E. Friman.  
 „ Emil Gihl.  
 „ S. J. Hawes.  
 „ Kaleb Hedin.  
 „ Nils A. Hemberg.  
 „ A. Hesse (Berlandina Bros. & Co., Ltd.).  
 „ C. M. Holmquist.  
 „ J. Hovey.  
 „ P. M. Jensen (Stora Kopparbergs Bergslags A. B. Agency, Ltd.).  
 „ B. Jonzen.  
 „ T. Keens (Thomas Keens, Shay & Co., Auditors).  
 „ S. W. Kitchen (Palmer, Flygt & Co.).  
 „ Fr. Kreuger.  
 „ Sten L. Kreuger.  
 „ Lars Larson.  
 „ J. Lidell.  
 „ F. Ljungberg.  
 „ C. A. Löwenadler (Vice-President).  
 „ C. O. Lundholm.  
 Capt. A. E. Lundgren (Rederi A.-B. Transatlantic Göteborg).  
 Mr. Olof A. Malmberg.  
 „ Bror de Maré.  
 „ A. E. Martin.  
 „ G. Modin.  
 „ A. Nicholl.  
 „ J. A. Nordberg.  
 „ A. L. Panton (Ihlee & Sankey).  
 „ E. Petersson.  
 „ E. Rohll (The Vulcan Match Agency, Ltd.).  
 „ F. A. Schouten.  
 „ H. Snöbohm.  
 „ G. Stjernberg.  
 „ T. Strömwall.  
 „ C. Svedberg.  
 „ H. Thompson (The United Shipping Co., Ltd.).  
 „ Axel Welin.  
 „ C. E. White.  
 „ Jules Wuidart.  
 H.E. Count H. Wrangel (Hon. President).  
 Mr. Louis Zettersten (Secretary).

The President (Mr. H. Bendixson) formally opened the meeting by ceding the chair to the Hon. President, H. E. Count H. Wrangel, Swedish Minister.

(1) The Secretary having read the notice convening the meeting, Mr. Bendixson moved the adoption of the Annual Report in the following speech:—

“In moving that you receive and pass the Annual Report, which has been circularised to members, and which I propose be taken as read, I think it would be well to follow our usual practice of making a few remarks on the most important matters with which the Council has had to deal during the past year.

I will first deal with matters solely connected with the Chamber itself.

*Membership.*—I think you will agree with me that the figures as published in our annual report are most satisfactory. The increase of 200 members in a year of war is really a big achievement, and it is thanks to this that we have been able to meet our constantly growing expenses and to close the year with the comparatively small deficit of £193. I have already mentioned the increase of the work devolving upon this Chamber, and, in addition thereto, the expenses of doing such work are constantly growing. This is not an isolated phenomenon with us. It is the general experience of everybody, whether in business or private life; and it was this that moved us to decide, in October last, upon an increase in the subscriptions this year from £2 to £3. We feel quite satisfied that the charge of £3 is not excessive, considering the work that we are doing, and I am glad to be able to tell you that this rise was received without any protest from anywhere, and it has not prevented us from continuing to add considerably to our members, even during this present year. We thought it fair to leave the annual subscriptions of our old members unchanged. Those who have supported the Chamber for years have consequently the privilege of continuing to pay only £2 per annum. We shall gladly continue this policy, and I hope it will never be necessary to alter it.

*Scope of Work.*—It has become a commonplace at these meetings to point to the steady growth of the Chamber and its steadily growing importance in the work done for the advantage of the Anglo-Swedish trade, and yet, however satisfactory our past year's records may be, we are all aware that it is after this terrible war comes to an end that the real big scope of this Chamber's activities will commence. This country's fiscal system will then most certainly be modified to some extent. Sweden's own commercial development has changed during the war, and will then undergo still further changes, and our Chamber, being the one really important institution that exclusively exists to further the trade between Sweden and the British Empire, will then find work to do more than perhaps we shall be able to accomplish. But work nowadays means also spending money, and, consequently, we are preoccupied with our financial arrangements for the next few years to come. It is too much to expect that we can so largely increase our membership as to pay for everything that we want to do. The comparatively small amount of £300, which we have so far received in annual subsidy from the Swedish Government does not amount to more than about 15 per cent. of our total annual expenditure.

I need hardly mention that in this expenditure are not included any expenses whatsoever for public functions or entertainments, which are invariably paid for by the members privately.

We shall have to consider very seriously how to raise larger funds in future.

*War Hospital.*—Among the sums raised during



the past year within the Council or Members of the Chamber for public utility purposes, I wish specially to mention the Swedish War Hospital for Wounded British Soldiers, which was started about a year ago, and which has turned out such a brilliant success. The initiative came from Major Mossberg, of the Swedish Legation. We can claim that we started to raise the funds for this Hospital, and we raised among ourselves and our friends here and in Sweden, the greater part of the sum that has so far been subscribed, amounting to nearly £7,000. The prolongation of the war necessitates further funds, and we are again doing our best to provide more money. That it should have been possible to have raised so much money only shows the importance of having a central organisation such as this Chamber, that can make a direct appeal to everybody interested in the commercial relations between the two countries. I need hardly say how much we rejoice at this opportunity of showing to the great and generous British Nation by this act that we Swedes in London, and many of our friends in Sweden, were anxious to relieve suffering and show our sympathies with this country in every possible way; and we have the satisfaction of knowing that our action has been very much appreciated by the English Authorities. (Hear, hear.)

*Standing Provincial Committees.*—Owing to the disturbance in trade caused by the war, our members in the provinces have not, so far, established any standing committees according to the rules made for that purpose at the end of 1915, but I have reason to believe that we shall soon make a start in one quarter, and, if successful, this may be followed by many more, and should largely extend the scope of the Chamber's activities.

*Swedish Steamship Service.*—The first subject dealt with by this Chamber after its establishment was the need for improved steamship communications between England and Sweden. It has ever since occupied our minds, and we have repeatedly drawn the Swedish Government's attention to the urgent need of better and more frequent boats. It was, therefore, with the greatest pleasure that we received here last summer the delegates sent over by the Swedish Government specially to study this question, and the discussions were briefly reported in our MONTHLY JOURNAL. Nothing that can be done will be of greater importance than this question, and we only regret that it has not been found possible during the war—and may not be possible—to rearrange this important service. It is, at any rate, satisfactory to find that in Sweden opinion has at last been aroused to the importance of this question, and we trust that the new Government will vigorously push ahead with the necessary work.

*Ten Years' Jubilee.*—On the 14th November, 1916, this Chamber completed its first ten years of existence, and had times been normal, we should certainly have taken the opportunity of celebrating this event in some such festive manner that

specially appeals to Swedish members, who do not willingly miss a nice dinner and a few pleasant speeches. But we have something more important and more serious to do nowadays than to dine and talk, and we felt strongly that, under the circumstances, we did not care to arrange any festivities at all. We did, however, celebrate the occasion by the issue of a special Jubilee Number, which has proved a great success, and which has been sent to all the members. It contains a record of the principal features of our work during the past ten years, and it is a record which we need not be ashamed of. Its excellent get-up and editorial work are entirely due to our Secretary, Mr. L. Zettersten, to whom we so largely owe the success of this Chamber, and it is a matter to us all of the very greatest regret that we shall soon lose his services. Mr. Zettersten's merits have been recognised by many people, and several have been the attempts to get him away from us, but he has, so far, withstood temptation—until it came along in the shape of an altogether too tempting offer from a big Swedish combination of manufacturers, who wished to utilise his capacity for their business. Although Mr. Zettersten was tied to us by contract for a longer period, we have felt that we have not the right to stand in his way or prevent him from taking such a chance, and we have therefore agreed to release him from his position on the 1st July next. We take this opportunity of publicly announcing this fact to the members, and at the same time feel bound to tell them that our loss will be a very heavy one indeed. In Mr. Zettersten we lose a Secretary of quite unusual capacity, with qualities which are rarely combined, and I know that he severs his connection with us with as much personal regret as we do. We have had nothing but happiness and pleasure during the ten years that we have worked together with him. We have learnt to value him more and more. We feel that the Chamber is greatly indebted to him for its success, and he knows that he carries with him to his new activities our most sincere wishes. (Hear, hear.)

*The Position in Sweden.*—It would be impossible to conclude these remarks without some reference to the calamity which overhangs everything else at present in this or any other country, viz., the war. We Swedes in London do not profess any such cold-blooded neutrality as may be felt, or assumed to be felt, by neutral countries in difficult positions during this terrible world war, some of which do not even dare to express their feelings or act in any way as they would like, for fear of terrible consequences. Of such countries, our old country Sweden is perhaps best situated, as it is less menaced than some of the other minor countries; but, in spite of that, we all know that Sweden is suffering considerably from the effects of this war, and from what we can learn lately, these sufferings have increased instead of diminished. We here have our own opinions as to whether some of this suffering could not have been avoided. In this connection, I



recall to the Chamber that long ago we in London took up and urged the desirability of the Swedish Government coming to some arrangement with the Allied Governments in regard to trade, and especially as it was quite clear to us that unless this was done, and a basis of agreement established, things would gradually get worse and worse, until the time would come when it would perhaps be too late. You will all recollect the reception which the expression of these opinions received in a certain part of the Swedish Press, for reasons that I need not enlarge upon. We are now two years older, and if there is any wisdom learnt by events, and any fairness in comments made, I wonder whether those gentlemen who at that time thought us presumptuous and howled us down, can now maintain such an attitude. Events of the last few weeks seem to me a conclusive answer.

*Press Watch Committee.*—In connection with what I have alluded to here, I should like to point out that already at an early stage of the war the Council endeavoured to bring before the Swedish public, through the Swedish Press, some material facts regarding the war and England's position. Other efforts were made from time to time with a view to correcting misstatements made in the Swedish press, misstatements which could not fail to influence the general public. Similarly, the Chamber's Press Watch Committee has followed what has been said and written in the British press about conditions in Sweden, and when any erroneous statements, especially referring to commercial matters, have been made, they have been quickly corrected. I think that in this way the Chamber has impartially fulfilled its duty, and has certainly done what it could—let me add, what it was allowed to do—in order to assist in maintaining the good relations between the two countries. If we have not done more it is not our fault.

*Swedish Cable News Service.*—Thanks to the enterprise of this Chamber in arranging for daily cables from Stockholm of all important events, we are fully posted as to what has been happening at home, and we can see how grave the situation is now. Being without direct influence on events, we can only hope for the best.

In conclusion, let us hope that when we meet a year hence, the world will again be at peace, and that it will be such a peace as will safeguard the position of this great Empire in the world and the prosperity and happiness of the old country at home. The ideals of international relations, in which I personally have believed all my life, have been put so splendidly and in such convincing words before the world by President Wilson that he who runs may read.

Let the lesson be taken to heart in all countries, and let us hope that a new time will arise when we shall have got rid of the hateful nightmare of universal war which has hung over the world certainly for the last twenty years.

I beg to move the adoption of the report and account. (Applause.)

Mr. B. de Maré seconded the adoption of the report, and it was carried unanimously.

(2) Mr. John Eberstein (Hon. Treasurer) in proposing the adoption of the statement of accounts said :—

“ I do not propose to read the accounts in detail, as all members have received a copy. Our expenses in 1916 were extremely high, which we anticipated at the beginning of the year, but we were fortunate in obtaining a subsidy of £300 from the Swedish Government and £50 from Jernkontoret. All the same, the loss during the year was £193 9s. 1d., so that, from having a balance of £97 18s. 7d., we finished with a deficit of £95 10s. 6d., which amount has been taken as a loan from the reserve fund. Naturally, it is not the Council's wish that the reserve fund should be decreased, but increased, and that is why we shall have to make other arrangements for obtaining more money in the future.”

Mr. C. O. Lundholm seconded the adoption of the statement of accounts, which was carried unanimously.

(3) Mr. A. Welin proposed, and Mr. J. Lidell seconded, the re-election of the following Council Members :—Messrs. J. A. Nordberg, B. de Maré, C. Svedberg, and O. Reich. Mr. E. Flygt proposed, and Mr. S. W. Kitchen seconded, the election of Mr. John R. Schéle.

The Chairman pointed out that voting would be necessary, as there were five candidates for the four vacancies, and he asked if the meeting was agreeable to voting by papers. The meeting having agreed, voting papers were distributed, and Messrs. C. A. Löwenadler and F. Kreuger were appointed scrutineers.

The result of the voting was declared as follows : B. de Maré, 55 votes ; J. A. Nordberg, 55 votes ; C. Svedberg, 53 votes ; O. Reich, 50 votes ; and J. R. Schéle, 10 votes. The Chairman declared the first four candidates to be duly elected.

(4) Mr. J. A. Nordberg proposed, and Mr. R. Erikson seconded, the re-election of Mr. H. Bendixson as President, and it was carried unanimously, with acclamation.

Mr. C. A. Löwenadler proposed the election of Mr. John Eberstein as Vice-President, and said :—“ When you elected me Vice-President last year, I made free to give as my opinion that the Chamber's interests would best be served if the Vice-Presidency were a more or less ambulating post, and I am pleased to say that since that time I have got the Council to share my views, which are these : That when we have, as at present, a good President, we should work him as much as possible and as long as possible, but with regard to the reserve material, we should as much as possible lift from one shoulder to another the onus and the honour of representing the Chamber. I have much pleasure in proposing Mr. John Eberstein as Vice-President. Since the inauguration of the Chamber he has with the greatest interest and care looked after its material assets as Honorary Treasurer,



and I think we can feel equally sure that as Vice-President he will give the same care to the Chamber's moral assets; its dignity and its reputation."

Mr. F. Kreuger seconded the proposal, which was carried unanimously with applause.

In acknowledging the election, Mr. John Eberstein said:—

"We have just heard our President in a speech mention what Mr. Zettersten has done for the Chamber, but Mr. Löwenadler has done just the same. (Hear, hear.) It is thanks to Mr. Löwenadler's extreme care that the Chamber has obtained its present standing. I am very sorry indeed that he is leaving his position as Vice-President for the year, and I think I shall have great difficulty in filling it as well as he has done."

(5) Mr. Olof A. Malmberg proposed, and Mr. A. Nicholl seconded, the re-appointment of Messrs. Thomas Keens, Shay & Co., as auditors, which was carried.

(6) Mr. B. Jonzen proposed, and Mr. E. Flygt seconded, the following resolution:—

"That the auditors' remuneration for 1916 be £10 10s,"

which was carried.

(7) The President announced that, in accordance with the Council's powers under Clause 9 of the Articles of Association, they had elected the Presidents of the twelve Chambers of Commerce in Sweden honorary members of the Swedish Chamber of Commerce for the United Kingdom, and in accordance with Clause 4 of the Bye-Laws he gave notice that these honorary members were as follows:—

The President,	Västergötlands- och Norra Hal-
	lands Handelskammare,
	Borås.
„	„ Handelskammaren i Gefle, Gefle.
„	„ Handelskammaren i Göteborg,
	Göteborg.
„	„ Smålands och Blekinge Han-
	delskammare, Jönköping.
„	„ Handelskammaren i Karlstad,
	Karlstad.
„	„ Norrbottens och Västerbottens
	Läns Handelskammare, Lu-
	leå.
„	„ Skånes Handelskammare,
	Malmö.
„	„ Östergötlands och Söderman-
	lands Industri- och Handels-
	kammare, Norrköping.
„	„ Handels- och Industri-kammaren
	för Örebro och Västmanlands
	Län, Örebro.
„	„ Stockholms Handelskammare,
	Stockholm.
„	„ Västernorrlands och Jämt-
	lands Läns Handelskam-
	mare, Sundsvall.
„	„ Gotlands Handelskammare,
	Visby.

The President also said: "The Council has elected Mr. Axel Herman Haig, of Haslemere, an honorary member. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Haig is known to us all for his patriotism, and we all have a feeling of veneration towards him." (Applause.)

(8) Mr. Welin then proposed the following resolution:—

"That the Council be recommended to enquire into the possibilities and advantages of erecting or acquiring in the City of London a building suitable to become, under the auspices of this Chamber, a worthy and prominent centre of Anglo-Swedish commercial interests."

He said:—"It would be quite impossible, of course, in the absence of specific information, to go into a detailed discussion of this matter. The resolution, as it stands, is perfectly simple; it does not commit the Chamber to anything else but that which is expressly stated. There is one point for the Chamber to decide, and that is, whether there may be a sufficiently large element of interest in this resolution to make it go forward, or *vice versa*; whether, on the face of it, it is absurd and impossible of realisation; in this latter case, of course, the resolution would be negatived. My own personal opinion is that the time has come to look into this matter. It is not the first time that this question has been publicly mentioned in the Chamber. On two previous occasions that has been done, but nobody has had the courage to press it forward, evidently because the time was not ripe. In my opinion, the time has come to look into it very carefully, and there are several reasons for my holding this view. One is the fact that the membership of this Chamber is growing very rapidly, and with it, to some extent at least, its influence. The number of members that we may boast of very soon will probably amount to 1,000 or more; two-thirds of these will be sure, as hitherto, to reside outside London, some in the provinces, some abroad. Whatever alterations, whatever changes will take place, whatever is going to happen in the near future, I think we all agree that London will remain, as hitherto, the hub of the world. It will retain its attraction for business people, whose visits to London—I refer to those who live in the provinces and abroad—may be more frequent than hitherto. Out of consideration for these members, I think we ought to place, if possible, the Chamber in a position to offer them attractive, comfortable and adequate accommodation, to offer them a meeting place, a place for rendezvous, business talks, etc. I do not, of course, wish to decry these premises, which have served us so well for a good many years, but nobody, I think, could possibly strain the point so far as to call them attractive or even adequate. On more than one occasion members have come up here to consult the newspaper files, or the library, and have run into a committee meeting or a Council meeting, or some other function going on for the time being, and have had perforce to withdraw. I do not think that is right, and that sort of thing



should not be tolerated very much longer. I think it is only reasonable that we should consider the many members who come to London, and give them a little better attention and a little better accommodation than hitherto we have been able to do. If, therefore, there are reasons to look into this matter for the sake of our members, there are stronger reasons to do so in regard to the new rôle that Sweden is bound to play in the future, as a link in that endless chain of democratic nations which is now being laid round the globe. I gather that nothing could appeal more to the members of this Chamber than the picture of Sweden as the gateway between the youngest and the oldest democracies of the world. In such times as these, I think it would be unworthy of the traditions of this Chamber not to endeavour to keep pace with the developments that are taking place. We may, of course, adopt the much more convenient, but, at the same time, very much less honourable way of just sitting still and doing nothing. I do hope that we are not going to do any such thing. I quite agree with those who say that there are so many knotty points to decide in a problem of this kind, that it would require considerable thought and time to come to any definite result. There may be members here who are staggered at the thought of only financing a scheme of this kind; they may regard that point alone as an insurmountable difficulty. I do not share that view. I have been assured by the most prominent estate agents in the neighbourhood that a modern, well-planned City house need never have any floor space unoccupied, and that one may always count upon a net profit of from 6 per cent. to 8 per cent. My idea would be to form a small limited liability company with a paid-up capital of, say, £20,000. I would invite members of this Chamber to subscribe for shares in that company, which might be paid up by War Loan. We are not robbing the Government if we transfer War Loan Certificates to such a company for such an undertaking. We might count upon a dividend, because I propose that the Chamber should pay an adequate and fair rent for the accommodation occupied in that house, and that the remaining portion of the building should be let to selected tenants in the ordinary way. As additional capital would almost certainly be required, it would be raised on mortgage, and I see no reason why the Chamber's reserve fund should not be invested in this way. Personally, I dislike reserve funds unless they have some specific *raison d'être*. If they are applied or used as equalization funds, as a means for preventing violent fluctuations in income, then, of course, it is quite all right, but to lock up a large amount of money and just have it standing idle in the bank, or buy some frightfully conservative sort of papers—I do not like the idea. Indeed very few people seem to like the idea of transferring money from their own to another banking account for the useless purpose of lying idle. On the other hand, I am sure we would have a much better

chance in offering shares for an undertaking of the kind suggested and for using what money we have got in the reserve fund invested in that way. I am convinced that we have already lost some good chances; some of our wealthy members have died and have left us nothing because they did not remember the Reserve Fund. They could not have forgotten a house of our own, a building that might eventually become the property of the Chamber. I would invite shareholders in the suggested syndicate to bequeath their holding in that company to the Chamber. The Chamber would then automatically become, if not the sole owner, at least the principal shareholder in its own house, without any onerous burden being thrown on anybody, without serious sacrifice to anyone. Now, supposing that the matter was settled, what would the result be? The fact that our Chamber had an abode like that, a modern well-built City house in a prominent situation, would be an invaluable asset from many points of view. I dare say the Swedish Government, who have very liberally given us 5,000 kronor a year so far, if they knew about such a departure, and we asked them to increase their subsidy, would at once treble it without the slightest hesitation. I believe that our membership would grow far more rapidly even than it has during the last year, and I should not be surprised if it doubled in a very short time. What would it mean to the Chamber to get an additional 1,000 members, for instance? It would mean an added income of £3,000 a year to the Chamber, and with that sum we could increase enormously the efficiency of our staff. We could get into that fortunate position that we should not have to bother the First Secretary for everything, that we could refer to efficient and capable assistants as the case might require. A development in every department of this Chamber would take place, and I am quite certain that with such a development, the influence of the Chamber would become something in the nature of a real influence for good in the commercial world between England and Sweden. I do hope, gentlemen, that if the Council do not buck up and do something, when next we meet you will not only recommend but instruct them to take the matter in hand."

Mr. O. A. Malmberg seconded the resolution, and it was carried unanimously.

(9) In proposing a vote of thanks to the Chairman, Mr. G. Modin said:—

"I have much pleasure in proposing a vote of thanks to Count Wrangel for presiding over our annual meeting to-day and at the same time I wish to place on record our sense of gratitude for the great interest he has taken in our work, and for the readiness with which he has assisted us with his advice whenever same has been requested. (Hear, hear.)

In reply to the vote of thanks, which was carried with acclamation, Count Wrangel said:—

"I beg to thank you very much for the kind way



in which you have received the proposal of Mr. Modin. I have taken the greatest interest in this Chamber's work since the beginning. I may say that recently the Chamber's work has been more and more appreciated and much considered in Sweden.

At this moment it is very difficult to make any announcement or to say anything except in a general way, and in general terms, because a diplomatist nowadays has to be very careful of what he says, and even of what he does not say, so I will confine myself to expressing the wish that the work of this Chamber for the continuation of the good relations between the two countries, Sweden and Great Britain, will be still further developed.

There has been much talk about these relations now circulated of late; I can assure you that the rumours regarding the situation in Sweden have no foundation. There is no change in the situation in Sweden; it is still as it ought to be that of a neutral country." (Applause.)

The proceedings then terminated.



## Doings of the Chamber.

### Council Meetings.

Since the publication of the April issue, the following Council Meetings have been held: April 26th [14]; May 8th [10]; May 18th [12]; and May 24th [13]. The figures in brackets denote the attendance. At the last mentioned meeting Mr. Axel F. Ericsson, representing the Newcastle Standing Committee, took his seat on the Council, and Mr. Karl Pyhlson, Hon. Treasurer of the Newcastle Committee, attended by special invitation.

### Honorary Member.

Mr. Axel Herman Hägg (Haig), one of the founder members of the Chamber and the doyen of the Swedish Colony in London, was elected an honorary member at the Council Meeting on the 26th ult., as a mark of the Chamber's esteem.

### Election of Honorary Treasurer.

Mr. John Eberstein was elected Vice-President at the Annual Meeting, and he then resigned from the position of Honorary Treasurer, which he had held since 1906. Mr. Lars Larson, who has been a Council Member since 1909, has in his stead been elected Honorary Treasurer by the Council.

### Appointment of New Secretary.

Mr. Carl F. Cederwall, Editor of "Timber and Wood-Working Machinery," London, has been appointed by the Council to the Secretaryship of the Chamber, and he will take up his position on July 1st next.

### New 25-Years' Member.

Messrs. Reed & Smith, Ltd., Silverton Mills, near Cullompton, Devonshire, paper manufacturers, have been elected 25-years' members of the Chamber from January 1st, 1917.

### New Annual Members.

The following gentlemen, firms, and companies have been elected annual members of the Chamber:—

*From January 1st, 1917:—*

- Aktiebolaget Svenska Isoleringsflaskfabriken, Jönköping, Sweden. (Manufacturers of Thermos flasks.)
- Waldemar Bauer, London, E.C.4. (Fur merchant.)
- T. H. Catcheside & Co., Newcastle-on-Tyne. (Coal exporters and shipbrokers.)
- Marchbank & Bainbridge, Newcastle-on-Tyne. (Coal exporters and shipbrokers.)
- Stanley Cousins, London, E.C.4. (Paper manufacturer.)
- R. S. Gardiner, London, E.C.3. (Colliery owner and shipowner.)
- The Lambton and Hetton Collieries, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne. (Colliery owners.)
- Stephenson, Clarke & Co., Newcastle-on-Tyne. (Coal factors.)
- H. J. H. Wilson, Newcastle-on-Tyne. (Agent for Sveriges Ångfartygs Assurans Förening, Göteborg.)
- Steel & Raynes, Newcastle-on-Tyne. (Coal exporters and shipowners.)
- Osbeck & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne. (Timber merchants.)
- James Joicey & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne. (Colliery owners.)
- The Ashington Coal Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne. (Colliery owners.)
- E. O. Maempel, London, E.C.3. (Manager of Holzapfels, Ltd.)
- William F. Russell & Sons, Newcastle-on-Tyne. (Coal and coke exporters.)
- The Pelton Steamship Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne. (Shipowners.)
- The Wall Paper Manufacturers, Ltd., Greenhithe, Kent. (Paper manufacturers.)
- Alf. S. Wancke, Newcastle-on-Tyne. (Stock and share brokers.)
- Watson, Burton & Corder, Newcastle-on-Tyne. (Solicitors and notaries public.)
- Thomas Gabriel & Sons & Burtons, London, S.E.1. (Timber importers.)
- Whitwill, Cole & Co., Ltd., Bristol. (Steamship brokers; coal and coke exporters.)



From July 1st, 1917:—

Axel Lindstrom, Cape Town, S.A. (Canning of crayfish.)

### **Annual General Meeting.**

The Annual General Meeting was held in the Council Room on Friday, April 27th, at 12 noon, H.E. Count Wrangel presiding over a large attendance. A full report appears elsewhere in this issue.

### **Newcastle Standing Committee.**

The Newcastle Standing Committee was constituted on May 11th at a well-attended meeting of Newcastle members, held in the Mayor's Chamber, Guildhall, Newcastle. A full report appears elsewhere in this issue. Photographs of the Committee Members will appear in the June Journal.

### **Manchester Standing Committee.**

A Standing Committee for Manchester and District is being organised, and an announcement will be made in the June Journal as to its composition. Firms and companies in Manchester and neighbouring district are invited to apply immediately to the Secretary for particulars of membership of the Chamber, with a view to assisting in the formation and election of the Manchester Committee.

### **Standing Committee for Liverpool and the North-West Coast.**

The question of establishing a Standing Committee with Liverpool as a centre, and to include the North-West Coast of England, is being considered. Business men in this district who are interested in the formation of such a Committee should apply immediately to the Secretary of the Chamber for further information.

### **Swedish State Subsidy.**

The usual application to the Swedish Government for a grant of 5,000 kronor for the current year has been despatched through the Swedish Minister in London.

### **Jernkontoret Grant.**

A grant of £50 for the current year has been received from Jernkontoret.

### **Promotion of Scandinavian Studies in England.**

The Chamber has assisted the University of London in making known to United Kingdom members a course of lectures on Scandinavian literature, inaugurated by the University. The lectures started on May 8th, at University College, Gower Street, W.C., when Mr. Edmund Gosse, C.B., lectured on "Northern Studies."

On May 15th, Professor W. P. Ker, M.A., gave a lecture on "The Ballads of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden." The third lecture, "P. D. A. Atterbom, the Greatest Swedish Neo-Romanticist, and his Work," was delivered by the Rev. A. O. T. Hellerström, Chaplain to the Swedish Legation in London, when the Swedish Minister presided. The fourth, and last, lecture, "Verner von Heidenstam, the Receiver of the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1916," will be given by the Rev. A. O. T. Hellerström, on May 29th. The lectures have been effectively supported by the Swedish, Danish, and Norwegian Ministers in London, who have nominated members on the Committee for the promotion of Scandinavian Studies, of which Mr. Edmund Gosse is Chairman. The Rev. A. O. T. Hellerström, and Mr. Hugo Vallentin are the Swedish representatives on this influential Committee.

The chief object of this newly-formed Committee is to facilitate the study of Scandinavian languages in England; the commercial aspect is also to be carefully considered. It is hoped that young Englishmen will come to University College in London and learn the three tongues, so that they may be able to proceed to the commercial cities of Sweden, Norway and Denmark, and conduct English business at those places in a more efficient manner.

In this connection it may be pointed out that the Council of the Swedish Chamber of Commerce for the United Kingdom considered the study of Swedish in England in 1914, with a view to equipping English commercial representatives with better means for attaining good business results in Sweden. To further this object the Council offered an annual prize of 10 guineas to the London Chamber of Commerce (Education Department) for students passing their Swedish examinations. This prize was accepted on behalf of the London Chamber of Commerce by Sir Albert K. Rollit. The examinations are open to British subjects only. So far, the prize has not been competed for.

### **Swedish Mail Service.**

The Chamber has made a telegraphic request to the Swedish Postmaster-General for cable advice of any mails lost in transit from Sweden to the United Kingdom, and a letter has also been sent to the Postmaster-General, London, for similar information *re* mails posted in the United Kingdom for Sweden. The information received will be included in the Chamber's news cables to members.



## Establishment of a Standing Committee of the Chamber for Newcastle and the North-East Coast.

**M**R. H. BENDIXSON, President of the Chamber, foreshadowed in his presidential address at the Chamber's Annual Meeting (fully reported elsewhere in this issue) that the first standing provincial committee of the Chamber would shortly be established. We have now much pleasure in stating that this committee was established at a meeting of Newcastle and District members of the Chamber, held in the Mayor's Chamber, Guildhall, Newcastle-on-Tyne, on the 11th May.

In accordance with the Chamber's Bye-laws, paragraph 37, section (a), the Council received a notification signed by the following members of the Chamber residing or carrying on business in Newcastle-on-Tyne; viz., James Joicey & Co., Ltd.; Lambton & Hetton Collieries, Ltd.; the Owners of Pelton Colliery, Ltd.; John Bowes and Partners, Ltd.; Cairns, Noble & Co., Ltd.; Mackenzie & Pyhlson, Ltd.; The United Alkali Co., Ltd.; B. J. Sutherland & Co., Ltd., and Osbeck & Co., Ltd., that they desired a standing provincial committee to be appointed for Newcastle-on-Tyne and the North-East Coast District, and the Council, considering the appointment of such a Committee to be desirable, defined the area of the district as follows:

To include, with Newcastle as a centre, the whole of the Tyne District and the whole of the North-East Coast of England as far south as, and including, Middlesbrough-on-Tees.

The following members were present at the above meeting:—

- Mr. Axel F. Ericsson (Osbeck & Co., Ltd.).
- „ K. Pyhlson (Mackenzie & Pyhlson, Ltd.).
- „ J. B. Clark ( „ „ ).
- „ J. A. Davidson (United Alkali Co., Ltd.).
- „ T. Robinson (John Bowes & Partners, Ltd.).
- „ H. S. Helm (Pelton Steamship Co., Ltd.).
- „ W. Stowell.
- „ T. Gjemre.
- „ T. Metcalfe (Scott Bros., Ltd.).
- „ F. S. Mallett (Marchbank & Bainbridge, Ltd.).
- „ Thompson (W. F. Russell & Sons).

Mr. Axel F. Ericsson presided. After the notice from the London Secretary convening the meeting had been taken as read, letters regretting absence were read from Mr. E. T. Nisbet and Mr. A. Munro Sutherland. The warrant from the Council authorising the appointment of a

Standing Provincial Committee for the District as defined above was read, and the list of local members was also read.

After Bye-law 37 had been considered, voting took place for the appointment of the Committee, and the following gentlemen were elected:—

- Mr. J. E. Davidson (United Alkali Co., Ltd.).
- „ A. F. Ericsson (Osbeck & Co., Ltd.).
- „ T. O. Gjemre (Gjemre & Co.).
- „ T. Mackendrick (Scott Bros., Ltd.).
- „ K. Pyhlson (Mackenzie & Pyhlson, Ltd.).
- „ E. T. Nisbet (Lambton & Hetton Collieries, Ltd.).
- „ T. Robinson (John Bowes & Partners, Ltd.).
- „ A. Munro Sutherland (B. J. Sutherland and Co., Ltd.).

Mr. A. F. Ericsson was elected Chairman, with Mr. A. Munro Sutherland as Vice-Chairman. Mr. K. Pyhlson was elected Honorary Treasurer, and Mr. Herbert Shaw appointed Secretary.

Mr. Ericsson was appointed representative on the London Council.

The question of financial arrangements was considered, and Mr. Ericsson explained that certain sums would be allowed from London towards the local expenses.

After a vote of thanks had been accorded to the Chairman, the meeting terminated.

\* \* \*

The members in the Newcastle and North-East Coast District number nearly thirty; they are fully representative of Anglo-Swedish trade interests in that district. They are chiefly shipowners, colliery owners, coal exporters, exporters of chemicals, and importers of timber and pit props. The establishment of a Committee for this district, which for years has been a most important one for Anglo-Swedish trade, will greatly increase the efficiency and strengthen the position of the Swedish Chamber of Commerce for the United Kingdom. Questions of particular interest to this district will now be fully and efficiently dealt with, and we hope that the Committee will also take the initiative for the advancement and protection of the special trading interests which it has been established to promote.

The Council welcomes Mr. Axel F. Ericsson as the special representative of the Committee on the London Council. In him the Council will



have a colleague who has devoted practically his lifetime to Newcastle trading interests—particularly to the shipbuilding, shipping, and timber trades.

The Council has reason to believe that very shortly the example of Newcastle will be followed by another very important district in the North of England. When the scheme which the Council had in mind in drafting Standing Provincial Committee rules has been completed, the Chamber's organisation will be strong and of great utility.



### Anglo-Swedish Trade Agreement.

ACCORDING to cable advices from Stockholm, dated May 9th, an official communiqué was issued there the previous night as follows:—

An agreement has been made with Great Britain under which, in addition to certain other concessions to our shipping, it has been made possible to import our grain cargoes at present detained in foreign ports. In virtue of this, the country's requirements as regards grain will, provided the present rationing system continues in force, be secured until next harvest, even should it happen, as is to be feared, that the harvest this year is late. Furthermore, there is a possibility, as a result of this agreement, that presently, as cargoes arrive, an increase may be made in rations, to relieve the position in those cases where the present system presses most hardly.

At the time of writing, the original Swedish text has not come to hand, and we have no further information. It seems, however, that the three large Swedish vessels, *Westerland*, *Wiken*, and *Aspen*, recently the victims of the ruthless German submarine warfare, were released by the British Government for carrying grain to Sweden in accordance with the above-mentioned agreement. Ten seamen lost their lives, and the Swedes lost, not only three valuable ships, but the cargoes of most urgently-needed cereals, which together with the ships were valued at not less than 15,000,000 kronor. According to cable news received in this country, the Swedish press is unanimous in condemning this latest German outrage on Swedish shipping, and it has created throughout Sweden great indignation and consternation.

### Lost Swedish Mails.

THE Swedish Postmaster-General telegraphs, under date May 21st, that *letters* sent from Göteborg from April 5th to 9th via Bergen, and despatched by steamer from that port, and *parcels* stored in Göteborg from January 30th to April 13th, and despatched by steamer from that port, have been lost.



### Swedish State Tobacco Monopoly.

THE report of the Board of Directors of Aktiebolaget Svenska Tobaksmonopolet for the year 1916 has been received by the Chamber, also statement of accounts, showing a net profit for the year of 7,767,796 kronor, and the Directors suggest that after providing for 8½ per cent. dividend to the preference shareholders, and 26½ per cent. to the ordinary shareholders, 800,000 kronor should be carried to the reserve fund, and 650,000 kronor to the pension fund.

The report is of unusual interest, as it deals fully with the organisation of the Monopoly and the measures taken for transferring the very large and numerous business interests of this important trade to the State.

A map of Sweden, illustrating the distribution system, accompanies the report.



### The "Permit" for Paper Supplies.

WE cull the following information from the *World's Paper Trade Review*, referring to the permits for paper supplies. It sounds almost like a nursery rhyme:—

Apparently you can get paper now, if the Royal Paper Commission will let you; provided the Shipping Controller will permit what the Royal Paper Commission has permitted; provided, further, that the Coal Export Committee (who have to sanction bunkers to any vessel) will permit what the Shipping Controller has permitted the Royal Paper Commission to permit; provided, finally, that the Board of Trade will permit the chartering of a vessel to bring what the Coal Export Committee has permitted the Shipping Controller to permit the Royal Paper Commission to permit.



## British Proclamations Relating to Trade, etc.

**Note.**—In quoting below the more important orders and regulations issued by the British Government, we invite any Member desiring further information to write to the Secretary of the Chamber, mentioning the particular measure on which he desires such information, and quoting the *Board of Trade Journal* indicated.

### Goods Prohibited for Exportation from the United Kingdom.

Additions to and amendments in the list of goods prohibited for exportation from the United Kingdom have been made by an Order-of-Council dated May 1st, full particulars of which are given in the *Board of Trade Journal* dated May 3rd.

A further Proclamation dated May 10th consolidates, amends, and adds to the list of goods previously prohibited. The schedule to this Proclamation, which comprises a revised and complete list of such prohibited goods, is given *in extenso* in the *Board of Trade Journal* dated May 17th.

A Supplement to the *Board of Trade Journal* in two parts (dated April 19th and 26th respectively) has been issued, giving details of the Prohibitions in Force in British India, the Self-Governing Dominions, Egypt, and certain other British Possessions. This Supplement can be obtained at 3d. each part (3½d., post free) from Messrs. Wyman & Sons, Ltd., Fetter Lane, London, E.C.4.

The Director of the War Trade Department announces that applicants for licences to export *card clothing*, of which steel is a constituent part, should state the number of the Priority Certificate issued by the Ministry of Munitions for the manufacture of such card clothing.

With reference to previous notices *re Botany (merino) noils*, we beg to draw readers' attention to the notices *re wool tops*, etc., mentioned below under *Restrictions on Trade*.

### Export of Samples of Prohibited Goods.

With reference to the notices appearing in the February, March, and April issues of our Journal, we beg to point out that some additions have been made to the list of goods *excluded* from the privilege of exportation without Privy Council licence. The list of these goods is given in the *Board of Trade Journal* dated May 17th.

### Export Packing of Certain Goods.

An Order has been issued by the Army Council under date April 24th, having reference to the packing of certain goods in *cases and crates*. The text of this Order is given in the *Board of Trade Journal* dated May 3rd. With the concurrence of the Director of Timber Supplies, an Advisory Committee has been appointed by the President of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce to administer the rules in connection with this restriction. Enquiries may be addressed to the Manchester Chamber of Commerce. Advisory Committees have also been appointed in Glasgow and Bradford.

### Import Restrictions.

With reference to the notice in our April issue respecting the complete list of articles prohibited for importation as given in the Supplement to the *Board of Trade Journal* for March 29th, we would point out that a further list of rulings and decisions respecting the prohibitions is published in the *Board of Trade Journal* for May 3rd, which also notifies certain corrections in the said Supplement, and specifies a considerable number of *hardware goods* which are now *excluded* from General Licences for hardware.

A further Proclamation dated May 10th prohibits the importation of *wild animals, gum copal, gum kauri, and manufactures of rubber*.

The Board of Trade gives notice that the general licence permitting the importation of *pit props* and *pit wood* is revoked as from May 15th, and it is now necessary for importers to apply for special licences to the Department of Import Restrictions, 22, Carlisle Place, London, S.W.1., but any consignment which was *en route* to the importers in this country before May 15th will be admitted in pursuance of the general licence, notwithstanding its revocation.

### Restrictions on Trade.

A succession of Orders have been issued in regard to dealings in *raw wool or tops, or noils made therefrom*, which now appear to be consolidated in an Order issued by the Army Council on May 9th, full particulars of which are given in the *Board of Trade Journal* of May 17th. The Director of the War Trade Department gives notice that announcements of the Army Council permitting trading in certain classes of wool and wool products do not imply that licences for the export of such goods will be granted.

An Order has been made by the Army Council prohibiting the purchase of *Manila hemp* and *maguey fibre* for sale or manufacture in Europe without the permit of the Director of Army Contracts, which is also required before payment or delivery may be made under contracts entered into since April 2nd, 1917. Enquiries should be addressed to the Director of Army Contracts, Room 354, Imperial House, Tothill Street, Westminster, S.W.1.

With reference to the notice in our March issue to the effect that the Ministry of Munitions had assumed control of *fats, oils, oilseeds, and their products*, we beg to point out that an Order has been made by the Minister of Munitions under date May 1st respecting the conditions under which trade in seeds, oils, and fats will be permitted. The text



of this Order is given in the *Board of Trade Journal* dated May 3rd. A further Order was issued on May 9th, particulars of which are given in the *Board of Trade Journal* dated May 17th.

The Director of Steel Production has, under date April 16th, issued certain notices relative to the release of *thin steel sheets* of specified kinds for the home trade only. Particulars of the Order are given in the *Board of Trade Journal* dated May 10th.

The Army Council have taken possession of all stocks of *imported soft wood* held by merchants in the United Kingdom of 250 standards and upwards at the date of the Order (May 7th). Stockholders were required to make immediate returns of such stocks to the Government Timber Buyer, Palmerston House, E.C.2., on forms which may be obtained from the Director of Timber Supplies, A.D.T.S.i., Caxton House, Tothill Street, Westminster, London, S.W.1. A supplementary Order has since been issued as to prices, and certain modifications affecting retail timber merchants have been made, for which see the *Board of Trade Journal* dated May 17th.

Since the above-mentioned Orders, the Secretary of the War Office has issued the following announcement, which was published in the *Times* of May 23rd :—

“ In order to ease the present stringency in the supplies of timber, so far as is possible without sacrificing more important interests, the War Cabinet has authorised the importation, under licence, in neutral vessels, of soft-wood from the countries of Scandinavia, when it will not displace cargoes of foodstuffs or munitions.

“ The Orders which limit the prices of imported soft-wood to those current during the last week of January, 1917, will not apply to timber imported from Scandinavian countries after May 15th. It may be sold by the importers at its cost price, delivered to store, plus 10 per cent., provided that the price so calculated does not exceed by more than a third the price current during the last week of January, 1917, for soft-wood of similar quality and description in the same locality. It may be sold by persons other than the importers at prices which are in accord with the foregoing proviso.”

#### **Enemy Firms in the United Kingdom Wound Up.**

Additions to the consolidated list of enemy businesses in the United Kingdom ordered to be wound up appear in the *Board of Trade Journals* dated May 3rd, 10th, and 17th, making the total of such firms wound up 445.

#### **Trading with the Enemy (Neutral Countries) Proclamation.**

Referring to notices in previous issues regarding firms in neutral countries with whom trading is prohibited, certain alterations have been effected by an Order-of-Council dated May 11th, whereby

(*inter alia*) eighteen firms in Sweden have been added.

#### **Insurance of Cargo on Neutral Steamers.**

Insurances can now be effected covering against war risk at fixed rates essential cargoes carried on neutral steamers to or from British or Allied Ports. The business will be conducted at the War Risks Office, 33, King William Street, London, E.C.2. Certain arrangements have been made with regard to transhipment, for which see the *Board of Trade Journal* for May 10th.

#### **Transhipment of Goods.**

The Director of the War Trade Department notifies that it has been decided by H.M. Government that goods brought to the United Kingdom for transhipment to destinations abroad are to be subject to the usual prohibitions on import and export, except that under a general licence which has been issued an import licence will not be required as regards goods brought to the United Kingdom in neutral vessels.

It is important also to give notice that, in view of the existing shipping situation, it is not considered desirable that vessels coming to the United Kingdom should bring cargo for transhipment to foreign countries, and that it may be necessary to restrict considerably the issue of licences.

Applications for permission to tranship goods should be made on a special form, copies of which may be obtained on personal application at any Custom House. This form, duly filled up, should be presented to the Collector of Customs at the port of arrival, together with the usual transhipment entries, and when an application is to tranship goods to neutral countries in Europe the usual guarantees, certificates, or undertakings required for the export of similar goods from the United Kingdom should, as a rule, be attached to the form.

It is, however, recognised that this procedure may not be practicable where guarantees, etc., appropriate to direct shipments from overseas, have already been obtained by the ultimate consignees, and in such cases it will be sufficient for the present if the reference number of such documents is quoted.

#### **Restrictions on Transfers to Foreigners of Interests or Shares in United Kingdom Mines.**

By an Order-in-Council, dated May 2nd, regulations are formulated which (*inter alia*) prohibit the transfer to foreigners of any interest or shares in mines in the United Kingdom producing copper, lead, tin, tungsten, zinc, or any other metal which may be afterwards specified by the Board of Trade.

#### **Suspended Contracts.**

The Secretary of the Pre-War Contracts Committee announces that the committee under the Chairmanship of Lord Buckmaster, which has been appointed by the Board of Trade “ to consider and report on the position of *British manufacturers*



and merchants after the war in respect of contracts entered into by them prior to the war with persons or companies in the United Kingdom, or in Allied or neutral countries, the fulfilment of which has been prevented or impeded by the war, and as to the measures, if any, which are necessary or desirable in this respect," has begun its sittings, and is ready to receive evidence upon the questions which arise under their terms of reference.

Those who desire to tender evidence should communicate with the Secretary, Mr. L. F. C. Darby, at the Board of Trade, 7, Whitehall Gardens, London, S.W.1. Where possible such communications should be made through their Chamber of Commerce or Trade Association.



## Hemp and Jute Prices.

MESSRS. HINDLEY & Co., London, E.C.3, report as follows in the April circular:—

### Indian Hemp.

A quiet market has ruled throughout the month, but there is no disposition on the part of shippers to force the market, and buyers in the meantime have been disposed to wait on events.

The hemp, which has arrived, has been sufficient for the purpose of meeting buyers' immediate needs. Deliveries during the last few months have been exceedingly heavy, totalling double the quantity for corresponding period of last year. The quality of some of the shipments has not been giving satisfaction, and now that Indian hemp has become the principal soft fibre for ordinary twine and cordage purposes, it is essential that this point of quality should receive careful attention at the producing end.

Dressed hems and fine tows have been in request. These are qualities with which the market is not over abundantly supplied.

### Sunn Hems.

Bengal is being freely offered on the basis of £46 10s. to £47 10s.

Benares.—Now the heavy arrivals are being taken care of, there is a disposition on the part of sellers to let the market gradually absorb supplies before pressing their sales. Value at £34 10s. to £35 10s.

Madras.—Nothing fresh is being offered. A little business doing, being confined to second-hand lots.

### Jute.

Bengal.—A limited amount of business has been possible to certain French and Mediterranean ports. Values are approximately £45 to £50, according to destination.

Bimlipatam.—Nothing doing.

### China Jute.

Small business reported in Tientsin at from £36 10s. to £38 10s.

## Employment Department.

**To Members and others in want of Foreign Correspondents, Clerks, and Volunteers,** full particulars are given, FREE OF CHARGE, of the following clerks, on application, stating reference number, to Secretary, Swedish Chamber of Commerce (Employment Department), 5, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF VACANT SITUATIONS ARE INSERTED FREE OF CHARGE.

### SITUATIONS WANTED.

#### MALE.

**Warehouse Clerk.**—(19) Some knowledge of English; has been three years with a first-class wholesaler of drapery and stockinet; desires berth as clerk or warehouse clerk; at present in Sweden. (Ref. C/600/17.)

**Timber.**—(21) Some knowledge of English, German, and French; typist and book-keeper; desires berth as clerk; at present in Sweden. (Ref. C/601/17.)

**Grocery, Drapery, and Gentlemen's Outfitting.**—(27) Swedish merchant with several years' experience in the lines of business mentioned; book-keeper and typist; some knowledge of English and German; desires berth in England; small salary; at present in Sweden. (Ref. C/605/17.)

**General Clerk.**—(26) B.A. Very good knowledge of English and German; good knowledge of French; rapid typist and shorthand writer; book-keeper; desires berth as correspondent and general clerk; small salary; at present in England. (Ref. C/606/17.)

**General Clerk.**—(27) Fair knowledge of German, slight of English; book-keeper and typist; several years' experience in the Colonial wholesale branch; desires berth as general clerk; salary 30s. a week; at present in Sweden. (Ref. C/607/17.)

#### FEMALE.

**Lady Clerk.**—Master of Arts; good knowledge of English, French, and German; typist; desires berth in England; at present in Sweden. (Ref. C/599/17.)

### SITUATIONS VACANT.

**Wanted,** by Company in Paris, young Male Clerk, speaking and writing fluently English, French, and Swedish, preferably with knowledge of timber and wood pulp trades.—Apply, in first instance, to Secretary, Swedish Chamber of Commerce, 5, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C., under Reference D/63/17.

**The Swedish Chamber of Commerce in France** inform us that a Paris Member desires a young Swede to take charge of their branch office in Sweden. Applicant should have experience in shipping or timber trade and some knowledge of French, and is required to practise for two or three months in the Paris office before starting in Sweden.—Applications to be sent to Chambre de Commerce Suédoise en France, 17, Rue de Surène, Paris. (VIII).

**SWEDISH CLERKS WILL NOT BE ABLE TO OBTAIN EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM UNLESS THEY ARE PREPARED TO BIND THEMSELVES TO STAY AT LEAST ONE YEAR WITH THE FIRM EMPLOYING THEM.**



## Swedish Trade and Traffic Proclamations.

### Export Prohibitions.

**A** LIST of goods prohibited for exportation from Sweden (and also for *transit through Sweden*) corrected up to January 1st, 1917, accompanied the February issue of the JOURNAL as a special supplement. Additions were published in the March and April Journals. The following additions have since been proclaimed:—

Number in the Statistical Goods Index.		Date of prohibition.
55 and 56	<b>Pork and Bacon</b> .. .. .	3/5/17
66 A-C	<b>Crustaceous Animals</b> , such as lobsters, prawns and crabs, boiled or not .. .. .	3/5/17
91 C	<b>Grass</b> , not specially mentioned..	3/5/17
93	<b>Hops</b> .. .. .	3/5/17
106, 107, 111-113, 117A	<b>Fruits</b> (from trees) and <b>Berries</b> : fresh or boiled only, even if crushed or otherwise broken up; dried: <b>Cocoa-nuts</b> (111), <b>Copra</b> (112), <b>Nuts</b> (113A and B), <b>Chest-nuts</b> (113C); preserved in spirit, vinegar or oil .. .. .	3/5/17
118-123	<b>Vegetables</b> , not specially mentioned .. .. .	3/5/17
124	<b>Mushrooms</b> , edible .. .. .	3/5/17
126	<b>Manioc, Tapioca, Cassava</b> or <b>Arrowroot</b> .. .. .	3/5/17
143	<b>Cod-roe</b> , in barrels, salted, but not otherwise prepared.. .. .	3/5/17
144A	<b>Caviare</b> and <b>Fish-roe</b> , salted, not specially mentioned, even if preserved in hermetically sealed vessels .. .. .	3/5/17
144B	<b>Pâte de foie gras</b> , in pastry or so-called terreens, even if preserved in hermetically sealed vessels .. .. .	3/5/17
145	<b>Tails of Cray Fish</b> .. .. .	3/5/17
147B	<b>Soy and Sauces</b> .. .. .	3/5/17
151	<b>Yeasts</b> , all kinds .. .. .	19/4/17
165-166	<b>Liquorice</b> .. .. .	3/5/17
From 185D	<b>Absinthe</b> .. .. .	3/5/17
186-190	<b>Wines</b> .. .. .	3/5/17
194	<b>Mineral Waters</b> .. .. .	3/5/17
	<b>Furriers' Goods of Rabbit</b> :	
From 222	Undressed .. .. .	25/4/17
From 224	Dressed, loose .. .. .	25/4/17
From 228 & From 229	<b>Finished Articles of Fur</b> having export prohibited material as covering .. .. .	30/4/17
From 240	<b>Casks</b> , of other kinds of wood than fir or deal, clearly intended for packing herring or other fish, including staves for casks and barrel heads, so prepared that	

Number in the Statistical Goods Index.

Date of prohibition.

	they can be directly made into casks .. .. .	8/4/17
From 259 C	<b>Boxes</b> , of other kinds of wood than fir or deal, clearly intended for packing herring or other fish, also parts of such boxes, not specially mentioned .. .. .	8/4/17
277B	<b>Mats</b> , all kinds: of cocoa-nut fibre, without admixture of other textile material .. .. .	30/4/17
From 278 B	<b>Mats</b> : plaited or woven of cocoa-nut fibre with admixture of other textile material .. .. .	30/4/17
305 A	<b>Asphalt Board</b> , and other board coated or impregnated with asphalt, tar, or tar oils, including also so-called asphalt and tar felt .. .. .	19/4/17
316	<b>Paper</b> and <b>Pasteboard</b> with covering or internal layer of tissue, textile, thread, or metal wire .. .. .	30/4/17
From 364 & From 365	<b>Tissues</b> , not specially mentioned: of silk in combination with more than 15 per cent. of other textile materials (mixed silk) and containing less than 25 per cent. silk .. .. .	30/4/17
From 553	<b>Sails</b> of export prohibited textile material .. .. .	30/4/17
	<b>Sacks</b> :	
555	Evidently used and torn sacks;	30/4/17
556	Other kinds, including so-called dropping sacks (sacks of conical form) .. .. .	30/4/17
From 564 & From 565	<b>Bed Clothes</b> , such as mattresses, also spring mattresses with stuffing and covering, bolsters, pillows and cushions, knitted coverlets, screens, etc., manufactured of export prohibited textile material .. .. .	30/4/17
567	<b>Tents</b> and <b>Awnings</b> of linen, hemp, or cotton tissue, even if in combination with other substances .. .. .	30/4/17
From 568 & From 569	<b>Window Blinds</b> manufactured of export prohibited textile material .. .. .	30/4/17
569½	<b>Diving Dresses</b> and parts thereof, such as helmets, boots with lead weights, cuffs, etc. .. .. .	30/4/17
570-571	<b>Collars, Cuffs, and Shirt Fronts</b> , starched and varnished, of tissues belonging to Section VIII C or D Swedish Custom's Tariff (vegetable textile materials and manufactures therefrom, including cotton) .. .. .	30/4/17







**Manufactures of Asphalt**, not specially mentioned, with or without admixture of sand, gravel, textile waste, or the like, and even if in combination with other material.

**Insulating Composition** (for protection against heat or cold), dry or wet, consisting of two or more mineral substances, such as asbestos, kieselguhr, asphalt, clay, or cement, with or without admixture of cotton fibres, animal hair, or the like, or of one mineral substance with admixture of the latter kind.

**Manufactures** of the composition mentioned in the above paragraph, such as slabs, segments, and other shaped pieces.

**Fusel Oil**, in casks and other vessels of any size.

**Boots and Shoes ; Gloves**, not specially mentioned.

**Quillaia Bark.**

**Life-buoys, Life-belts, and Fenders** of cork in combination with other materials.

**Cork Soles**, in combination or not with other materials, also other unspecified manufactures of cork.

**Bast Mats** for packing goods.

**Celluloid, Celloidin, Galalith, Ambroin, Eburin**, and other similar artificial plastic materials, not specially mentioned.

**Vulcan Fibre** and other chemically prepared fibre board, in tubes or rods.

**Plaits** for hats of export prohibited textile materials, including horsehair.

**Spikes and Nails**, even if with heads wholly or partly of other metal than iron, including tacks, link bolt-chains (galls) for cycles and automobiles ; **Cycle Chains**, finished.

**Locomotives** for Decauville railways, even if electric.

**Carnauba Wax, Palm Wax**, and other vegetable wax.

**Varnish ; Disinfectants**, containing soap, such as lysol and creolin.

**Formic Acid, Lactic Acid, Oxalic Acid**, and **Oxalates of Potassium, Sodium, and Ammonia.**

**Tartar and Seignette Salts** and other **Tartrates of Potassium, Sodium, and Ammonia.**

**Chromoxide Acetate ; Quicksilver** and alloys thereof.

**Carborundum** and other carbides.

**Benzol Oils, Carbolic Acid, Cresol, Naphthaline, Creosote Oil, Carbolineum**, and other similar products of the distillation of coal tar ; also carbolic lime.

**Resin, Turpentine**, and other natural balsams.

**Formalin** in aqueous solution.

**Paints and Colours**, even if dry, prepared with other base than oil.

**Collodion.**

**Microscopes** and parts thereof.

**Scales** for analysts and chemists.

## Chambers of Commerce and Their Work.

WE have recently dealt rather fully with the establishment of several new Anglo-foreign Chambers of Commerce in the United Kingdom, and it is apparent that Chambers of Commerce have come to stay, these organisations being more and more acknowledged by the various States. It is also evident that business men are beginning to realise that union is strength, and that they require a live organisation to safeguard their common interests. They have found that however strong a firm or industrial concern may be there are things which they cannot achieve for themselves, but which may be effectually accomplished by enlisting the support and sympathy of a Chamber of Commerce. The value to smaller firms of membership of a Chamber of Commerce is so obvious that we need not dwell upon this point, but as Chambers of Commerce have only lately come into their own, they are not yet sufficiently popularised, and to aid the business community in understanding the objects and activity of the Chambers we will from time to time deal with this subject, and are making a start in this issue.

\* \* \*

### Status of United Kingdom Chambers of Commerce.

The Advisory Committee of the Board of Trade on Commercial Intelligence at its meeting on the 10th April passed a resolution as follows:—

“That this Advisory Committee of the Board of Trade in view of the expressed desire of the Board to recognise and co-operate with Chambers of Commerce which possess an organisation which is a guarantee of efficiency and discretion in the conduct of their business, and in view of the facts placed before this Committee and the discussion thereon, requests the Council of the Association of Chambers of Commerce to take the matter into its consideration with a view to improving the status of Chambers of Commerce generally in order to secure closer co-operation in their work with the Board of Trade and with other departments of the Government.”

This resolution was transmitted to the Council of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom, and the Association at once appointed a special committee to draw up a list of recommendations as to the changes which should be made for improving the status of the United Kingdom Chambers of Commerce generally in order to secure closer co-operation in their work with Government Departments, and the Committee has now made its recommendations, which may be summarised as follows:—The Chambers of Commerce should be fully representative of the commercial and industrial interests within their respective districts ; each Chamber should



have an office of its own, and a whole-time paid secretary, with a minimum member's subscription of £2 2s. for individuals, and £3 3s. for firms; and finally, the Chambers should obtain incorporation under the Companies' Acts.

\* \* \*

#### **The British-Roumanian Chamber of Commerce.**

At a meeting held at the London Chamber of Commerce on the 2nd April last of gentlemen interested in British-Roumanian trade, it was resolved to form a British-Roumanian Chamber of Commerce, having for its object the promotion of trade between the United Kingdom and Roumania. His Excellency the Roumanian Minister was elected President of the Chamber, and Sir Albert K. Rollit and the Right Hon. the Earl of Bessborough Vice-presidents. The Council will be identified with gentlemen of high standing in various parts of the United Kingdom having large interests in British-Roumanian trade. Mr. Chas. E. Musgrave, Secretary of the London Chamber of Commerce, was elected Honorary Secretary of the Chamber, and the temporary office is at the offices of the London Chamber, 97, Cannon Street, London, E.C.4.

\* \* \*

#### **The Latin America Chamber of Commerce in Great Britain (Inc.).**

The first number of the "*British and Latin American Trade Gazette*, an illustrated Monthly Review and Forecast of Development, Commerce and Finance," dated June, 1917, has been published by the Latin America Chamber of Commerce in Great Britain, edited by Mr. W. Murray Ellis, Secretary of the Chamber. This journal is printed on art paper, in large quarto size, and contains fifty-two pages of interesting reading matter and advertisements, and is in every respect a credit to the Chamber and its Editor. A special feature of the *Gazette* is exclusive cable news from South American Republics, dealing in this issue with trade prospects in Argentine, Chili and Brazil.

\* \* \*

#### **The Swedish Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America.**

The March number of "*The Swedish-American Trade Journal*" takes the form of a ten years celebration number of the Swedish Chamber of Commerce of the U.S.A., which Chamber can now look back upon ten years of valuable work. The articles are brightly written, and a special word of congratulation should be given to Mr. Oscar G. Marell, general manager, on his article "A Going Organisation." We agree with every word he says therein regarding a Chamber of Commerce, and we rejoice to note that the Swedish Chamber in New York has progressed so rapidly on the same principles as have guided our own Chamber, thereby showing that the foundations of these Chambers are well and truly laid. The number is profusely illustrated with portraits of the Swedish-American business men who have

the first claim to the credit for the success of the Chamber. The membership of the New York Chamber is rapidly nearing 700.



## **Paper Pulp and Paper Manufacture in India.**

IN a paper read before the Indian Section of the Royal Society of Arts, on April 19th last, on "The Recent Industrial and Economic Development of Indian Forest Products," by Mr. R. S. Pearson, of the Indian Forest Service, the following interesting information was given of the manufacture of paper pulp:—

The manufacture of paper in India is not a new industry, it having been started by the erection of a mill near Bombay in 1862, now known as the "Girgaum Paper Mill." Another mill was started at Bally, near Calcutta, in 1872. Since then the industry has developed, so that at the present time there exist at least four large paper mills, which not only manufacture paper, but also part of their pulp requirements, namely, the Titaghur Paper Mills, Ltd., near Calcutta, which is the largest mill in India; the Bengal Paper Mills, Ltd., at Raneeunge; the Couper Paper Mills, Ltd., at Lucknow; and the Deccan Paper Mills, Ltd., near Poona. Their gross out-turn was about 25,000 tons per annum in pre-war times, the output having somewhat increased since 1914. The imports of paper into India in 1914-15 amounted to 51,390 tons, valued at £709,372—a state of affairs which clearly indicates that India is not self-supporting in this respect.

The most generally known raw material used for the manufacture of paper pulp in India is a grass known as "sabai" or "bhabar" (*Ischaemum angustifolium*), which grows on the warm slopes of the hills in Bihar and Orissa, the Nepal Terai, the outer Himalayas of the United Provinces, on the southern slopes of the Siwaliks of those Provinces, and in parts of Bengal. Other raw materials used are waste jute, ropes, old gunny bags, and a limited amount of old paper and rags. The remainder of the pulp utilised for the manufacture of paper by the Indian mills consists of imported mechanical and sulphite spruce pulp, the imports of which in 1912-13, *i.e.* in pre-war times, amounted to 13,250 tons.

It is clear that India could with advantage look round for other raw materials with which to make all its own pulp. To do so one would naturally turn to the many varieties of timber from which to select a suitable raw material



for this purpose. This is, however, hardly possible as, owing to the sporadic growth of most of the possibly suitable species—certain conifers excepted—the cost of collection is excessive, while almost without exception the amount of timber available in any one locality of one or even more than one species is insufficient to justify the erection of a pulp mill. Under the circumstances it was necessary to look elsewhere for a suitable raw material, and the choice lay between bamboos and elephant or coarse grasses.

It was determined first of all to start the inquiry on bamboos, as at that time valuable work had been already carried out in Burma by Mr. R. Sindall, an expert brought out from England in 1905 by the Burma Government to investigate the possibilities of starting the industry. Moreover, at about the same time as Mr. Sindall was working in Burma, Mr. W. Raitt commenced investigations on his own account in Southern India. Later, this expert was attached to the Forest Research Institute, where he has carried out some useful research work in the laboratory. In 1910 a new inquiry was started by the Forest Research Institute, which was virtually a continuation of Sindall's work, who had proved the value of the bamboo as a fibre-yielding plant in the laboratory, but had not up to that time convinced the commercial world as to the possibility of manufacturing pulp on a commercial scale.

The further investigation carried out by the Forest Economist consisted in visiting suitable bamboo areas in Burma and on the West Coast of India, estimating outturn and cost of extraction by personally collecting data and figures from sample plots, selecting suitable factory sites, going into the question of labour, water supply, chemicals, etc., and submitting considerable consignments of four species of bamboo to an Indian mill to be converted into pulp and paper, so as to ascertain quality and the cost of production. The results of this inquiry were incorporated in a report printed on the paper made from *Bambusa polynorpha*. The results obtained were highly satisfactory, both as regards quality and cost of manufacture, and have resulted in more than one lease being taken up in India and Burma for the extraction of bamboos for the manufacture of paper pulp.

Little progress has as yet been made in the erection of factories, as under war conditions plant is not obtainable, though there can be little or no doubt that the industry will go forward as soon as normal conditions are

established for the manufacture of pulp, not only for Indian consumption, but also for export.

In 1910 Mr. R. S. Hole, the Forest Botanist, and Mr. W. Raitt, the Cellulose Expert at the Forest Research Institute, started an inquiry into the value of certain elephant grasses for the manufacture of paper pulp. The first step to be taken in such an inquiry was to identify the various grasses and study their mode of growth.

The analyses of the grasses were taken up by Raitt, and the results of his work are given in his report, with a foreword by Hole on the identification and mode of growth of the grasses under investigation. This report established the value of certain grasses for the manufacture of paper pulp, and as it was known that large quantities were available from parts of the United Provinces, Bengal, Assam, and Burma, it was thought necessary to obtain definite information as to outturn and cost of extraction from stated localities, and to send—as was done in the case of the bamboo inquiry—a consignment of the dominant grasses to be converted into pulp and paper in order to ascertain the cost and quality of production. This portion of the investigation fell to the Forest Economist, who proceeded to Assam in 1916, selected areas for valuation, and inspected possible factory sites, sent the necessary grass to be treated, and supervised the conversion of the grass at the mills on behalf of the Indian Government. The results of this investigation proved satisfactory, as it was found that these grasses, especially *Saccharum spontaneum*, *Saccharum Narenga*, and *Phragmites Karka*, occurred in abundance and could be extracted cheaply, while the pulp prepared from the stems, especially that of the former species, was of fair quality. On the other hand, it was found that the leafy tops of all the grasses were difficult to deal with, as the digestion was irregular and bleaching difficult, and that only "brown" could be manufactured from them. There is no doubt whatsoever that were a few hundreds of tons of these raw materials to be treated, instead of twenty tons of each, as was the case—in other words, with further experience—the results could be greatly improved upon. The report on the Assam experiments—that is, the results of the field work and the conditions under which the pulp and paper were prepared—has not been published, as the investigation is as yet not complete.

There is no doubt that both bamboos and



certain elephant grasses may in the future play a prominent part in the paper-pulp industry of the world, as they present no great difficulties in extraction, while from their mode of growth and quick reproduction they have an enormous advantage over wood, which takes many years to come to maturity. It appears, therefore, taking all factors into consideration, that there exists a large field for future development, working with either bamboos or elephant grasses as a raw material in the manufacture of paper pulp, not only for Indian paper manufacture, but also for export.



## Personal & Business Notices.

### Swedish Consular Service.

The Swedish Minister for Foreign Affairs appointed, on the 16th ult., Mr. John Edward Pink (solicitor) to be Swedish Vice-Consul at *Portsmouth*.

His Majesty The King of Sweden has promoted Mr. H. J. Smith (Swedish Vice-Consul) to be Swedish Consul at *Winnipeg*.

### British Consular Service.

His Majesty The King of Sweden has acknowledged the appointment of Mr. Leslie Renwick Grant as British Vice-Consul at *Göteborg*.

### G. Bennich †.

We regret to state that Mr. G. Bennich, Manager of Jössefors Aktiebolag, died suddenly at Karlstad on the 2nd inst. He was born in Stockholm in 1865, and after studying for the law was called to the Bar, but he engaged in practical business. His business abilities were utilised by several leading industrial undertakings in Sweden. Thus, he was Managing Director of the Jössefors, Eda, and Charlottenberg Companies, and a director of Kosta Nya Jernvägsaktiebolag, Aktiebolaget Kosta Gasbruk, Aktiebolaget Svenska Kristallglasbruken, and Reijmyre Bruks Aktiebolag—all well-known concerns in England. He was also on the Council of the General Swedish Export Association and the Swedish Wood Pulp Association.

### Transatlantic Steamship Co.

In a notice appearing in our April issue (page 109), headed "Captain A. E. Lundgren," it was mentioned that Captain Lundgren was the London representative of the Transatlantic Steamship Co., of Göteborg. In order to correct any erroneous impression which might be obtained from this announcement, we would like to point out that Messrs. J. E. Hyde & Co., of

1, Lime Street Square, London, E.C., have acted as the accredited London representatives of this company for the last nine years, and they still do so, Captain Lundgren being here temporarily in connection with various matters relative to the Transatlantic Co., of Göteborg.

### Rederiaktiebolaget Svenska Lloyd, Göteborg.

The British and Northern Shipping Agency, Ltd., 5, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.3, inform us that they have received a telegram from Rederiaktiebolaget Svenska Lloyd, of Göteborg, to the effect that that company, as well as Ångfartygsaktiebolaget Thule, Ångfartygsaktiebolaget Svithiod, and Ångfartygsaktiebolaget Göteborg-Manchester, which companies are controlled by them, have now been brought together in one office. The postal address for all the companies will in future be "Svenska Lloyd, Gothenburg," and the telegraphic address "Lloyd, Gothenburg."

The Manchester agents of the Svenska Lloyd Company are Messrs. Felber, Jucker & Co., Ltd., 29, Peter Street, Manchester. (P.O. Box No. 395.)

### Mr. S. Bylander.

Mr. S. Bylander, the well-known building and engineering expert and a member of the Swedish Chamber of Commerce for the United Kingdom, is at present in Winnipeg, Canada, where he is acting as consulting engineer for the new Parliament Building for Manitoba.

### The Manufacturing Confectioners' Alliance: Export Branch.

Mr. R. M. Leonard, Secretary of the Manufacturing Confectioners' Alliance: Export Branch, 9, Queen Street Place, London, E.C.4, informs us that a new organisation has been formed with this name, and that it has been joined by the principal manufacturers of chocolate, cocoa and confectionery. The membership is strictly confined to British manufacturers. The following firms constitute the Committee: Messrs. Batger & Co., J. Buchanan & Bros., Ltd., Cadbury Bros. Ltd., Clarke, Nickolls and Coombs, Ltd., J. S. Fry & Sons, Ltd., James Keiller & Son, Ltd., John Mackintosh, Ltd., R. S. Murray & Co., Ltd., and James Pascall, Ltd. The Alliance would be glad if any information of interest to those engaged in this branch of the export trade (especially in view of post-bellum necessities and opportunities), could be forwarded to the Secretary from time to time. Such communications will be regarded as confidential, and their contents divulged only to members of the Branch.



Members are invited to keep in close touch with the Chamber, and avail themselves of its services.

## Trade Enquiries. (Circular No. 293.)

Medlemmar uppmanas att alltid hänvända sig till Handelskammaren, när tillfälle yppar sig, och använda sig av dess tjänster.

**NOTE.**—On receipt of a written application, stating Reference Number, full particulars of names and addresses are given to Members and Non-Members in reference to enquiries marked with an asterisk, which denotes that the enquirer is a Member of the Chamber. Particulars of enquiries not marked with an asterisk are given to Members only.

### BRITISH ARTICLES WANTED.

#### A. URGENT ENQUIRIES.

Gothenburg Firm wishes to get in touch with exporters in the U.K. of the following articles :

- \*Cattle Food. (A/224/17.)
- \*Cotton. (A/222/17.)
- \*Feeding Stuffs. (A/225/17.)
- \*Raw Products for manufacturers. (A/226/17.)
- \*Wool. (A/223/17.)

#### B. TRADE AFTER THE WAR.

The General Export Association of Sweden enquires for the following articles, on behalf of a Swedish firm, for business after the war :—

**Glass Tubes** for the manufacture of cycle inner tubes. (A/158/17.)

**Rubber, raw.** (A/157/17.)

Stockholm firm wishes to communicate with suppliers of the following metals for business after the war :—

- \*Aluminium Sheets. (A/217/17.)
- \*Antifriction Metals. (A/209/17.)
- \*Antimonium Regulus. (A/203/17.)
- \*Bismuth. (A/205/17.)
- \*Brass Sheets. (A/214/17.)
- \*Brass Tubes. (A/215/17.)
- \*Brass Wire. (A/216/17.)
- \*Cadmium. (A/207/17.)
- \*Copper Sheets. (A/211/17.)
- \*Copper Tubes. (A/212/17.)
- \*Copper Wire. (A/213/17.)
- \*Lead, in ingots. (A/201/17.)
- \*Lead Pipes. (A/220/17.)
- \*Lead Sheets. (A/221/17.)
- \*Nickel, in cubes. (A/204/17.)
- \*Quicksilver. (A/208/17.)
- \*Tin, in ingots. (A/202/17.)
- \*Tinplates. (A/219/17.)
- \*Wolfram. (A/206/17.)
- \*Zinc, in ingots. (A/200/17.)
- \*Zinc Sheets. (A/218/17.)

#### SWEDISH ARTICLES OFFERED.

- \*Axes. (A/197/17.)
- \*Blades for Bow-files. (A/192/17.)
- \*Chisels. (A/194/17.)
- \*Frames for Bow-files. (A/193/17.)

- \*Hammers. (A/186/17.)
- \*Hand Vices. (A/191/17.)
- \*Lubricators, Stauffer type. (A/198/17.)
- \*Plane Irons. (A/195/17.)
- \*Saws. (A/196/17.)
- \*Screwdrivers. (A/188/17.)
- \*Screw Wrenches, shifting. (A/190/17.)
- \*Spanners. (A/189/17.)
- \*Tongs. (A/187/17.)
- \*Writing Ink. Chamber of Commerce in Sweden enquires for buyers of Swedish writing ink. (A/244/17.)

#### ALGERIAN ARTICLE OFFERED.

- \*Kieselguhr offered to U.K. buyers. (A/243/17.)

#### ENGELSKA ARTIKLAR OFFERERADE TILL SVERIGE.

#### AFFÄRER EFTER KRIGET.

Engelsk firma önskar komma i förbindelse med importörer i den svenska marknaden av följande artiklar i och för affärer efter kriget :—

#### PRIMA STÅLTRÅDSLINOR, såsom :—

- Elevatorlinor. (A/167/17.)
- Gruvlinor. (A/159/17.)
- Järnvägslinor. (A/163/17.)
- Kranlinor. (A/166/17.)
- Ploglinor. (A/165/17.)
- Spellinor. (Hoist Ropes). (A/169/17.)
- Spårvägslinor. (A/162/17.)
- Stålkablar för aviatik, o.s.v. (A/173/17.)
- Stålkablar, galvaniserade, för fartyg. (A/172/17.)
- Stålkardelar för aviatik, o.s.v. (A/174/17.)
- Stållinor för oljebrunnar o.d. (A/171/17.)
- Stållinor för tegelbruk. (A/170/17.)
- Sänklinor. (A/161/17.)
- Vinschlinor. (A/160/17.)

#### samt FULLSTÄNDIGA INSTALLATIONER AV:—

- Hängbroar med stållinor. (A/175/17.)
- Kabelbanor. (A/176/17.)
- Linbanor. (A/177/17.)
- Linbansfärjor. (A/181/17.)
- Störtbanor. (A/178/17.)
- Transmissioner. (A/180/17.)

#### BRITISH ARTICLES WANTED FOR ALGERIA.

- \*Aniline Dye for cloth, etc. (A/219b/17.)



---

**AGENCY, ETC., ADVERTISEMENTS.**


---

Enquiries for AGENTS and AGENCIES are only published in the JOURNAL as advertisements at a charge of 3s. 6d. per inch, single column. This charge is made to members as well as non-members. Replies can be addressed c/o The Chamber, and are forwarded against payment of postage.

SINGLE LINE advertisements will be accepted at 5s. for six consecutive insertions.

---

**BRITISH AGENCIES WANTED.**


---

**IVAR LUNDBERG,**  
**NORRKÖPING, SWEDEN.**

Established 1878.

General Commission Agent.

**OPEN FOR ALL AGENCIES. (B)**

---

**General Commission Agent.**

**CARL SÖDERLING,**  
**MALMÖ. Sweden.**

**OPEN FOR ALL AGENCIES. (A)**

---

**Finland and Russia.**

**JOHN R. RETTIG & Co., A.B. 5, Norrmalmstorg, Stockholm, Sweden**  
 are in a position to introduce British Articles in the above markets

---

**SELLING AND BUYING AGENT IN SWEDEN.**


---

General Merchandise **H. ASKLUND** 11, Blasieholmstorg, Stockholm, Sweden.

---

**THE NORTH CORNWALL  
 CHINA CLAY CO., LTD.,**

**St. Breward, Bodmin, Cornwall.**

**LARGEST CHINA CLAY SETT IN THE WORLD**

**(E) WALTER SESSIONS, Managing Director.**

---

**T**RANSLATIONS.—An Office making a speciality of the translation of technical and commercial matters from and into SWEDISH, Norwegian and Danish, has been established in the City of London since 1900. Highest references. Address: H. G. WALTERSTORFF, 505, Mansion House Chambers, 11, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C. Telephone: 410 City. Telegrams: "Transducto, London." (H)

---

**Members are cordially invited to inspect  
 the Chamber's Reference Library.**

---

**Additions to the Library.**


---

The following publications have recently been added to the Chamber's Library:—

*Received from Government Departments.*

**SWEDISH.**

Kommersiella meddelanden. Mars 1917.

Register till Kungl. Generaltullstyrelsens rundskrivelser angående beslut i tullbehandlingsfrågor åren 1912-1916.

Järnvägsstatistiska meddelanden utgivna av Kungl. Järnvägsstyrelsen.

Förteckning och Register över vid svenska telegrafverkets stationer inregistrerade telegramadresser 1917. Utgiven av Kungl. Telegrafstyrelsen.

**ENGLISH.**

Dominion of New Zealand. Monthly Abstract of Statistics. February, 1917.

**PURCHASED.**

The Next War; The British Industries Fair. By C. H. Betts, LL.D., Ph.B., and Matthias Watts, M.S.P.

*Reports from the following Chambers of Commerce and Industrial Associations.*

**SWEDISH.**

Meddelanden från Stockholms Handelskammare, 1917.

Meddelanden från Skånes Handelskammare, 1916.

Nationalekonomiska Föreningens förhandlingar, 1916.

**ENGLISH.**

Report of the Executive Council of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom.

The 51st Annual Report of the Cardiff Incorporated Chamber of Commerce.

Annual Report of the Fremantle Chamber of Commerce for the year ended the 30th June, 1916.

Leicester Chamber of Commerce Report of the Council.

Report of the Committee of the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce for the year ended 31st December, 1916.

Swedish Banking Companies, 1824-1913. Published for the San Francisco Exhibition by The Swedish Banks Association.

**OTHER LANGUAGES.**

Banque de Suède et de Paris Assemblée Générale Ordinaire du 12 Mai 1917.

Status de la Banque Royale Hypothécaire de Suède et Règlement relatif aux Sociétés Hypothécaires.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

Sjöförsäkrings-Aktiebolaget Ägirs styrelses berättelse, 1916.

Statuter från Sveriges allmänna hypoteksbank.

*Presented by Mr. L. Zettersten:—*

Om handtverksskrån, Näringsfrihet och Arbetets Organisation af J. Lundell. Lund 1846.

Gustaf IV Adolf och den Europeiska krisen under Napoleon. Historiska uppsatser af Sam Clason.

Scandinavian Winter Health Resorts, by T. N. Kelynack, M.D.

Vårt Land. En skildring i ord och bild.

Jaktstadgan och öfriga gällande författningar som beröra jakt med ett bidrag af Aug. Emil Holmgren. Stockholm, 1895.



## Swedish Bonds Quoted on the London Stock Exchange.

WE publish below a list of prices at which the Swedish State Loan, the City of Stockholm and City of Göteborg Loans are sold on the London Stock Exchange.

### Swedish State Loans.

Date.	1880. 3½%	1894.	1900. 3½%	1908.
April 21	96½	—	—	78½§§
" 25	—	—	—	t.b.††
" 27	96¾ 7 6½	—	—	77¾ 8½
"	t.b. 7 t.b.	—	—	78½†† ¾¼
"	¼ t.b.	—	—	t.b.†† ½
" 28	97§§ t.b.	—	—	78½¾ 98
May 1	—	—	77¾§§ t.b.	78¼ t.b.
" 3	96¾ 5	—	77½ 7 ½	½ t.b.
" 4	—	—	—	½ ¼ ¾
" 5	—	—	—	78¼ t.b.
" 8	97 t.b.†† ⅛	—	—	½ t.b. ¾ t.b.
"	t.b.†† 6½¾	—	—	78¼ t.b.
"	7 ¼	—	—	8 t.b.
" 9	—	66¾ 7½¼	77¼½¾	78¾ t.b.
" 12	96¾ t.b.	67½¾¾	—	¾ 9 t.b.
"	7 t.b.	—	—	78¾ t.b.
" 15	97¼ t.b.††	—	—	—
" 16	—	67½¾¾	—	—
" 19	96¾¼ t.b.	—	—	—
"	7¼ 7 t.b.	—	—	—
" 22	97¼ 7	—	—	79½ 9

### Stockholm City.

Date.	4½% 1913.
April 21	98½¾¾ t.b. †
" 25	98¾ 9 8¾
" 28	90¼§§ t.b.
May 3	99 t.b. ⅛ t.b.
" 8	99 t.b. ¼ t.b.
" 17	99¾ t.b. ¼ t.b. ⅛ t.b.

### Göteborg City.

Date.	1889.	4% 1909.	4½% 1914.
April 23	—	—	98¼ 8 ⅛
" 24	—	85¾† 5†	—
" 28	—	89¾ ½	—
May 1	—	87¾§§††	—
" 4	—	—	98¾ 7
" 8	—	—	98½†† 5†† ¾††
" 9	89 ⅛	—	—
" 11	88¾ 9	—	98¾ ½
" 15	—	85¾††	—
" 16	—	86¾ 7	—
" 17	—	86¾	—
" 18	—	—	98¾ ¾
" 19	—	—	98¾ 7

The meaning of the signs used is as follows:—

- † Small bonds at special prices.
- ‡ Exceptional bargains.
- §§ Free of stamp duty.
- †† Bargains done on the previous day.
- t.b. Treasury Certs. of Deposit (Scheme B).

## Money Matters.

### SWEDEN.

Sveriges Riksbank (State Bank of Sweden) :—

Rate of discount :—

Bills at 3/m .. .. 5½ per cent.  
(Raised on November 10th, 1916, from 5 per cent.)

Nominal exchange rates on London :

	Buyers.	Sells.
	3/m.	Sight.
Apr. 13th	15·15	15·65
" 17th	15·20	15·70
" 18th	15·35	15·85
" 19th	15·45	15·95
" 20th	15·65	16·15
" 21st	15·85	16·35
" 23rd	15·75	16·25
" 24th	15·50	16·00
" 25th	15·40	15·90
" 26th	15·30	15·80
" 30th	15·40	15·90
May 2nd	15·38	15·88
" 3rd	15·35	15·85
" 5th	15·40	15·90

London, E.C., May 24th, 1917.

Bank of England :—

Minimum discount rate, 5 per cent. (Reduced Jan. 18th, 1917, from 6 per cent. to 5½ per cent., and April 5th from 5½ per cent. to 5 per cent.) (A year ago 5 per cent.)

London Bankers' Rates :—

On deposit : At call .. .. 4 per cent.  
Three months' Bank bills 4½-4¾ per cent.  
Three months' fine Trade bills 5-5¼ per cent.

Foreign Exchanges :—

The following rates have been quoted on Royal Exchange for **Stockholm**, during April-May.

		Cheques and cable transf.	
		Sellers.	Buyers.
		Kr.	Kr.
April	27th	15·95	16·10
"	26th	15·67	15·77
May	1st	15·90	16·00
"	3rd	15·77	15·87
"	8th	15·88	15·98
"	15th	15·85	15·95
"	17th	15·78	15·88
"	22nd	15·73	15·83



TRADE ENQUIRIES will be found on page 140.



## The British Bank of Northern Commerce, Ltd.

### Fifth Annual Meeting.

THE Fifth Annual Meeting of the Bank was held at the offices of the Bank in Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2., on May 23rd, when Mr. H. Bendixson presided. The Chairman, in dealing with the activity of the Bank for the year ended March 31st, 1917, said:—

My first remarks must be a reference to, and an explanation of, the absence to-day of our Chairman—Earl Grey. I am sorry to have to tell you that his not being with us is due to ill-health. He is now recovering from a serious illness, and although I am happy to inform you that he is going on well, and that his illness has not prevented him from closely following all that concerns the Bank and its prosperity, it will be a little time yet—we trust but a very short time—before he can be with us again as usual, and give us the benefit of his always keen interest and counsel.

When we met a year ago we were able to point to the steady growth of our business, to the large number of new accounts (which I am glad to say have since increased very considerably), and to the growing recognition of this Bank as an important link in furthering business between this country and our special fields of activity—the three Scandinavian countries and Russia.

It is gratifying that the balance sheet we present to you to-day confirms that this development increases, notwithstanding the various difficulties due to the gigantic world-struggle which hamper the free interchange of business in every direction.

Our home business shows a good increase, and our foreign business has developed rapidly, undoubtedly the result of the confidence here and abroad in our institution and its usefulness. This growth especially reflects the recent prosperity of the Scandinavian countries, which other neutral States have also experienced.

A year ago the Chairman went into this question fully, setting forth the reasons why this is so. Conditions continued unchanged until February of this year, Denmark continuing to reap a rich harvest from her shipping and agriculture, Sweden from her industries, and Norway from her large commercial fleet. Then the inhuman submarine attack was launched indiscriminately against our own shipping, that of our Allies and all neutrals. Scandinavian countries from their position are no doubt suffering more than others from a shortage of necessaries of all kinds, but we can hope that the measures taken against enemy submarines will gradually improve this state of things. It is fitting that we should here record our deep admiration of the bravery and devotion to their respective countries of the officers and men of the mercantile marine, who, despite these great dangers, continue to carry the supplies required to bring victory and open the way to the future peace of the world.

Let us now examine our figures as shown by the accounts.

Taking our liabilities first. The paid-up capital of the Bank remains at £375,000, but our reserve has been increased from £375,000 to £750,000 by the calling up of the remaining £2 10s. of the premium of £5, at which our shares were originally subscribed. When announcing to you a year ago our intention of so doing we expressed confidence that our earning capacity would justify us in thus increasing the amount of our own funds, and we have not been disappointed.

Current deposit and other accounts show the handsome total of £9,408,026, against £4,322,943 last year, and £1,038,880 two years ago—surely one of the best proofs of our increasing business. We do not forget that the state of the foreign exchanges, to which we referred a year ago, is a very special inducement to our Scandinavian clients to keep money on this side; but even when Exchanges right themselves, and part of these balances may be withdrawn, we do not think we are over-confident in expecting continued prosperity with the free renewal of international trade.

The last amount on this side comprises, bills rediscounted £248,177, which calls for no comment, guarantees £797,344, supported not only by shipowners or traders, but also in every case by Scandinavian banks, and our acceptances £196,616, as against £574,069 last year. As formerly, these acceptances are entirely against shipments of goods. I do not think it is necessary to comment on this temporary reduction, as it is the natural result of restricted trade.

We now turn to the assets side of the account.

Our liquid cash, including £825,000 money at call, amounts to £2,230,148, against £1,489,518 last year.

Our investments at £482,277 compare with £269,148 last year, and have been valued at or below prices current on the 31st March. They are mainly represented by British Government securities.

Loans, advances and other accounts are £1,057,368, against £624,979 last year.

British Government Treasury Bills and Bills of Exchange, £6,830,164 represents the contents of our portfolio on 31st March, and is made up of £3,870,000 Treasury Bills and £2,960,164 first-class Bank and Trade Bills.

The remaining items on this side are contras.

Turning now to the profit and loss account, our net profit amounts to £74,170, which is arrived at after payment of all expenses, making provision for rebate on bills discounted and bad and doubtful debts, and writing down our investments as already mentioned. Adding £15,264 brought forward from last year, we have an available total of £89,434.



In October last we declared and paid an interim dividend of 6% free of income tax, absorbing £22,500, and we now recommend the payment of a final dividend of 12%, also free of tax, making in all 18% for the year. This distribution will leave £21,934 to be carried forward, against £15,264 brought in.

We are sure you will agree with us in considering this result satisfactory, more especially as we have only had the use of the balance of premium £375,000 for nine months of our financial year.

You will be glad to know that we have continued to pay full salaries to all those of our staff who are with the Colours.

Without the good work of our management and staff, under great pressure, owing to their depleted number, the results we have put before you today could not have been attained, and it is only fitting that we should recognise this in a substantial manner by giving them a bonus. I am sure you will fully approve of our having done so.

The Report of the Directors and the Statement of Accounts were adopted, and a further dividend of 12 per cent., making a total dividend of 18 per cent. for the year, free of income tax, was declared.

The retiring Directors, Mr. H. Bendixson, Mr. V. Faber, and Mr. N. Kielland-Torkildsen, were re-elected.

It is evident from the Chairman's address, and from the balance sheet of the bank (which latter, unfortunately, pressure upon our space in this Journal prevents us from publishing), that the bank has had a most successful year, and it is quite clear that the idea inspiring its creation five years ago, viz., the promotion of greater commercial intimacy between the countries of Northern Europe—Russia, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark—with Great Britain and outlying parts of the British Empire, has been realised to its fullest extent. The bank has, especially during the war, proved itself to be of extreme utility to traders in the United Kingdom who have had to effect financial transactions with the countries named.

It has recently been the subject of a special article in the *Joint Stock Companies Journal* in a series of articles on The Great Banks of London.

### CREDIT REPORTS.

The Chamber obtains for its members, for a small fee, reports on the standing of firms in Sweden and the British Empire.

For enquiry forms and further particulars, please apply to the Secretary,

THE SWEDISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,  
5, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.3.

## Scandinavian Ministers' Conference at Stockholm.

Stockholm, May 11th.

THE following official communication was published this evening regarding the results of the Conference of Scandinavian Ministers which has been held during the last three days:—

“In the course of the Conference of Swedish, Danish, and Norwegian Ministers, they were able to establish the unanimous determination of the three countries to maintain the policy of impartial neutrality which has hitherto been followed by them. As before, the three Governments put aside the idea of taking the initiative, either by themselves or in concert with other Neutral Governments, with a view to mediation between the belligerents or other measures of the same kind.

“The Conference is unanimously of opinion that collaboration ought to be established with other Neutral States in order to safeguard their common interests to the end of the war and afterwards, consequently including the interest which the neutrals have in taking part in the work which it is to be presumed will be undertaken in connection with the principles of International Law in the future. The attention of the three Governments is fixed on the fact that this last question is included in the programme of the Inter-Parliamentary groups of the three countries.

“The Conference has also submitted to thorough discussion the present difficulties in importations by sea into the three Scandinavian countries. It has also traced the main outlines of an economic co-operation between the three countries during and after the war, and expresses the hope that it will see the continuation and development of the economic co-operation and the exchange of goods already established between them in the course of the world war.

“The Conference has further recognised the opportunity for a new conference between technical delegates of the three Scandinavian countries, with a view to studying the question whether measures, and, if so, what measures, ought to be taken immediately against the danger of floating mines, both now and after the war.

“On every side, in fact, the hope has been expressed that the collaboration which has hitherto taken place between the three Scandinavian countries will be continued.”—*Reuter.*



## British Representatives of Swedish Traders and Shipowners.

THE following List has been compiled from particulars collected by the Chamber. It is respectfully requested that any errors appearing in this List should be rectified and any additions notified at once. This List is open free of charge to Members.

Handelskammarens medlemmar ombedjas att komplettera nedanstående lista å deras britiska representanter. Dessa meddelanden, rörande medlemmar, intagas kostnadsfritt.

Names of Exporters.	Trade.	British Representatives.	Tel. Address.
A.-B. Åtvidabergs Förenade Industrier, Åtvidaberg ..	Timber (Joinery and Wheel Works).	S. Olsson, 9, Billiter Square, E.C. .. ..	"Olssonator, London."
A.-B. Baltic, Stockholm (Works at Södertelje).	Separators and Dairy Machines	<i>For South Africa :</i> Beckett's Agricultural Machinery Depot, Pretoria. T. W. Beckett & Co., Durban. Wm. Spilhaus & Co., Capetown. Dyer & Dyer, East London. M. M. Steytler & Co., Ltd., Port Elizabeth.  <i>For Canada :</i> The Empire Cream Separator Co. of Canada Ltd., Toronto (Ont.).  <i>For Australia and New Zealand :</i> The Baltic Separator Co., Ltd., Sydney (N.S.W.) J. B. MacEwan & Co., Ltd., Auckland and Wellington (New Zealand). The Baltic & Paasch Dairy Machinery and Proprietary Co., Ltd., Melbourne (Victoria).	—
A.-B. Baltiska Glasbruket (Adolf Ydström), Nynäs-hamn.	Glassware ..	B. L. Bremberg, 18, Alleyn Road, Dulwich, London, S.E.	—
A.-B. Bofors-Gullspång, Bofors.	Machine Guns and Shells and heavy steel founders.	Waterhouse, Tinsley, Carlton House, Regent Street, London, S.W.	"Boforsco, Piccy, London."
A.-B. Brusafors-Hellefors, Lönneberga.	Paper and Wood Pulp	F. Forrester & Son, Ltd., 19, Ludgate Hill, London, E.C.	"Miscalled, London."
A.-B. Carl A. Carleson, 5, Vasagatan, Stockholm	Iron and Steel	<i>For Canada :</i> Swedish Steel and Importing Co., Montreal, Canada.	—
A.-B. C. E. Johansson, Eskilstuna.	Standard Gauges.	C. W. Burton, Griffiths & Co., Ludgate Square, Ludgate Circus, London, E.C.	"Hibou, London."
A.-B. De Svenska Kristall-Glasbruken, Stockholm.	Cut Glass and Table Glass.	The Kosta Glass Works British Agency, Ltd., 92-93, Fore Street London, E.C. J. Wuidart & Co., Ltd., 26/28, Bartlett's Buildings, Holborn Circus, London E.C. R. Johnston & Co., Ltd., 92/93, Fore Street, London, E.C. C. J. Dams & Co., Ltd. 121, Newgate Street, London, E.C. Edward Bowman & Son, Gamage Building, Holborn, London, E.C.	"Svenska, Cent, London." "Wuidart, Fleet, London." — "Citizenship, London." "Bowmanist, London."
A.-B. Diesels Motorer, Stockholm.	Diesel Motors	Robert M. Campbell, 19, Klea Avenue, Clapham Common, London, S.W.	—
A.-B. Edsvalla Bruk, Edsvalla.	Sulphite ..	The Kellner-Partington Paper Pulp Co., Ltd., 11, New Market Lane, Manchester.	"Sylvestus, Manchester."
A.-B. Emsfors Bruk, Karlavägen 11, Stockholm	Wood Pulp, Paper and Sulphite.	Becker & Co., Ltd., 34-40, Ludgate Hill .. ..	"Odontoid."
A.-B. Färjenäs Snickerifabrik, Gothenburg.	Wood Manufactures.	Berner and Nielsen, 57, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.	"Berner, London."







Names of Exporters.	Trade.	British Representatives.	Tel. Address.
A.-B. Mjölkningsmaskinen Manus, Norrköping	Milking Machines	Böving & Co., Ltd., Imperial Buildings, Kingsway, E.C.	"Jenorten, London."
A.-B. Mjölkningsmaskinen Omega, Stockholm	The "Omega" Milking Machine.	Dairy Supply Co., Ltd., Museum Street, London, W.C.	"Dairy Supply, West-cent, London."
A.-B. Mölnbacka-Trysil, Forshaga.	Pulp, Paper.	The Kellner-Partington Paper Pulp Co., Ltd., 11, Market Lane, Brown Street, Manchester.	"Sylvestus, Manchester."
A.-B. Nordiska Bokhandeln, Stockholm.	Booksellers ..	Wm. Dawson & Sons, Ltd., Cannon House, Bream's Buildings, London, E.C.	"Nonnac, Fleet. London."
A.-B. Optimus, Stockholm	Paraffin Stoves and Blowlamps	Ede & Chapman, 3, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.	"Parafinia, London,"
A.-B. Österby Bruk, Danne-mora.	Iron and Steel, Sawmill, and Dairy.	Lamberg, Gibson & Row, 91 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.	"Lamberg, Ltd., London."
A.-B. Papyrus, Mölndal ..	Paper .. ..	R. L. Lundgren, 113, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.	"Lundgren, Cent, London."
A.-B. Pumpseparator, Stockholm.	Cream Separators, "Diabolo" Hand Separator.	Fullwood & Bland, Bevenden Street, Hoxton, London, N. <i>For South Africa:</i> P. Henwood, Son, Soutter & Co., Durban, Natal, Mauritzburg, Johannesburg, and Pretoria. <i>For Australia:</i> George P. Harris, Scarfe & Co., Ltd., Adelaide, Fremantle, and Perth. Mitchell & Co., Melbourne, Victoria. The Pump Separator Agency, Melbourne, Victoria. Diabolo Separator Co., 204, Clarence Street, Aberdeen Home, Sydney. Diabolo Separator Co., Edward Street, Brisbane. A. G. Webster & Son, Hobart, Tasmania.	"Annattolis, London."
A.-B. Pyro, Stockholm ..	Petroleum Stoves.	<i>For New Zealand:</i> Joseph Nathan & Co., Ltd., Nathan's Buildings, Wellington. The Anglo-Danish Commercial Co., 29, New Bridge Street, London, E.C.	"Senorita, Wellington."
A.-B. Ramlösa Hälsobrunn, Helsingborg.	Ramlösa Natural Table Water ..	Wulff & Co., 3 & 5, Cleethorpe Road, Grimsby.	"Angdanish, London."
A.-B. Robertsfors, Hernösand (June-Sept.), Stockholm (Oct.-May).	Sulphite ..	Churchill & Sim, 29, Clement's Lane, London, E.C.	"Wulff, Grimsby."
A.-B. Scharins Söner, Umeå.	Wood Pulp ..	Robert Erikson & Co., Ltd., 73A, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.	"Churchill, Cannon. London."
A.-B. Skellefteå Trämassefabrik, Umeå.	Wood Pulp ..	Robert Erikson & Co., Ltd., 73A, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.	"Pulpolis, London."
A.-B. Separator, Stockholm	Separators ..	The Dairy Supply Co., Ltd., 28, Museum Street, London, W.C. 7, Grassmarket, Edinburgh. 42, Chichester Street, Belfast. King Street, Cork. Mount Kennet Iron Works, Frederick Street, Limerick. <i>For Canada:</i> The De Laval Dairy Supply Co., 21, St. Peter Street, Montreal; 128, James Street, Winnipeg; 113, Park Street, Peterboro'; 1168, Homer Street, Vancouver. <i>For India:</i> The Dairy Supply Co., Ltd., 28, Museum Street, London, W.C. <i>For British East Africa and Zanzibar:</i> Childs, Parr & Joseph, Mombasa <i>For South Africa:</i> G. North & Son, Durban. Van der Byl & Co., Cape Town. Mangold Brothers, Ltd., Port Elizabeth. Meikle & Bros., Ltd., Gwels. <i>For Australia and New Zealand:</i> Waugh & Josephson, 142/150, Goulburn Street, Sydney, N.S.W. A. W. Sandford & Co., Adelaide. J. Bartram & Son, Propr., Ltd., 586/588, Bourke Street, Melbourne. Mason, Struthers & Co., Ltd., Lichfield Street, Christchurch N.Z.	"Pulpolis, London."
			"Dairy Supply, West-cent, London."
			"Dairy Supply, Edinburgh."
			"Separator, Belfast."
			"Dairy Supply, Cork."
			"Separator, Limerick."
			"Lavalco."
			"Dairy Supply, West-cent, London."
			"Childs."
			"North."
			"Vanderbyl."
			"Mangold."
			"Anglo."
			"Separator."
			"Sandfordus."
			"Bartram."
			"Jurline."



## Storbritanniens Marshandel.\*

Statistiken för Mars månad visar följande totalsiffror.

TABELL A.

	Import.		Export.					
	Total. £	Ökning eller minskning i %	Brittiska varor. £	Ökning eller minskning i %	Utländska varor £	Ökning eller minskning i %	Total Export £	Ökning eller minskning i %
Jan.-Mars 1917	242,502,221	+ 6.22	128,259,159	+ 15.87	24,992,576	- 4.5	153,251,735	+ 12.97
„ 1916	228,292,249	+ 9.84	110,691,068	+ 30.84	26,171,465	+ 20.21	136,862,533	+ 28.66
„ 1915	207,838,912	+ 5.51	84,600,595	- 36.67	21,772,308	- 25.85	106,372,903	- 34.72
Mars 1917	81,114,045	- 5.81	44,111,131	+ 17.32	7,569,507	- 14.09	51,680,638	+ 11.36
„ 1916	86,115,869	+ 14.12	37,598,119	+ 24.60	8,811,497	+ 9.21	46,409,616	+ 21.35
„ 1915	75,462,049	+ 12.72	30,176,055	- 32.22	8,067,133	- 15.41	38,243,199	- 29.25

TABELL B.

STORBRIANNIENS IMPORT AF VISSA VAROR, VILKA BRUKAT DELVIS TAGAS SVERIGE. MARS.	1916.			1917.	
	TOTAL IMPORT		Sveriges andel av total impor- ten i % av värdet.	TOTAL IMPORT	
	Kvantitet.	Värde. £		Kvantitet.	Värde. £
Järn : Basiskt tackjärn ..... Tons	—	—	—	—	—
Gjutjärn i tackor ..... „	4,526	32,874	90.75	5,566	45,176
Hæmatite ..... „	50	378	—	1,711	29,000
Spegel-, mangan-och kiseljärn ..... „	1,920	37,673	11.69	1,845	80,760
Puddeljärn ..... „	—	—	—	—	—
Smidesjärn, vinkeljärn, vals- tråd, o.s.v. .... „	3,839	43,686	57.13	479	6,262
Papper : Tryck- och skrivpapper på rullar ..... Cwts.	144,172	118,017	3.05	60,309	71,311
Tryck-och skrivpapper i ark ..... „	42,345	50,803	7.87	23,297	62,659
Omslagspapper ..... „	355,033	388,528	35.98	39,999	62,031
Smör ..... „	178,911	1,498,890	0.07	—	—
Trämassa : Kemisk, torr, blekt ... Tons	1,632	25,503	—	2,817	94,986
„ „ oblekt. .... „	6,214	83,827	16.21	3,897	135,818
Mekanisk, våt ..... „	24,835	91,548	1.37	3,309	17,328
Trävaror : Bilade ; furu, ek, o.s.v. (ej pit props) ..... Loads	13,626	134,518	2.89	826	9,133
Sågade ; furu och gran. Oarbetade ..... „	124,394	869,139	53.90	37,436	374,761
Sågade ; furu och gran. arbetade ..... „	26,015	203,594	19.02	2,517	29,387
Tändstickor : Säkerhets .. Gross of boxes	1,134,486	109,846	7.99	—	—
„ „ Ten thousands	—	—	—	9,114	1,912
Andra slag ...Gross of Boxes	210,181	19,996	99.93	—	—
„ „ Ten thousands	—	—	—	573	151

TABELL C.

STORBRIANNIENS EXPORT AF VISSA VAROR, VILKA BRUKAT DELVIS GÅ TILL SVERIGE. MARS.	1916.			1917.	
	TOTAL EXPORT		Sveriges andel av total expor- ten i % av värdet	TOTAL EXPORT	
	Kvantitet.	Värde. £		Kvantitet.	Värde. £
Järn och stål :					
Tackjärn ..... Tons	87,283	583,410	5.6	79,694	757,851
Ny räls ..... „	3,365	30,923	—	6,084	97,163
Knivsmiden ..... Cwts.	2,294	43,96	0.32	2,256	46,718
Järnmanufaktur ..... „	37,038	119,511	0.80	28,471	115,023
Andra metaller :					
Bly, i tackor och bearbetat .... Tons	1,637	58,493	6.85	749	32,156
Koppar och tillverkningar däraf ..... „	572	70,922	2.54	514	85,808
Tenn ..... „	1,578	271,166	26.22	1,539	294,255
Kol och Koks ..... „	3,281,793	3,565,210	4.63	3,025,442	4,084,583
Bomullsgarn :					
Grått ..... Lbs.	10,960,800	738,586	2.22	8,447,500	1,028,775
Blekt och färgat ..... „	2,485,400	187,510	0.54	2,437,600	286,665
Ylle :					
Kamgarn (Worsted) ..... „	1,685,000	329,230	4.72	1,864,200	449,940
Yllevävnader ..... Yds.	10,902,800	1,641,749	0.41	10,595,800	2,180,675
Kamgarnsvävnader. .... „	4,379,300	52,371	0.64	4,245,600	675,813
Tomsäckar ..... Dussin	218,579	81,274	6.23	205,181	101,743

\* Förevarande statistik över exportade varor inbegriper sådana varor, som inköpts i det Förenade Konungariket av de allierade staternas myndigheter eller för deras räkning, men inbegriper icke varor, som uttagits från det brittiska guvernementets upplag och depåer, eller vroar, vilka inköpts av detsamma och skeppats på dess båtar

**OBS!** — För denna månad finnas icke några detaljer om fördelningen av Export och Import på olika länder.



## Storbritanniens Aprilhandel.\*

Statistiken för April månad visar följande totalsiffror.

TABELL A.

	Impert.		Export.					
	Total. £	Ökning eller minskning i %	Brittiska varor. £	Ökning eller minskning i %	Utländska varor £	Ökning eller minskning i %	Total Export £	Ökning eller minskning i %
Jan.-Apr. 1917	327,011,676	+ 7.06	164,058,625	+ 11.22	33,481,865	- 2.30	197,540,490	+ 9.22
„ 1916	303,896,563	+ 7.99	147,508,907	+ 20.83	34,264,915	+ 7.99	181,773,821	+ 22.41
„ 1915	281,420,780	+ 8.45	116,770,328	- 32.71	31,729,362	- 20.98	148,499,690	- 30.51
April 1917	84,585,218	+ 11.71	35,799,466	- 2.77	48,489,289	- 4.89	44,288,755	- 1.39
„ 1916	75,716,204	+ 2.82	36,817,839	+ 12.62	8,093,449	- 23.02	44,911,288	+ 6.20
„ 1915	73,638,582	+ 16.31	32,169,733	- 19.47	9,957,054	- 7.71	42,126,787	- 16.97

TABELL B.

STORBRIANNIENS IMPORT AF VISSA VAROR, VILKA BRUKAT DELVIS TAGAS FRÅN SVERIGE. APRIL.	1916.			1917.	
	TOTAL IMPORT		Sveriges andel av total impor- ten i % av värdet.	TOTAL IMPORT	
	Kvantitet.	Värde. £		Kvantitet.	Värde. £
Järn : Basiskt tackjärn ..... Tons	—	—	—	—	—
Gjutjärn i tackor ..... „	8,017	57,659	9.90	8,718	67,124
Hæmatite ..... „	53	393	—	944	6,368
Spegel-, mangan-och kiseljärn ..... „	1,518	33,029	18.38	702	25,256
Puddeljärn ..... „	—	—	—	—	—
Smidesjärn, vinkeljärn, vals- tråd, o.s.v. .... „	3,647	44,464	75.04	943	12,200
Papper : Tryck-och skrivpapper på rullar ..... Cwts.	47,556	36,818	32.23	17,429	21,726
Tryck-och skrivpapper i ark Omslagspapper ..... „	40,571	59,533	14.15	15,008	30,767
Smör ..... „	280,905	333,746	44.67	33,404	59,642
Trämassa : Kemisk, torr, blekt ... Tons	148,696	1,242,592	0.03	—	—
„ „ oblekt.. „	1,742	36,663	7.57	1,143	42,145
„ „ mekanisk, våt ..... „	8,840	183,435	7.14	6,433	264,564
Trävaror : Bilade ; furu, ek, o.s.v. (ej pit props) ..... Loads	31,375	119,929	6.22	6,976	66,348
Sågade ; furu och gran. Oarbetade ..... „	19,717	204,471	2.48	1,832	47,633
Sågade ; furu och gran. arbetade ..... „	142,342	1,089,184	53.70	30,866	354,126
Tändstickor : Säkerhets .. Gross of boxes	22,337	179,496	21.31	3,029	34,455
„ „ Ten thousands	251,755	23,499	81.09	—	—
Andra slag ...Gross of Boxes	591,308	68,142	67.18	454	106
„ „ Ten thousands	31,020	3,037	100.00	—	—
„ „ Ten thousands	61,536	10,674	100.00	—	—

TABELL C.

STORBRIANNIENS EXPORT AF VISSA VAROR, VILKA BRUKAT DELVIS GA TILL SVERIGE. APRIL.	1916.			1917.	
	TOTAL EXPORT		Sveriges andel av total ekspor- ten i % av värdet	TOTAL EXPORT	
	Kvantitet.	Värde. £		Kvantitet.	Värde. £
Järn och stål :					
Tackjärn ..... Tons	82,976	594,796	4.84	57,738	517,255
Ny räls ..... „	10,510	97,232	—	2,657	48,489
Knivsmiden ..... Cwts.	2,888	51,203	—	2,057	42,229
Järnmanufaktur ..... „	33,249	106,513	0.27	22,717	88,150
Andra metaller :					
Bly, i tackor och bearbetat .... Tons	1,367	48,523	—	812	37,757
Koppar och tillverkningar däraf „	1,437	182,418	0.05	935	140,713
Tenn ..... „	1,231	230,352	1.86	1,497	298,363
Kol och Koks ..... „	3,200,069	3,605,115	8.96	2,713,927	3,598,291
Bomullsgarn :					
Grått ..... Lbs.	10,543,200	801,735	0.62	6,883,500	866,866
Blekt och färgat ..... „	2,544,300	196,266	0.34	1,576,400	183,107
Ylle :					
„ Tops ” ..... „	2,124,100	315,402	0.87	1,068,100	185,161
Kamgarn (Worsted) ..... „	1,557,200	312,310	1.89	1,917,300	456,641
Yllevävnader ..... Yds.	9,729,600	1,512,973	0.95	9,898,700	2,139,986
Kamgarnsvävnader. .... „	3,817,900	482,557	0.58	3,711,700	659,105
Tomsäckar ..... Dussin	240,750	89,992	0.09	134,338	62,107

\* Förevarande statistik över exporterade varor inbegriper sådana varor, som inköpts i det Förenade Konungariket av de allierade staternas myndigheter eller för deras räkning, men inbegriper icke varor, som uttagits från det brittiska guvernementets upplag och depåer, eller varor, vilka inköpts av detsamma och skeppats på dess åtar.

OBS ! — För denna månad finnas icke några detaljer om fördelningen av Export och Import på olika länder.



## SHIPPING AGENTS IN SWEDEN.

### AKTIEBOLAGET NYMAN & SCHULTZ, STOCKHOLM,

General Forwarding and  
Chartering Agents.

Special service to and from Finland and Russia.

*Forwarders to H.M. The King of Sweden.*

Branch Offices at

HAPARANDA and LULEÅ, Sweden.

(A)

### Jonsson, Sternhagen & Co.

GOTHENBURG.

Regular lines of Steamers between  
Gothenburg & Antwerp, Amsterdam,  
Rotterdam, Rouen, and Havre.

INSURANCE AND  
FORWARDING AGENTS.

(H) Goods forwarded to all parts  
of the World at cheapest rates.

### JOSEPH KÄLLMAN & Co., GOTHENBURG, Ltd.

Shipowners, Shipbrokers, Chartering and  
Forwarding Agents.

REGULAR SERVICES: Gothenburg/Humber,  
Gothenburg/Rouen, U.S.A./Archangel,  
U.S.A./France.

ALSO SAILINGS: East and West Coast  
Sweden/France and East Coast U.K.,  
Russian Baltic Ports/France and Spain.

Telegrams: "Shipping" and "Kaellman," Gothenburg. (H)

### AKTIEBOLAGET W. LARKA

10, SKEPPSBRON, STOCKHOLM.

FORWARDING AND SHIPPING AGENTS,

Forwarding Narvik-Haparanda-Torneå to Russia,  
through own Branch Offices.

Tel. Address: "LARKA, STOCKHOLM." (H)

### EMIL R. BOMAN, STOCKHOLM.

SWORN SHIPBROKER,

Chartering, Steamship, Insurance, Average, and  
Forwarding Agent.

Telegrams: — — "BOMANS, STOCKHOLM." (H)

### Löwenadler & Co.

GOTHENBURG,

FORWARDING AGENTS.

Telegrams: LÖWIS, GOTHENBURG. (I)

### WILSON & CO., GOTHENBURG.

Forwarding and Shipping Agents.

Telegrams: "WILSON, GOTHENBURG." (K)

### Öberg & Horn Dahl

SHIPBROKERS,

Helsingborg, Råå, & Karlshamn.

Average, Insurance, Chartering and Forwarding Agents.

Telegrams: "Ödahl." (G)

### AKTIEBOLAGET P. J. HAEGERSTRAND,

Shipbrokers, Forwarding Agents,

GEFLE.

Telegrams: "HAEGERSTRAND, GEFLE." (H)

## NORTHERN TRAFFIC

SVEN TÖRNGREN

11 Drottninggatan 11 ————— STOCKHOLM

GENERAL FORWARDING AGENT

TRANSPORT of merchandise of all kinds to and from Northern Europe and other parts.

CHIEF OFFICE:

Northern Traffic, Ltd., 53, Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES & AGENCIES:

Petrograd, Moscow, Krasnoïarsk, Siberia, Christiania, New York, etc. (B)

## NORDSTRÖM & THULIN

STEAM SHIP OWNERS—SWORN SHIP BROKERS—FORWARDING AGENTS—TEL: NORDSTROMS, STOCKHOLM. (G)



## Eric Hultgren & Co. (Swedish Limited Company), Gothenburg, Sweden, SHIPPING AND FORWARDING AGENTS,

Expediently execute forwarding in all its branches, whether for export or import, at low rates.  
Exceptionally good connections with Shipping Companies. Telegrams: "GRENHULT." (F)

### Swedish Shipping Notes.

**Reopening of Sundsvall Shipping.**—Messrs. Swedberg & Kronberg, of Sundsvall, have issued a circular dated Sundsvall, April 25th, to the effect that shipping in Sundsvall Harbour was, at that date, expected to reopen on May 15th, and that the loading places in the district would be ready to receive steamers a few days later. We have received no further information as to present conditions at Sundsvall.

**Swedish Lloyd.**—The report of the Board of Directors of the Swedish Lloyd for 1916 has just been published, and shows, after allowing for taxes and depreciation of the Company's vessels, a net profit of 5,032,060.08 kronor. The Board recommends that the profit should be apportioned as follows:—To the shareholders, 30 per cent.—viz., 1,752,750 kronor; to the Pensions Fund for the Company's staff and officers, 150,000 kronor; to the Special Reserve Fund, 1,000,000 kronor; and to the Disposition Fund, 2,059,185.04 kronor; the balance to be carried to the Profit and Loss Account. At the general meeting the Board will propose that 1,947,500 kronor should be transferred from the Disposition Fund to the share capital, which means that the shareholders will receive one new share for every three of their present holding. Further, the Board will propose that the Company's share capital should be increased with another 1,947,500 kronor by the issue of new shares, whereby for three shares the shareholders are entitled to subscribe for one new share. By this means the Company's share capital will be 9,737,500 kronor.

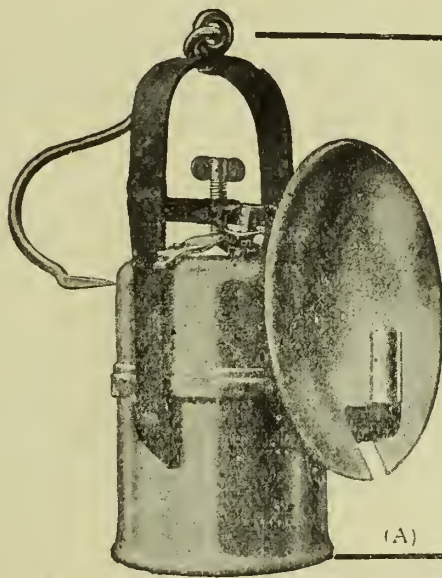


### The Russell Oil and Chemical Co., Ltd.

THIS Company, proprietors of the National Oil Works, Adams Street, Birmingham, have acquired works at Seal Wharf, Stratford, London, to enable them to cope with their

increasing trade. This wharf has a railway siding, in addition to the waterside facilities, and the Company are thereby able to effect a great saving by delivering into trucks or barges alongside the works for direct despatch to buyers' premises, nearest station, or alongside steamer for export. By permission of the Minister of Munitions the requisite plant has been put down, and at the new works the Company will manufacture all kinds of yellow machinery and cup greases, similar to those previously imported from Hamburg and Antwerp. In addition, the Company will manufacture several qualities of railway carriage, wagon, and colliery greases.

The directors of the Company are Mr. William Russell, Dr. Archibald Russell, and Mr. Fred. J. W. Russell. Captain Archibald Russell, after having been in France for two years, has won the Military Cross, which was recently presented to him by H.M. the King at an Investiture at Buckingham Palace.



## MINING LAMPS.

Guaranteed Swedish Make.

**JOHN E. JOHNSON,**  
rottninggatan 18,  
Gothenburg, SWEDEN.

(A)

**JUTE HESSIANS** for Packing **WOOD PULP.**  
**PACKING TWINES: TARPAULIN COVERS; SACKS.**

**George Duncan & Co., DUNDEE, SCOTLAND.**

Telegrams—"Lodestar, Dundee." Codes—A1 and ABC 5th edition.

(J)

(and at 366, Broadway, New York, U.S.A.)

**Nordisk Export & Import: AUG. SALOMAN, Stockholm, Sweden.**

**Merchants and Commission Agents for SWEDEN and RUSSIA. (A)**



ORDER NOW **1916-1917** EDITION  
OF THE  
**Sveriges Handels-Kalender.**

The Commercial Directory and Guide of Sweden.

Published annually since 1859.

PRICE **30** SHILLINGS.

For copies and insertions apply to—

**J. BOSCH,**

SOLE AGENT,

11, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.4. (F)



FOR ADVERTISING IN  
**SCANDINAVIAN  
PAPERS**

FÖR ANNONSERING I

**ENGELSKA PRESSEN**

AKTIEBOLAGET S. GUMÆLII ANNONSBYRÅ  
STOCKHOLM :: GOTHENBURG :: MALMÖ :: CHRISTIANIA

LONDON BRANCH

Gumællus Limited, 11 Arundel Street, Strand, London. W. C.

# SVENSKA VAROR ÖNSKADE.

GLASVAROR (alla slag). TRÄVAROR (särskildt husgerådsartiklar).

ALLA SLAGS METALLVAROR (massartiklar af mässing, stål, o.s.v, patenterade nyhetsartiklar).

KOLONIALVAROR OFFERERADE TILL SVERIGE.

Vi äro särskildt väl situerade för att snabbt utföra order för kolonialvaror m.m. till Sverige och inbjuda till korrespondens.

**Specialitet: KRIGSRISKFÖRSÄKRING.**

**A. E. MARTIN & Co., Ltd., 88, Fenchurch St., London, E.C.3.**

(IMPORT- OCH EXPORTAFDELNING)

(D)

Telegramadress under kriget: "Martin, 88, Fenchurch, London."

Telegraphic Address. HUMMARKLAN, LONDON.

Telephone: CENTRAL 8629.

# ALFRED E. MASON, 19, Eastcheap, London, E.C.3

## Cocoa, Tea, Rubber & General Produce Merchant,

Rubber Substitutes, Lithophone, Litharge,  
Oxide Zinc, Vegetable and Mineral Blacks, etc.

### IMPORT AND EXPORT. (D)

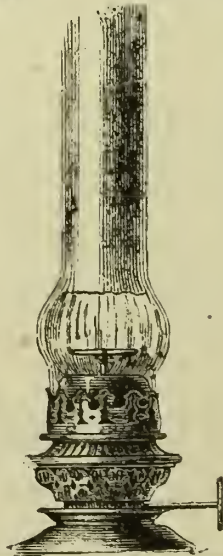
# Carl Quitmann,

Established 1877.

First and original importer of lamp glass into the United Kingdom.

Extensive and old-established connections throughout the trade, both home and export.

Open for further supplies of all leading lines for paraffin, gas and electric lighting from makers desirous of placing their output in the best and most experienced hands, and on prompt cash terms.



**3, Cloth St., Long Lane,  
LONDON, E.C.**

Äldsta importör av lampglas till Storbritannien och Irland.

Gamla och vidsträckta förbindelser i branschen såväl inom landet som för export.

Åtager sig ytterligare försäljning av alla ledande artiklar i fotogen-, gas- och elektrisk belysning från tillverkare, som önska placera sin produktion i bästa och mest erfarna säljarehänder mot prompt kassabetalning. (A)



SW 34j

APR 16 1917

# JOURNAL

PUBLISHED BY



(INCORPORATED)

Registered Office:  
5, Lloyd's Avenue,  
London, E.C.3

Telegraphic Address:  
For Foreign Telegrams:  
"Swediscom—London."

Telephone:  
Central No. 6338.

For Inland Telegrams:  
"Swediscom—  
Fen. London."

Office Hours:  
9.30 a.m.—6 p.m.  
Saturdays: 9.30 a.m.—1 p.m.

Editor:  
LOUIS ZETTERSTEN

## ANGLO-SWEDISH TRADE JOURNAL.

VOL. IX.

JUNE 25, 1917.

No. 6—(103).

All communications referring to this Journal and to the Chamber's work should be addressed to  
**THE SECRETARY,  
SWEDISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,  
5, LLOYD'S AVENUE, LONDON, E.C.3.**

No letters of this nature should be addressed to the Secretary personally, or to any other officials of the Chamber by name.

### Contents.

	PAGE
Hull Trade and Sweden .. .. .	161
Development of Swedish-Canadian Commercial Relations .. .. .	162
To the Members of the Chamber: by Louis Zettersten .. .. .	163
Doings of the Chamber .. .. .	164
A Swedish Importers' Association .. .. .	165
Standing Provincial Committee for Liverpool Establishment of a Standing Committee of the Chamber for Manchester and District: with two portraits .. .. .	166
Swedish Trade and Traffic Proclamations .. .. .	168
Letters sent in Duplicate and Triplicate to Places Abroad .. .. .	169
British Proclamations Relating to Trade, etc. Employment Department .. .. .	170
Trade Enquiries (Circular 296) .. .. .	171
Agency Advertisements .. .. .	172
Personal and Business Notices .. .. .	173
Money Matters .. .. .	174
Additions to the Library .. .. .	175
Swedish Timber and Wood Pulp Industries in 1915 .. .. .	176
Portraits of the Members of the Newcastle Standing Committee .. .. .	177
British Representatives of Swedish Traders and Shipowners .. .. .	178
Storbritanniens Majhandel .. .. .	180
Shipping Agents in Sweden .. .. .	181
Shipping and Insurance Notes .. .. .	182

### Hull Trade and Sweden.

THE *Eastern Morning News*, published in Hull, contains a special article in the issue of June 20th, from which we cull the following:—

"It should not pass without note in Hull that the Manchester Chamber of Commerce has appointed a committee to co-operate with the Swedish Chamber of Commerce in the development of Anglo-Swedish trade.\* Hull, too, is deeply interested in the trade with Sweden, and looks to a very considerable expansion of commercial relations after the war. Manchester has no doubt got a very keen eye for business, and certainly should not be disappointed in finding in the Scandinavian countries and Russia an evergrowing market for her goods.

Shipowners are no doubt anticipating heavily increased traffic and direct sailings, which must be regarded as competitive with the Humber ports. It is therefore necessary that Hull, which

\*This is a mis-statement. The writer must refer to the Standing Committee recently formed in Manchester of the Swedish Chamber. The Manchester Chamber of Commerce is in no way connected with that Committee.—ED.



has in years gone by felt the competition of the Manchester Ship Canal, and at first regarded it too lightly, should not be altogether oblivious to what is happening at the inland port, nor fail to appreciate at the full value the enormous possibilities that the future holds for English trade in Northern Europe.

Despite the war, and, indeed, partly because of it, very significant steps are being taken over vast areas in Sweden and Russia to develop the enormous natural resources of those countries. Parts of Russia, which for the want of adequate transport facilities and proper exploitation have been to us a sealed book, are now open, thanks to new railways and other commercial enterprises. Sweden, too, is looking ahead with foresight, and visualising the great potentialities of the future.

Take, for instance, the Swedish project to link up this country with Russia by means of a direct route of steam ferries-cum-railways. The ambition is to have in actual working a daily steam ferry service from the East Coast of England (should it not be from the Humber?) to Gothenburg, and thence by rail and steam ferry again to Stockholm, Helsingfors, and Petrograd—as nearly as possible a direct route, reducing the distance by rail by one-half, and facilitating inter-communication in a variety of other ways—*e.g.*, fewer Customs examinations, the abolition of “changing” from train to steamer and *vice versa*. The project is not fantastic or impracticable. On the contrary, it is very practicable, and has the backing of the Swedish Government in co-operation with the State railways. We look to this to be the great highway of travel that will lead to the development of traffic also that has hitherto been done from Russia, especially by the German Baltic ports.”

We are pleased to note that in Hull there are persons apparently fully alive to the increased trade possibilities between that port and Sweden at the conclusion of war. It is with the view of having organisations ready and in working order when required for the purpose of developing Anglo-Swedish trade that Standing Committees of the Swedish Chamber of Commerce for the United Kingdom have recently been formed in Newcastle for the Tyne and North East Coast, and in Manchester for that City and district; and that similar Committees are being considered for Liverpool and the North West Coast, for Birmingham, and for other places. It is naturally the desire of the Council that the important Humber District and the East Coast should be represented by a Standing Committee, and as a sufficient number of members are already available in Hull for the formation of such a Committee there is nothing to prevent them from taking the matter in hand at once. Such a district would

suitably include Great Grimsby, where the Chamber also has members, who would add to the strength of the Hull Committee.

Members in the District indicated interested in the formation of a Standing Committee for Hull should communicate at once with the Secretary of the Chamber in London with the view of inaugurating the Committee.



## Development of Swedish-Canadian Commercial Relations.

A NOTICE appears in the *Board of Trade Journal* for June 21st, stating that a “Swedish Association of Canada” (Svenska Förbundet i Canada) has been established, with offices in Montreal, for the purpose of bringing Swedish nationals in Canada into closer communication with each other for mutual benefit, and for furthering intercourse between Canada and Sweden. It is anticipated that for the present the activities of the Association will be largely confined to preparations for closer relations after the war.

Among the objects of the Association are: The dissemination in Canada of information regarding Swedish intellectual life and customs, and *vice versa*; a speedier and more extensive exchange of news between the Canadian and Swedish Press; the furthering of commercial intercourse between the two countries, not only through the old channels, but also by taking full advantage of the opportunity which may offer itself at the end of the war for Sweden to replace Germany in furnishing Canada with many lines of specialties needed in the dominion; and, on the other hand, the facilitation of the export of Canadian foodstuffs and raw materials, such as cereals, minerals, etc., to Europe; and, eventually, the establishment of direct overseas connections between Canadian and Swedish ports.

While the latter project, it is thought by the promoters of the Association, may perhaps not materialise for some years, it is considered feasible that ships that now only touch American ports may be induced to make Montreal or Halifax ports of call, and thus eliminate the considerable delay of transshipment in European and American ports that has been a handicap to the extension of Swedish-Canadian commercial relations.



Members are cordially invited to inspect  
the Chamber's Reference Library.



## To the Members of the Chamber.

**W**ITH the publication of the present issue I relinquish the editorship of this Journal, and with the end of this month the secretaryship of the Chamber, and I feel it a bounden duty to address a few words to the members of the Chamber and other readers at this time.

The little Monthly Journal of the Swedish Chamber of Commerce, started some ten years ago at my suggestion, has been the means of bringing me into direct and close touch with every member of the Chamber, and the acquaintance thus originated has in very many cases ripened into close friendship, stimulated during my several extended visits throughout Sweden. This personal contact has not only been a source of extreme pleasure to me, but it has been a tower of strength to the Chamber, which has been able to rely upon the assistance of a large circle of well-wishers in Sweden. By the support so unstintingly given whenever asked for the Journal has been able to grow from a very small and simple sheet into quite a formidable publication, and in leaving the editorship thereof I beg to thank all and sundry for their kind help.

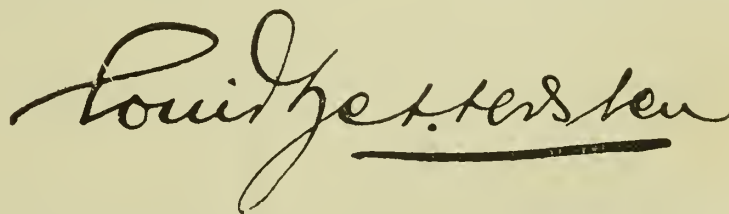
I feel sure that the members will in the same generous spirit support my successor, Mr. C. W. Cedervall, and my best wishes go out to him on his taking up the secretaryship. Mr. Cedervall is an experienced and most able trade journalist, and under his guidance the Chamber's Journal will, I feel sure, blossom out into one of the most important journals devoted to Anglo-Swedish trade. The Chamber will also in Mr. Cedervall have a Secretary who has a most intimate

knowledge of trade matters in Sweden and the British Empire.

As every member knows, the work of the Chamber is not limited to the publication of the Monthly Journal and the Year Book. In the many other and varied activities of the Chamber I have come into contact with a very large number of Swedish and British business men, and the ten years of work at the Chamber in furthering the trade interests between Sweden and the United Kingdom have to me been a labour of love, having on every hand met with the utmost courtesy and consideration. To all who may read these lines I tender my sincere thanks for having smoothed my path, which might not always have been an easy one had it not been for the encouragement extended to me.

I cannot conclude without expressing my deep sense of gratitude to every Member of the Council for their goodwill, for their valuable aid and counsel, and for their never-failing friendship, which it has been my good fortune to enjoy throughout my tenure of office. The confidence they have always reposed in me has been an incentive to my best efforts.

That there is a very great future for this Anglo-Swedish Chamber of Commerce in the United Kingdom I feel confident. The recent widening of its sphere of activity has laid a foundation for a most important trade organisation which will operate in an efficient and practical manner for the mutual benefit of the trade of the two countries which this Chamber represents.



London, E.C.  
June 20th, 1917.



## Doings of the Chamber.

Since the publication of the May issue the following Council Meetings have been held, viz.:—June 8th [14]; June 26th [10]. The figures in brackets denote the attendance.

### New 25-Years' Members.

Messrs. The North of Ireland Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Ballyclare, County Antrim, Ireland, have been elected 25-years' members of the Chamber, from January 1st, 1917.

### New Annual Members.

The following gentlemen, firms and companies have been elected annual members of the Chamber:—

Albert Bonnier, Stockholm. (Publisher, printer, and bookbinder.)

Ralph O. Evers (John Lyon & Co., A.-B.), Göteborg.

Arthur Westwell, Manchester. (Paper agent, merchant and shipper.)

K. Frederiksen, London, E.C. (Agent for Alfred Olsen & Co., Copenhagen.)

Manners, Cole & Co., Blyth. (Shipbrokers.)

Ed. T. Agius, Ltd., Liverpool. (Coal exporters, and foreign coaling contractors.)

T. D. Nuttall (Bentley & Jackson, Ltd.), Bury, Lancashire. (Paper-makers' engineers, bleachers' and finishers' engineers.)

C. E. Muller & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough. (Iron and iron ore merchants.)

Robert Graham (Lovell & Christmas, Ltd.), Manchester. (Provision merchants.)

The Seaton Carew Iron Co., Ltd., West Hartlepool. (Pig iron manufacturers.)

C. V. Haerem, Manchester. (Timber broker and importer.)

W. V. Blake & Co., Manchester. (Timber importers.)

Manchester Ship Canal Co., Manchester.

Jones Brothers, Ltd., Manchester. (Manufacturers and merchants.)

Bahr, Behrend & Co., Liverpool. (Shipbrokers, merchants, insurance brokers, and forwarding agents.)

James Webster & Bro., Ltd., Bootle, Liverpool. (Timber, box board, and stave importers.)

H. Ronnebeck, Middlesbrough. (Iron and coal exporter.)

Hodgson & Norem, Manchester. (Cotton goods manufacturers and exporters.)

Manchester Velvet Co., Ltd., Manchester. (Manufacturers of velvets, velveteens, corduroys, etc.)

Baerlein & Sons, Manchester. (Exporters of cotton goods, textiles, and machinery.)

Arnold, Clayton & Co., Manchester. (Manufacturers and merchants of cotton goods.)

G. W. Thornton & Co., Manchester. (Textile machinery exporters and general merchants.)

Bibby & Baron, Ltd., Bury, Lancashire. (Paper and paper-bag makers, printers, and paper-bag machine makers.)

### Manchester Standing Committee.

A Standing Committee for Manchester and District was constituted at a meeting in Manchester on the 13th inst. A full report thereof appears elsewhere in this issue.

### Jernkontoret Grant.

A grant of £50 for 1918 has been voted to the Chamber by the Council of Bruks Societeten.

### Year Book 1916.

The Year Book for 1916 is now completed, and will be distributed to the members during the next few weeks.

### Aerial Letter Post between the United Kingdom and Sweden.

At the Council Meeting on May 18th it was decided to ascertain the prospects of establishing an aerial postal service between the United Kingdom and Sweden. Letters were addressed to the War Office, General Post Office, and the Admiralty, to ascertain if these authorities might be expected to sanction, and eventually grant, facilities necessary for the organisation of such a service, should it be possible to obtain suitable machines. This communication was handed by the Admiralty, through the Air Board, to Lord Northcliffe's Committee, the terms of reference to which have been published in the press. A reply was received to the effect that as the general question of international aerial communication is one of the matters which Lord Northcliffe's Committee has to consider in all its bearings, it is not possible for them now to deal with the particular application for facilities for establishing such communication at this early stage, or until the Committee's enquiries are much further advanced. The Council will carefully follow the developments of aerial



postal service, and will report thereon in the Journal from time to time.

### **Formation of Swedish Chamber of Commerce for British North America.**

Last Easter the Swedish Association of Canada was formed in Montreal. One of its chief purposes is to extend the commercial intercourse between Sweden and Canada, and it may also form the basis from which a Swedish Chamber of Commerce for British North America may be established. In reply to an enquiry from this Association, the Chamber has given information in regard to its activity here to serve as a guide in the eventual establishment of a Chamber in British North America. Further particulars of this Association appear elsewhere in this issue.



### **A Swedish Importers' Association.**

**M**R. BENGT LJUNGBERGER, attached to the Swedish Legations in Tokio and Peking, has submitted a proposal for the establishment of an Import Association for Sweden. This proposal is published in *Affärsvärlden* (Swedish Trade Journal). His plan is to form an Association on lines similar to those of the Swedish General Export Association, but it should deal solely with import questions. He states that if a foreign manufacturer desires Swedish connections he does not know where to apply for information, but we can hardly allow this statement to pass unchallenged. As regards the United Kingdom the Swedish Chamber of Commerce in London has on record detailed information of importers in Sweden of all kinds of goods, and this information is always ready to be supplied to enquirers. We take it that the same applies to the Swedish Chamber of Commerce for the United States (New York), the Swedish Chamber of Commerce in France (Paris), and the Swedish Chamber of Commerce for Australia (Sydney). It should also be borne in mind that now-a-days all large industrial countries have their own commercial intelligence departments which give similar information to anyone wishing to enter a new market. As regards Sweden, there is also a well-organised association of Swedish agents in Stockholm, able and willing to give information as to the selection of agents and the placing of foreign goods on the Swedish market. Finally, we may observe that the Swedish General Export Association also deals


with import questions, whether they be raised by members in Sweden wishing to import raw materials or other goods or by firms abroad desirous of obtaining connections in Sweden. It seems to us that Mr. Ljungberger's object would be attained more easily if the General Export Association of Sweden opened a special department for import questions; perhaps its name would then be altered to the General Export and Import Association of Sweden.




### **Standing Provincial Committee for Liverpool.**

**W**ITH the view of ascertaining the prospects of establishing a Standing Committee for Liverpool and District, Mr. Louis Zettersten, Secretary of the Chamber, journeyed to Liverpool at the conclusion of the Manchester meeting, and discussed this question with some prominent business men in Liverpool.

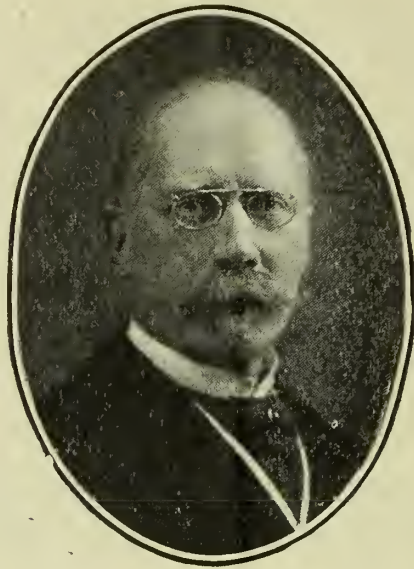
The membership within the Liverpool District only numbers six, which is hardly considered sufficient for the establishment of a Committee, but as the import, export and transit trade in Liverpool is of considerable importance to Anglo-Swedish traders, it was generally considered by the gentlemen consulted that a Committee should be established, and support having been promised a number of invitations to join the Chamber have been sent out with this purpose. If a good response is obtained a constituting meeting will probably be arranged in Liverpool during July.



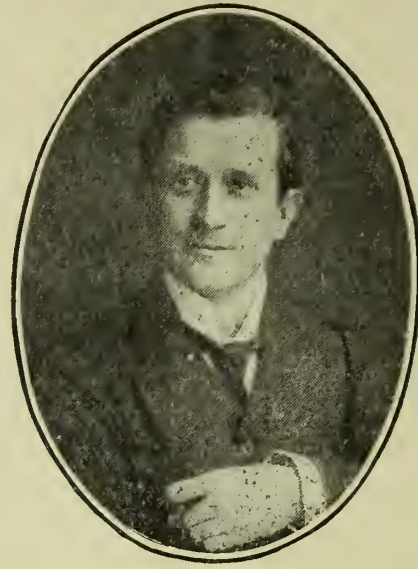
*Eat less  
Bread*







**Mr. Theodor Fischer,**  
Chairman of the Manchester Committee.



**Mr. T. D. Nuttall,**  
Vice-Chairman of the Manchester Committee.

## Establishment of a Standing Committee of the Chamber for Manchester and District.

It was intimated in the May issue of this Journal that a Standing Committee for Manchester and District was being formed, and in accordance with the Chamber's Bye-Law No. 37, Section (a), the Council subsequently received a notification signed by the following members of the Chamber residing or carrying on business in Manchester:—Messrs. Richard Haworth & Co., Ltd., P. Frankenstein & Sons, Ltd., Lewis Clegg & Son, The Kellner-Partington Paper Pulp Co., Ltd., Felber, Jucker & Co., Ltd., Theod. Fischer, J. and J. Makin, Ltd., Geo. Thomas & Co., and Chas. Greenhalgh, that they desired a Standing Provincial Committee to be appointed for Manchester and District. Messrs. Crossley Motors, Ltd., of Gorton, Manchester, also members of the Chamber, wrote later on that they were quite in accord with the request signed by the other members, and offered their assistance.

Mr. Fred. Bagge, Agricultural Commissioner in England to the Swedish Government, a member of the London Council, accompanied by Mr. Louis Zettersten, Secretary of the Chamber, journeyed to Manchester on the 12th inst., with the view of assisting in the establishment of the Committee. On behalf of the London Council, Mr. Bagge invited the Manchester members to a dinner on the 12th inst., at the Midland Hotel, when the members had an opportunity of meeting and discussing the trade interests of Manchester. Mr. W. Speakman, secretary of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, had also accepted an invitation. Mr. Bagge, in welcoming the guests, explained the aim of the London Council in regard to the establishment of Standing Committees in the leading provincial trade centres—viz., to link all the

Anglo-Swedish trade interests in this country together. Mr. Theod. Fischer expressed the thanks of the Manchester members to the London Council for the hospitality extended to them, and Messrs. Geo. Thomas and T. D. Nuttall spoke in Swedish of the bond of union existing between traders in Manchester and Sweden, to which country they had both paid numerous visits, and of which they retained the most pleasant memories.

The constituting meeting was held in the Library, Onward Building, Manchester, on Wednesday, June 13th, 1917, at 12 noon, when the following gentlemen were present: Messrs. T. D. Nuttall (Bentley & Jackson, Ltd.), Harry Frankenstein (P. Frankenstein & Sons, Ltd.), E. F. Jucker (Felber, Jucker & Co., Ltd.), Theod. Fischer, Geo. Thomas, J.P. (Geo. Thomas & Co.), Ernest Sudlow (Richard Haworth & Co., Ltd.), C. V. Haerem, W. H. Lowe (Kellner-Partington Paper Pulp Co., Ltd.), W. B. Ainsbury (Fred. I. Cooper), Arthur Westwell (Westwell, Ltd.), H. M. Gibson (Manchester Ship Canal), M. Higginbottom (J. & J. Makin, Ltd.), Chas. Greenhalgh (Greenhalgh and Co.), and Robt. Graham (Wall & Co.).

A letter regretting absence was read from Mr. Lewis Clegg.

Mr. Fred. Bagge, representing the London Council, presided, and Mr. Louis Zettersten, Secretary of the Chamber, attended.

The notice from the London Council calling the meeting was read, after which the Chairman welcomed the members present. He said that the Swedish Chamber of Commerce for the United Kingdom had now been established in this country for ten years, and had been a great success. The



Council believed that trade development between this country and Sweden could be carried still further, and they had thought it wise to come more into touch with their members in the country, especially in such an important centre as Manchester. Their experience was that the best way to do that was to establish standing committees in other parts of the country, and in that way the wishes and aims of their country members could be placed directly before the Chamber in London. The object of the Chamber was not only to work up trade from Sweden to this country, but an export trade from this country to Sweden. He believed, there was a great market in Sweden for certain British products which did not at present obtain the facilities which they ought to secure.

The authority from the London Council authorising the appointment of a Standing Provincial Committee for the Manchester District was read. The District of the Committee was therein defined as follows:—

To include, with Manchester as a centre, the county of Lancashire, except Liverpool and its neighbouring district and the Lancashire coast, but including Stockport, in the county of Cheshire.

According to Bye-Law 37 a Standing Provincial Committee can consist of not less than four, and not more than eight, members. Mr. Greenhalgh proposed, and Mr. Fischer seconded, that at present only six members should be elected to the Committee, leaving room for two more members to be elected when the membership had increased, and it was agreed accordingly. Voting papers having been distributed, the following members were elected:—

Messrs. Theod. Fischer (Felber, Jucker & Co., Ltd.)

Chas. Greenhalgh (Greenhalgh & Co.).

T. D. Nuttall (Bentley & Jackson, Ltd.).

E. Sudlow (Richard Haworth & Co. Ltd.).

W. H. Lowe (the Kellner-Partington Paper Pulp Co., Ltd.), and

W. M. Letts (Crossley Motors, Ltd.).

On the proposition of Mr. Thomas, seconded by Mr. Frankenstein, and supported by Mr. Nuttall, Mr. Theod. Fischer was unanimously elected Chairman of the Committee.

Mr. Fischer now took the chair, and in the course of a short speech said he was especially pleased to hear Mr. Bagge refer to the export trade, and he was thoroughly in accord with Mr. Bagge that it was not only the import but the export trade from this country that the Swedish Chamber, and especially the Manchester Committee, had at heart, and which trade was so necessary.

On the proposition of Mr. Frankenstein, seconded by Mr. Greenhalgh, Mr. T. D. Nuttall was unanimously elected Vice-Chairman of the Committee.

On the proposition of Mr. Lowe it was resolved that the election of Honorary Treasurer and Secretary be left to the Committee.

On the proposition of Mr. Graham the election

of a representative on the London Council was also left to the Committee.

Mr. Graham objected to the definition of the district of the Committee as given above, and he suggested that it would be more suitable to define the district simply as "Manchester and District." Several important places in the County of Cheshire, whose industries were intimately connected with the trade of Manchester, were excluded by the geographical definition given, and he proposed that the Committee should submit a resolution to the London Council requesting them to re-consider their definition accordingly. Mr. Frankenstein seconded the resolution, which was carried.

Mr. Zettersten reported on the financial support which the London Council had offered to the newly established Newcastle Committee, viz:— That the London Council offered to pay all the expenses for the Committee up to a maximum of £1 10s. per annum per member domiciled within the district, and the meeting considered this an adequate provision.

The Chairman proposed a vote of thanks to Messrs. Bagge and Zettersten for attending the meeting, and asked them to convey the thanks of the Manchester Committee to the Council in London for the support they had rendered in the formation of the Manchester Committee. The vote of thanks, being seconded by Mr. Nuttall, was carried with acclamation, whereafter the proceedings terminated.

Messrs. Theod. Fischer, Geo. Thomas, and E. F. Jucker after the meeting entertained the London representatives and a number of prominent Manchester members at luncheon at the Midland Hotel, when expressions of mutual goodwill were made.

This first Anglo-Swedish gathering at Manchester augurs well for the success of the Manchester Committee. That it will have scope for good and useful work in the interest of the export and import trade of the district everyone present at the functions mentioned here was agreed.



**The Swedish Gas Accumulator Co., Ltd.**, has, as the result of its working in 1916, a net profit of 1,662,995 kr., which means an increase of 768,210 kr. as compared with 1915. It is proposed to keep the dividend unchanged at 15 per cent. The Company is in a state of very rapid development. Last year the capital was increased no less than three times—the first time by 1,000,000 kr. to liquidate the share majority in A.-B. Lux, the second time by 3,000,000 kr., and the third time also by 3,000,000 kr. The last issue brings the capital up to 12,000,000 kr.

**The British L. M. Ericsson Manufacturing Co., Ltd.**, which, as is well-known, is a daughter company to A.-B. L. M. Ericsson & Co., reports for 1916 a net profit of £47,146, which is a record. The dividend will be as usual—6 per cent. on the preference shares (taking £5,999), and 8 per cent. on the ordinary shares (taking £8,001).



## Swedish Trade and Traffic Proclamations.

### Export Prohibitions.

**A** LIST of goods prohibited for exportation from Sweden (and also for *transit through Sweden*) corrected up to January 1st, 1917, accompanied the February issue of the JOURNAL as a special supplement. Additions were published in the March-May Journals. The following additions, some of which appeared unclassified in the May Journal, have since been proclaimed:—

Number in the Statistical Goods Index.	Date of prohibition.	Number in the Statistical Goods Index.	Date of Prohibition.
35	19/5/17	From 616	19/5/17
43	19/5/17	776A, B, C, F, & 777A, B C	19/5/17
47	19/5/17	From 787	19/5/17
48	19/5/17	854	19/5/17
183D & E & 184A & from D.	19/5/17	From 1033	19/5/17
209-213	19/5/17	From 1034	19/5/17
214	19/5/17	From 1091	19/5/17
From 232 C	19/5/17	1114	19/5/17
267	19/5/17	1117-1119	19/5/17
268B	19/5/17	1125A	19/5/17
From 274F	19/5/17	1134C	19/5/17
300-302	19/5/17	1139	19/5/17
315	19/5/17	1140B	19/5/17
From 338B	19/5/17	From 1158	19/5/17
	19/5/17	1167	19/5/17
	19/5/17	1171	19/5/17
	19/5/17	1176	19/5/17
	19/5/17	1178	19/5/17
	19/5/17	1183	19/5/17
	19/5/17	1204-1205	19/5/17
	19/5/17	1206	19/5/17
	19/5/17	1252	19/5/17
	19/5/17	From 1265	19/5/17
	19/5/17	1279A	19/5/17

Number in the Statistical Goods Index.

Date of Prohibition.

**Plaits** for hats of export prohibited textile materials, including horsehair .. .. . 19/5/17

**Nails and Spikes**, not specially mentioned, even if with heads wholly or partly of metal other than iron, and **Tacks** .. .. . 19/5/17

**Link Bolt Chains** for bicycles and motor cars .. .. . 19/5/17

**Card Clothing**, even if mounted on carding machines .. .. . 19/5/17

**Locomotives** for so-called Decauville railways, even if electric .. 19/5/17

**Trefelling Machines and Firewood Preparing Machines**, such as Splitting Machines, **Hewing Machines** and **Grinders** for laths and brushwood and other timber grinders .. .. . 24/5/17

**Chains**, finished off, for bicycles .. 19/5/17

**Carnauba Wax, Palm Wax** and other vegetable waxes .. .. . 19/5/17

**Varnish** .. .. . 19/5/17

**Disinfectants**, not referable to any other heading, containing soap or soft soap, such as lysol or creolin .. .. . 19/5/17

**Formic Acid and Lactic Acid** .. 19/5/17

**Oxalic Acid and Oxalates of Potassium, Sodium, and Ammonia** .. .. . 19/5/17

**Tartar and Seignette Salts** and other **Tartrates of Potassium, Sodium and Ammonia** .. .. . 19/5/17

**Chrome Oxide Acetate** .. .. . 19/5/17

**Mercury and Mercury Alloys** (amalgams) .. .. . 19/5/17

**Carborundum** (carbide of silicon) other carbides not specially mentioned .. .. . 19/5/17

**Benzol** (coal tar benzine), **Carbolic Acid, Cresol, Naphthalene, Creosote Oil, Carbolineum** and similar coal tar distillation products .. .. . 19/5/17

**Resin** in lumps, or powdered, also **Turpentine** (crude) and other natural balsams, including liquid resin (such as sulphate resin) and crude pine and fir resin .. .. . 19/5/17

**Formalin** in aqueous solution .. 19/5/17

**Paints**, even if dry, prepared with base other than oil (such as albumen or casein) .. .. . 19/5/17

**Colours**, not specially mentioned, prepared or not .. .. . 19/5/17

**Collodion** .. .. . 19/5/17

**Microscopes** and parts thereof, not specially mentioned .. .. . 19/5/17

**Scales** for analysts and chemists 19/5/17



We have received further cables specifying a list of fresh prohibitions, for which we have no classification particulars. These goods are detailed below as telegraphed :—

### Parts of Flying Machines and Airships.

#### Balloons and Parts thereof.

**Cap Peaks**, made of cardboard or other material, covered with leather.

**Bags**, with fittings or not, weighing not more than 0.5 kg. net each, and **Portfolios, Pocket-Books** and **Purses** of leather or skin, even if in combination with other material.

**Bags**, weighing more than 0.5 kg. net each, **Trunks, Portmanteaus, Hat-boxes**, and similar **Travelling Requisites**, fitted up or not, of leather or skin, even if in combination with other material.

**Cases**, with or without accessories, **Boxes, Sheaths, Belts**, and **Bandoliers**, and **Parts of Belts, Bandoliers**, or **Braces**, all provided they consist of leather or skin, even if in combination with other material.

**Accumulators, Cells**, and **Batteries**, wholly or partly mounted, also **Electrodes**, cemented together.

**Chloride of Zinc.**



## Letters Sent in Duplicate or Triplicate to Places Abroad.

WE have received a notice from the Postmaster General under date June 12th concerning the posting of letters in duplicate or triplicate to places abroad, which, being of particular interest to our members, we reproduce *in extenso* :—

General Post Office, London, E.C.1,  
June 12th, 1917.

In any communication on this subject please quote the number 92832/17.

SIR,—The Postmaster General gives notice that on and after the 14th inst. the Post Office will accept at the same time the original and the duplicate of a letter for any country abroad, and will retain the duplicate for conveyance by a ship other than that conveying the original, under the conditions stated below.

A sender who wishes to use the system must proceed as follows :—He must put the original and the duplicate into covers addressed in the ordinary way, and affix to each stamps sufficient for the postage and for the usual registration fee of 2d. In addition he must mark the duplicate "duplicate" and affix to it stamps to the value of 6d. as a special fee.

Both letters must then be put in an outer

envelope bearing one of the two following addresses as the case may be :—

(a) If the letters are for any country in America, for Liberia, or for any British Colony on the West Coast of Africa :—

Urgent . . . . . Duplicate letters,  
The Superintendent on Duty,  
Sorting Office,  
Post Office,  
Liverpool.

(b) If the letters are for any other country :—

Urgent . . . . . Duplicate letters,  
The Superintendent on Duty,  
Registered Letter Section,  
King Edward Building,  
General Post Office,  
London, E.C.1.

Postage stamps sufficient for the inland postage and for the registration fee of 2d. must be put on this envelope, which must then be posted in the ordinary way as a registered letter at any Post Office.

On receipt by the Superintendent both the enclosed letters will be registered, and certificates of posting will be sent forthwith to the sender (who should enclose for the purpose an envelope bearing his full name and postal address).

The original will then be despatched by the first available mail by any route, the duplicate being retained by the Post Office for despatch by the next available mail thereafter. Senders are recommended not to mark correspondence posted under this system for despatch by a particular route; but in the case of correspondence so marked the sender's wishes will be observed as far as possible where no inconvenience or delay would result.

Several sets of originals and duplicates may be sent to the Superintendent in a single cover.

The arrangement is not confined to actual duplicates: for instance, letters containing a first and second of exchange, or the two halves of a banknote, may be sent under the system. One of the two letters must be marked "duplicate," and must bear the special fee of sixpence.

The system may be used for letters sent in triplicate: in that case, one of the three must be marked "duplicate," and one "triplicate," and both the duplicate and the triplicate must bear a special fee of sixpence.

Letters addressed to places against which a limit of insured value is entered in column 6 of the Table of Rates on pages 596 to 651 of the Post Office Guide will, if duly prepared and stamped, be sent forward insured subject to the limitations shown in column 9 of the Table.

**CLERK REGISTER will be found  
on page 171.**



## British Proclamations Relating to Trade, etc.

**Note.**—In quoting below the more important orders and regulations issued by the British Government, we invite any Member desiring further information to write to the Secretary of the Chamber, mentioning the particular measure on which he desires such information, and quoting the *Board of Trade Journal* indicated.

### Goods Prohibited for Exportation from the United Kingdom.

With reference to the notice appearing in the May issue of this Journal respecting the complete list of prohibited goods given in the *Board of Trade Journal* for May 17th, a slight error in such list is notified in the *Board of Trade Journal* for May 24th, which also contains a list of interpretations relating to such prohibitions. Sundry corrections and amendments in the last-mentioned list appear in the *Board of Trade Journal* for May 31st, and an explanatory note is given in the *Board of Trade Journal* for June 7th.

The War Office notify that no *leggings* other than those made from flesh splits will for the present be licensed for export, except when special permission has been obtained from the Director of Army Contracts prior to manufacture.

With reference to the *exportation of goods to Russia via Scandinavia*, it is stated that, in view of the scarcity of tonnage, and the necessity of reducing congestion of traffic in Norway and Sweden, full particulars should be sent as soon as possible to the Transito Department of the Russian Government Committee, India House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, who will endeavour to arrange shipment. In the case of goods whose export is prohibited, application should only be made when the necessary permission has been obtained, and the number of the relative War Trade Licence or C.I.R. Permit should be quoted.

The Director of the War Trade Department gives notice that the Cotton Export Committee are now prepared to receive for consideration further applications for licences to export *cotton piece goods and manufactures to Sweden*, provided that in each case the order was booked on or before October 31st, 1916, and that the goods are ready for shipment at the time of making application. It is not necessary to renew applications already on hand, which will be dealt with as promptly as the quantities permit. This announcement does *not* relate to *cotton yarn*, for which fresh applications cannot be accepted for some considerable time.

Prohibitions of Export in Force in the United Kingdom and in certain Allied and Neutral Countries are published in two Supplements to the *Board of Trade Journal*, dated May 31st and June 7th respectively, the latter containing a list of goods prohibited for *export from Sweden* arranged in alphabetical order. These Supplements can be obtained at 3d. each (3½d. post free) from Messrs. Wyman and Sons, Ltd., Fetter Lane, London, E.C.4.

### Import Restrictions.

The Secretary of the War Office notifies that in order to ease the present stringency in the supplies of timber, so far as is possible without sacrificing more important interests, the War Cabinet has authorised the importation under licence, in neutral vessels, of *soft wood* from the countries of Scandinavia, when it will not displace cargoes of foodstuffs or munitions. Details relating to selling prices of imported soft wood are given in the *Board of Trade Journal* dated May 24th.

In this connection we would draw attention to an urgent request by the Board of Trade that the strictest economy should be observed in the use of wood. It is stated that they have had under consideration the issue of an absolute prohibition on the export, except under licence, of wooden packing-cases containing goods, but they hope this step may be avoided by the response of the trading community to the request for economy.

### Restrictions on Trade.

With reference to the notice in our May issue regarding the restrictions relating to *fats, oils, oilseeds, and their products*, we beg to draw attention to a note in the *Board of Trade Journal* of May 24th, explaining sundry points in the existing Orders dealing with these goods.

Regarding the control of *timber supplies*, it is announced that a separate Department of the *Board of Trade* has now been established for the *control of all timber*, with Mr. James B. Ball, M.Inst.C.E., as Controller. All communications should be addressed to the Timber Supply Department, Caxton House, Tothill Street, Westminster, London, S.W.1. The control of timber supplies in France will remain with the War Office as at present.

Restrictions have been placed by the Minister of Munitions on the manufacture, use, and sale of *sulphuric acid*, details of which are given in the *Board of Trade Journal* for May 31st.

The Army Council has issued an Order under date May 24th, entitled *Wool (Restriction of Consumption) Order, 1917*, for the purpose of limiting the consumption of *wool, tops, and yarns*. The full text of this Order is given in the *Board of Trade Journal* dated May 31st. Information relating to the working of the Order, with some explanatory details, are given in the *Board of Trade Journal* for June 7th, and a number of amendments thereto are notified in the *Board of Trade Journal* for June 21st. Further Orders, dated respectively June 12th and 14th, have been



issued relative to dealings in *tops*, and notice is given of a forthcoming census of stocks of wool and wool products. Particulars of these are given in the *Board of Trade Journal* dated June 21st.

#### Trading in War Materials.

The Minister of Munitions has issued an Order under date June 5th, ordering that Regulation 30A of the Defence of the Realm Regulations shall include all *machinery, driven by power, and suitable for use in cutting, working, or operating on wood.* Full details are given in the *Board of Trade Journal* for June 7th.

#### Royal Commission on Paper and Paper-Making Materials.

Notice is given that the Royal Commission appointed early in 1916 to deal with the importation of paper and paper-making materials has now been superseded by a new Commission with extended powers. The names of the Commissioners, with other details, are given in the *Board of Trade Journal* for June 7th. Communications should be addressed to the Secretary of the Commission at Central House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

#### Enemy Firms in the United Kingdom Wound Up.

Additions to the consolidated list of enemy businesses in the United Kingdom ordered to be wound up appear in the *Board of Trade Journals* dated May 24th and 31st and June 7th, 14th, and 21st, making the total of such firms wound up 466.

#### Trading with the Enemy (Neutral Countries) Proclamation.

Referring to notices in previous issues regarding firms in neutral countries with whom trading is prohibited, certain alterations have been effected by an Order-of-Council dated May 25th, whereby (*inter alia*) seven firms in Sweden have been added, and by an Order-of-Council dated June 8th, whereby (*inter alia*) two firms in Sweden were added.

#### Shipping Regulations.

An Order-in-Council dated June 13th orders (*inter alia*) that after Regulation 39 F of the Defence of the Realm Regulations the following Regulation shall be inserted:—

“ 39 G.—An application for the transfer of the registry of a British ship from a port of registry in the United Kingdom to a port of registry outside the United Kingdom shall not be made without the consent of the Board of Trade.”

A number of regulations as to ship's stores on neutral vessels have been drawn up by the Board of Trade in consultation with the British Foreign Office and the Admiralty. These regulations are given in full in the *Board of Trade Journal* for June 21st.

The Ministry of Shipping give notice that it has come to their knowledge that arrangements are being entered into in certain cases for the charter of British vessels for use after the war. The Ministry accordingly warn all concerned that

they can have no assurance that national requirements will admit of effect being given to such arrangements when the time comes.



## Shipments to Russia.

IN view of the scarcity of tonnage and of the importance of reducing congestion of traffic in Norway and Sweden, all persons desirous of exporting goods to Russia *via* Scandinavia should send full particulars, as soon as possible, to the Transit Department of the Russian Government Committee, India House, Kingsway, W.C.2, who will endeavour to arrange shipment. In the case of goods whose export is prohibited, application should only be made when the necessary permission has been obtained, and the number of the relative War Trade licence or Commission Internationale de Ravitaillement permit should be quoted.



## Employment Department.

To Members and others in want of Foreign Correspondents, Clerks, and Volunteers, full particulars are given, FREE OF CHARGE, of the following clerks, on application, stating reference number, to Secretary, Swedish Chamber of Commerce (Employment Department), 5, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.3.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF VACANT SITUATIONS ARE INSERTED FREE OF CHARGE.

### SITUATIONS WANTED.

#### MALE.

**Correspondent.**—(23) Good knowledge of English, fair of French and German; shorthand writer (Swedish and English) and typist; desires berth as correspondent or clerk; at present in London. (Ref. C/582/16.)

**Grocery, Drapery, and Gentlemen's Outfitting.**—(27) Swedish merchant with several years' experience in the lines of business mentioned; book-keeper and typist; some knowledge of English and German; desires berth in England; small salary; at present in Sweden. (Ref. C/605/17.)

**General Clerk.**—(27) Fair knowledge of German, slight of English; book-keeper and typist; several years' experience in the Colonial wholesale branch; desires berth as general clerk; salary 30s. a week; at present in Sweden. (Ref. C/607/17.)

**Junior Clerk.**—(22) Slight knowledge of English; book-keeper; acquainted with the timber trade; seeks berth as junior clerk with Consulate or business firm; willing to serve as a volunteer for a few months; at present in England. (Ref. C/608/17.)

**SWEDISH CLERKS WILL NOT BE ABLE TO OBTAIN EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM UNLESS THEY ARE PREPARED TO BIND THEMSELVES TO STAY AT LEAST ONE YEAR WITH THE FIRM EMPLOYING THEM.**



Members are invited to keep in close touch with the Chamber, and avail themselves of its services.

## Trade Enquiries.

(Circular No. 296.)

Medlemmar uppmanas att alltid hänvända sig till Handelskammaren, när tillfälle yppar sig, och använda sig av dess tjänster.

**NOTE.**—On receipt of a written application, stating Reference Number, full particulars of names and addresses are given to Members and Non-Members in reference to enquiries marked with an asterisk, which denotes that the enquirer is a Member of the Chamber. Particulars of enquiries not marked with an asterisk are given to Members only.

### BRITISH ARTICLES WANTED.

#### A. URGENT ENQUIRIES.

- Chemicals, all kinds. (A/290/17.)  
 \*Chrome Alum. (A/275/17.)  
 \*Diamonds, drilling and cutting, for the manufacture of eyeglasses. The General Export Association of Sweden enquires for this article on behalf of Stockholm firm. (A/199/17.)  
 \*Linen Thread for the shoe industry. (A/278/17.)  
 \*Paraffin Wax 50-52° C. (A/289/17.)  
 \*Potassium Bichromate. (A/273/17.)  
 \*Screwnails, Gothenburg firm wishes to get in touch with the manufacturers of galvanised screw nails of the "Fish" trade mark. (A/306/17.)  
 \*Soda Ash. (A/277/17.)  
 \*Soda, Caustic. (A/276/17.)  
 \*Sodium Bichromate. (A/274/17.)  
 \*Tea. Swedish firm wishes to get in touch with firm in England, which specialises in the export of the above article. (A/245/17.)

#### B. TRADE AFTER THE WAR.

Stockholm firm wishes to communicate with exporters of the following chemicals and compounds for business after the war:—

- \*Alum. (A/233/17.)  
 \*Ammonium Carbonate. (A/227/17.)  
 \*Antimony, Crude. (A/229/17.)  
 \*Borate of Soda. (A/232/17.)  
 \*Citric Acid. (A/234/17.)  
 \*Chloride of Lime. (A/237/17.)  
 \*Ferrocyanide of Potassium. (A/231/17.)  
 \*Fluorspar. (A/235/17.)  
 \*Glauber Salt. (A/236/17.)  
 \*Lead Oxide. (A/300/17.)  
 \*Nickel Salt. (A/240/17.)  
 \*Potash. (A/297/17.)  
 \*Sal Ammoniac. (A/228/17.)  
 \*Silicate of Soda. (A/241/17.)  
 \*Soda. (A/298/17.)  
 \*Sodium Carbonate. (A/230/17.)  
 \*Sodium Hyposulphite. (A/239/17.)  
 \*Sugar of Lead. (A/299/17.)  
 \*Sulphur. (A/238/17.)  
 \*Tartar. (A/242/17.)  
 \*Alum Compounds (A/247/17.)  
 \*Aluminium ,, (A/246/17.)  
 \*Ammonium ,, (A/248/17.)  
 \*Barium ,, (A/249/17.)

*Bromine	Compounds	(A/251/17.)
*Cadmium	..	(A/261/17.)
*Calcium	..	(A/262/17.)
*Chloride	..	(A/263/17.)
*Chrome	..	(A/266/17.)
*Cobalt	..	(A/265/17.)
*Iodine	..	(A/268/17.)
*Iron	..	(A/269/17.)
*Lead	..	(A/250/17.)
*Lithium	..	(A/267/17.)
*Magnesium	..	(A/252/17.)
*Manganese	..	(A/253/17.)
*Nickel	..	(A/256/17.)
*Potassium	..	(A/264/17.)
*Silver	..	(A/257/17.)
*Sodium	..	(A/254/17.)
*Strontium	..	(A/259/17.)
*Sulphur	..	(A/260/17.)
*Tin	..	(A/270/17.)
*Xuran	..	(A/271/17.)

### SWEDISH ARTICLES OFFERED.

- \*Change Speed Gears for motor cars. (A/306/17.)  
 \*Oxalic Acid. (A/279/17.)  
 \*Paraffin. (A/280/17.)  
 \*Paraffin Wax. (A/281/17.)  
 \*Steering Gears for Motor Cars. (A/308/17.)  
 \*Tar, so-called Umeå-Tar. Swedish firm offers this article to U.K. buyers. (A/308/17.)  
 \*Wheels for carriages and vehicles, all kinds. (A/303/17.)

### SVENSKA ARTIKLAR ÖNSKADE FÖR STORBRITANNIEN OCH IRLAND.

- \*Maskiner för trämjölstillverkning. (A/293/17.)  
 Londonfirma önskar komma i förbindelse med svenska tillverkare av följande artiklar för affärer nu eller efter kriget:—  
 \*Eggjärn. (A/285/17.)  
 \*Emalj kärl. (A/284/17.)  
 \*Järnvaror. (A/286/17.)  
 \*Pappershandelsvaror. (A/287/17.)  
 \*Ramlister. (A/282/17.)  
 \*Ritmateriel. (A/288/17.)  
 \*Trävaror. (A/283/17.)  
 Åkerbruksredskap. Londonfirma önskar träda i förbindelse med svenska tillverkare av ovanstående artikel för affärer efter kriget. (A/307/17.)



**SVENSKA ARTIKLAR ÖNSKADE FÖR INDIEN.**

Londonfirma önskar komma i förbindelse med säljare av följande artiklar för export på den indiska marknaden.

**Spoons**, nickel-plated, cheap. (A/301/17.)

**Metalltrådslampor**, elektriska. (A/302/17.)



**The Importation of Canadian Woodgoods.**

THE following resolution concerning the position with respect to the importation of Canadian woodgoods was passed by the Liverpool Timber Trade Association and sent to the Controller of Timber Supplies:—

" 1. By far the largest importation of Canadian woodgoods comes to Liverpool and district.

" 2. In normal times the average annual value of the importation runs into millions.

" 3. That, owing to the importation having been practically stopped by the Government, a very great hardship has been imposed upon the Canadian manufacturers and shippers, and their agents in this country, who are to a great extent dependent upon the continuance of this trade.

" 4. The stocks of soft woods are rapidly getting depleted, and in order to arrange cargoes before the close of the season, it is necessary that authority to import should be granted promptly. During the winter months only a very limited supply can be imported, even under the most favourable circumstances.

" 5. It is possible to charter sailing vessels to load this season if tonnage is fixed promptly, so that vessels can get out before the late autumn, and there are a number of sailing vessels available which would be of little or no use for Government purposes. Some neutral steamers might also be chartered, which are not otherwise required, and some liner space arranged, deckload, dunnage, or otherwise, which would not interfere with the transport of more important cargo.

" 6. We therefore take the liberty of suggesting for your consideration that concessions as regards selling prices on the lines that have been accorded to the Scandinavian shippers should be granted to the sellers of Canadian woodgoods, and that imports be permitted under suitable conditions, and also that the Admiralty representatives in Canada should give facilities for the utilisation of space for carrying woodgoods, where such space is not required for more important purposes. Business could then no doubt be arranged in sufficient volume and help to avoid a famine of stock on this side, which would relieve the pressure on the holders of stock in Canada, who are at present unable to market their goods."

**THE NORTH CORNWALL CHINA CLAY CO., LTD.,**

St. Breward, Bodmin, Cornwall.

LARGEST CHINA CLAY SETT IN THE WORLD.

(D) WALTER SESSIONS, Managing Director

**AGENCY, ETC., ADVERTISEMENTS.**

*Enquiries for AGENTS and AGENCIES are only published in the JOURNAL as advertisements at a charge of 3s. 6d. per inch, single column. This charge is made to members as well as non-members. Replies can be addressed c/o The Chamber, and are forwarded against payment of postage.*

*SINGLE LINE advertisements will be accepted at 5s. for six consecutive insertions.*

**BRITISH AGENCIES WANTED.**

**IVAR LUNDBERG,  
NORRKÖPING, SWEDEN.**

Established 1878.

General Commission Agent.

OPEN FOR ALL AGENCIES. (A)

**General Commission Agent.**

**CARL SÖDERLING,  
MALMÖ, Sweden.**

OPEN FOR ALL AGENCIES. (A)

**MAGNUS KOLLBERG,**

Stockholm, Sweden,

**BROKER AND AGENT**

*in Corn, Colonial Produce, and Chemicals.*

**Wants Agencies.** (L)

**JOHN R. RETTIG & Co., A.-B.**

3, Norrmalmstorg, STOCKHOLM, Sweden,

**GENERAL MERCHANTS.**

*Specialities: Minerals, Chemicals.*

(L) **AGENTS IN FINLAND AND RUSSIA.**

**SELLING AND BUYING AGENT IN SWEDEN.**

General Merchandise **H. ASKLUND** 11, Blasieholmstorg, Stockholm, Sweden.

**HOLMQUIST & CO.,**

**GOTHENBURG, SWEDEN,**

are desirous of being put in communication with British firms who are interested in obtaining a market for their products in Sweden.

Excellent connections all over Sweden.

First-class references supplied on application.

(D)



## Personal & Business Notices.

### Swedish Legation in London.

Mr. C. O. de Dardel has been appointed first Secretary to the Swedish Legation in London.

### Swedish Consular Service.

The Swedish Minister for Foreign Affairs on the 30th May appointed Mr. Albert Senior, of Pond's Forge, Sheffield, to be Swedish Vice-Consul in *Sheffield*. Mr. Senior succeeds in this important office the late Col. Herbert Hughes.

### Mr. Carl Svedberg.

Mr. Carl Svedberg, of Messrs. C. & J. Svedberg, 101, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.3, a founder member of the Swedish Chamber of Commerce, and Senior Council member from its inception, has been made a Knight of the Royal Swedish North Star Order.

### B. Jonzen & Co., Ltd.

Messrs. B. Jonzen & Co., Ltd., who have been established since 1904 at 110, Cannon Street, London, E.C.4, as glass bottle and table glass merchants, have added another important department to their business, viz., china and earthenware. This expansion has necessitated a removal to larger premises at 23, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.1, where suitable show rooms and offices have been acquired. Messrs. B. Jonzen & Co. represent some leading Staffordshire potters for the home trade as well as the export trade, and in view of the important business and extensive connection they have established in the glass trade, we have no doubt that their china and earthenware department will meet with the same success. Until further notice the telephone number will be Holborn 1102.

### Graham Brothers, Stockholm.

Messrs. Ingeniörsfirman Holmer and Co., of Stockholm, inform us under date May 12th, that the proprietor thereof, Mr. A. G. Holmer, has from that date joined the firm of Messrs. Graham Brothers, Stockholm, where Mr. Holmer will be in charge of the machine tool department. The business of Messrs. Ingeniörsfirman Holmer & Co. will be liquidated, and their connections transferred to Messrs. Graham Brothers.

### Stockholm Chamber of Commerce.

The annual general meeting of this Chamber was held on the 5th inst., Mr. K. A. Wallenberg presiding. In place of two retiring members, Messrs. C. Ramström and Axel Vennersten were elected to the Board. Professor E. Heckscher read a paper on the coming "peace crisis."

### Mr. Robert Olsson, 50 Years.

Mr. Robert Olsson, of Messrs. Martin Olsson and Sons, attained 50 years of age on the 22nd inst., and this occasion was utilised by a number of his Swedish friends in the city to entertain him to luncheon at the Savoy Hotel under the Chairmanship of Mr. C. A. Löwenadler. The following gentlemen comprised the company:— Mr. John Eberstein, Mr. Robert Erikson, Mr. Fred. Kreuger, Mr. Sten Kreuger, Lieut.-Col. E. Mossberg, Mr. Victor Olsson, Mr. O. Reich, Mr. John Schele, Mr. G. Z. Westling, Dr. M. Widegren, Mr. G. Zethrin, and Mr. Louis Zettersten. The Chairman, in a happy speech, proposed the toast of "The Youthful Guest of Honour," and presented him, on behalf of his friends, with a silver cigar box to commemorate the day. Mr. Olsson, in expressing his thanks for the compliment paid to him, recounted some incidents from his youth, and delighted the company with a humorous, but not the less appreciative speech. The afternoon was brought to a conclusion with some musical numbers rendered by Mr. Westling.

In the evening representatives of the staff of Messrs. Martin Olsson & Sons, and of the timber trade in the City of London, entertained Mr. and Mrs. Olsson at the Pagani Restaurant.

### Abdel Ahad, Haber & Co.

With reference to a notice in the Chamber's Journal for December last, to the effect that Mr. Ovadia Haber, of Manchester, had joined Messrs. Gihl & Co., of London, we are now informed by Mr. Haber that his connection with that firm ended on the 30th April last, and that in future his Egyptian and Colonial business will be transacted through the new firm which he has formed, under the name of Abdel Ahad, Haber & Co., at 129, Wool Exchange, London, E.C.2. This firm will act as buyer for Alexandre Abdel Ahad & Co., with branches at Cairo, Alexandria, and Milan. Mr. Haber has a large and personal *clientèle* in Egypt and the Mediterranean markets.

### Mr. Sten L. Kreuger.

Mr. Sten L. Kreuger, late of Messrs. G. F. Neame & Co., E.C., has established himself at Broad Street House, New Broad Street, E.C.2, as a general merchant.

### Mr. Louis Zettersten.

From the 1st July the address of Mr. Louis Zettersten, the retiring Secretary of the Chamber, will be 47-51, King William Street, London, E.C.4, to which address all private communications intended for him should be sent.



## Money Matters.

### SWEDEN.

Sveriges Riksbank (State Bank of Sweden) :—

Rate of discount :—

Bills at 3/m .. .. 5½ per cent.  
(Raised on November 10th, 1916, from 5 per cent.)

Nominal exchange rates on London :

			Buyers.		Sells.
			3/m.		Sight.
May	8th	..	15·42	..	15·92
"	9th	..	15·45	..	15·95
"	11th	..	15·48	..	15·98
"	14th	..	15·46	..	15·96
"	16th	..	15·44	..	15·94
"	18th	..	15·40	..	15·90
"	19th	..	15·38	..	15·88
"	21st	..	15·30	..	15·80
"	22nd	..	15·32	..	15·82
"	24th	..	15·35	..	15·85
"	29th	..	15·33	..	15·83
"	30th	..	15·35	..	15·85
"	31st	..	15·33	..	15·83
June	1st	..	15·35	..	15·85
"	4th	..	15·34	..	15·84
"	6th	..	15·33	..	15·83
"	7th	..	15·32	..	15·82
"	8th	..	15·33	..	15·83

London, E.C., June 22nd, 1917.

Bank of England :—

Minimum discount rate, 5 per cent. (Reduced Jan. 18th, 1917, from 6 per cent. to 5½ per cent., and April 5th from 5½ per cent. to 5 per cent.) (A year ago 5 per cent.)

London Bankers' Rates :—

On deposit : At call .. .. 4 per cent.  
Three months' Bank bills .. 4½ per cent.  
Three months' fine Trade bills 5-5¼ per cent.

Foreign Exchanges :—

The following rates have been quoted on Royal Exchange for **Stockholm**, during May-June.

				Cheques and cable transf.	
				Sellers.	Buyers.
				Kr.	Kr.
May	24th	..	..	15·77	15·87
"	29th	..	..	—	—
"	31st	..	..	15·80	15·90
June	5th	..	..	15·78	15·88
"	7th	..	..	15·78	15·88
"	12th	..	..	15·77	15·87
"	14th	..	..	15·77	15·87
"	19th	..	..	15·67	15·77
"	21st	..	..	15·60	15·70

### INDIA.

Calcutta, May 18th, 1917.

**Presidency Bank Rates** {  
Calcutta 6 per cent. (Mar. 15, 1917).  
Bombay 6 per cent. (Mar. 15, 1917).  
Madras 8 per cent. (Dec. 4, 1916).  
On demand 1-4 9/32.

**Exchange** .. {  
Telegraphic  
Transfer 1-4 7/32.  
3 months 1-4 19/32.  
6 months 1-4 27/32.

**Government Paper** (3½ per cent.) Rs. 68-0-0.  
—The Indian Trade Journal.



## Swedish Bonds Quoted on the London Stock Exchange.

WE publish below a list of prices at which the Swedish State Loan, the City of Stockholm and City of Göteborg Loans are sold on the London Stock Exchange.

### Swedish State Loans.

Date.	1880.	1888.	1894.	1900.	1908.
May 25	3½% 97½ t.b.	3% —	3% —	3½% —	—
" 26	97 5/8 5/8 t.b.	—	—	78 §§	—
" 30	97 †	67	—	—	—
June 1	—	65 7 6	—	—	—
" 6	—	—	—	—	79 1/8 t.b.
" 7	97 1/2	—	—	—	—
" 8	98 †	—	—	—	—
" 19	98	—	—	—	—
" 21	—	—	—	78 1/4 1/2	—
" 22	98 1/2 † 8	—	68 1/4 5/8 7/8	78 1/4 † 1/2 †	—
" 23	98 t.b. 1/2 3/8 t.b.	—	—	—	—

### Stockholm City.

Date.	4%.	4½% 1913.
June 6	89 7/8 t.b.	90 t.b. 89½ t.b.
" 12	—	100 5/8 §§ t.b.
" 13	90 5/8 t.b.	†† 90 t.b. 1/2 t.b. 5/8 t.b.
" 16	90 t.b.	—

### Göteborg City.

Date.	4½% 1914.
June 7	99 1/8
" 21	100 1/8 §§

The meaning of the signs used is as follows :—

- † Small bonds at special prices.
- ‡ Exceptional bargains.
- §§ Free of stamp duty.
- †† Bargains done on the previous day.
- t.b. Treasury Certs. of Deposit (Scheme B).



**A Scandinavian Securities Company.**—According to a Reuter telegram from Christiania, dated 10th inst., the Northern Holding Company has been established in that city to buy and negotiate foreign securities. The capital of the company will be 200 million kronor, and Mr. Volckmar, President of the Norwegian Bank of Commerce, will be Chairman, the other Directors being Mr. Gluckstadt, of Copenhagen; Mr. Wallenberg, of Stockholm; Mr. Sam Eyde, of Christiania; and Mr. James Dunn.



## Additions to the Library.

The following publications have recently been added to the Chamber's Library:—

*Received from Government Departments.*

### SWEDISH.

Levnadskostnaderna i Sverige 1913-1914. Utgiven av Kungl. Socialstyrelsen.

Kommersiella Meddelanden, nr. 9 och 10.

### ENGLISH.

The Canada Year Book, 1915.

Official Year Book of the Commonwealth of Australia. Statistics for period 1901-15.

### PURCHASED.

Sveriges Statskalender för året 1917.

*Reports from the following Chambers of Commerce and Industrial Associations.*

### SWEDISH.

Gotlands Handelskammars årskrift, 1916.

Meddelanden från Handelskammaren i Karlstad, 1917.

Meddelanden från Skånes Handelskammare, 1917.

Skånes Handelskammars förvaltningsberättelse år 1916.

Västergötlands och Norra Hallands Handelskammars berättelse, 1916.

Meddelanden från Sveriges Industriförbund.

Vårt Lands bränslefråga. Utgiven av Sveriges Industriförbund.

Huru tillgodose de krigförande länderna sitt behof av knäve? Av Sigurd Nauckhoff. Utgiven av Svenska Vattenkraftföreningen.

Vattenkraftbyggderna i Sverige. Av Axel Rappe. Utgiven av Svenska Vattenkraftföreningen.

Styrelse- och revisionberättelse över A.-B. Svenska Tobaksmonopolets verksamhet år 1916.

Göteborgs Kontoristförening 1892-1917.

### ENGLISH.

Report of Proceedings and Resolutions adopted at the 57th Annual Meeting of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom, March 20th and 21st, 1917.

Bradford Chamber of Commerce, Annual Report, 1916.

Burma Chamber of Commerce, Annual Report, 1916.

Derby Chamber of Commerce, 51st Annual Report.

Malta Exchange, Report of the Chamber of Commerce, 1916.

Chamber of Commerce of the Orange Free State. Thirty-third Annual Report for the Year ending, December 31st, 1916, with the Chairman's Address, Statistics, etc.

The Swedish-American Trade Journal. Ten years' Celebration Number, March, 1917. The Swedish Chamber of Commerce of the U.S.A.

Statistics relating to the Worsted and Woollen Trades of the United Kingdom, including the year 1916. Published by the Bradford Chamber of Commerce.

### OTHER LANGUAGES.

Chambre de Commerce Française de Londres, Bulletin de l'année, 1915.

## Swedish Timber and Wood Pulp Industries in 1915.

THE timber industry did not attain the same figures in 1915 as in 1913; but the condition of the market is stated to have been satisfactory on the whole. The German contraband proclamation of November, 1914, which was so threatening to the export of timber, was practically suspended in March, 1915. After that shipments could proceed without hindrance. A gradual increase of prices took place, which was to some extent, it is true, counterbalanced by the many times doubled rates of freight. The wood-pulp industry also was able to rejoice in favourable conditions. The production increased considerably, and prices were going up throughout the year, which was certainly due, to no small extent, to the restrictions on the export of this article, which meant that no licences for wood-pulp were granted to belligerent countries without some corresponding compensation. The difficulties encountered have been the increased cost of the pulp-wood and the increased difficulty of obtaining supplies of sulphur. The last-named circumstance has, as is well known, evoked efforts to utilise the native supplies of iron pyrites. Though deficient supplies of necessaries from abroad has not here caused any real interruption of manufacture, yet that has been the case to some extent with regard to the paper industry, which has found the greatest difficulty in satisfying its requirements of chloride of lime, rosin, caolin, wires, felt, etc. Where these difficulties could be overcome and the industry has not been bound by old contracts, however, the situation has been favourable. The demand for Swedish paper has been steadily rising. (From *Swedish Export*, Stockholm.)



### CREDIT REPORTS.

The Chamber obtains for its members, for a small fee, reports on the standing of firms in Sweden and the British Empire.

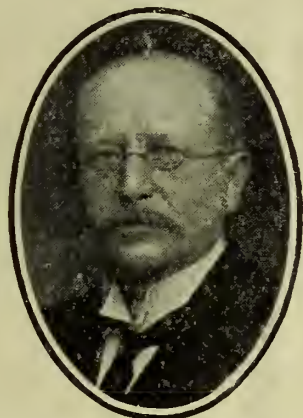
For enquiry forms and further particulars, please apply to the Secretary,

THE SWEDISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,  
5, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.3.



## Members of the Newcastle Standing Committee.

*Elected on the 11th May, 1917.*



**Mr. Axel F. Ericsson,**  
CHAIRMAN.  
(*Osbeck & Co., Ltd.*)



**Mr. A. Munro Sutherland,**  
VICE-CHAIRMAN.  
(*B. J. Sutherland & Co., Ltd.*)



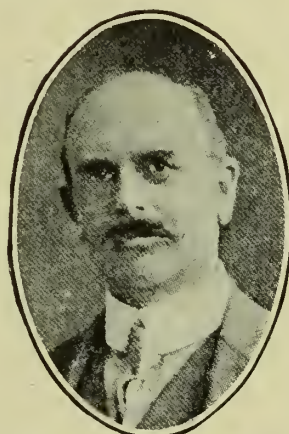
**Mr. Karl Pyhlson,**  
HON. TREASURER.  
(*Mackenzie & Pyhlson, Ltd.*)



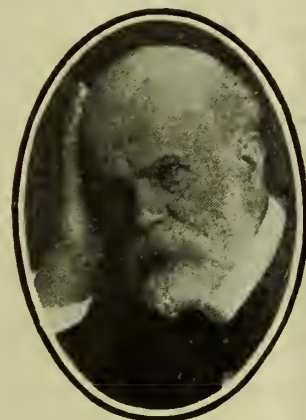
**Mr. T. O. Gjemre**  
(*Gjemre & Co.*)



**Mr. T. Mackendrick.**  
(*Scott Bros., Ltd.*)



**Mr. Herbert Shaw.**  
SECRETARY.



**Mr. E. T. Nisbet.**  
(*Lambton & Hetton Collieries, Ltd.*)



**Mr. Thomas Robinson.**  
(*John Bowes & Partners, Ltd.*)

We regret that a photograph of Mr. J. E. Davidson (*United Alkali Co., Ltd.*) has not reached us in time to be included in this group.



## British Representatives of Swedish Traders and Shipowners.

(Continued from page 147.)

THE following List has been compiled from particulars collected by the Chamber. It is respectfully requested that any errors appearing in this List should be rectified and any additions notified at once. This List is open free of charge to Members.

Handelskammarens medlemmar ombedjas att komplettera nedanstående lista å deras britiska representanter. Dessa meddelanden, rörande medlemmar, intagas kostnadsfritt.

Names of Exporters.	Trade.	British Representatives.	Tel. Address.
Aktiebolagets Snickerifabrik i Jönköping.	Doors, etc. ..	Stavers & Robinson, 158. Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.	"Moulding, London."
A.-B. Stjertors-Ställdalen, Kopparberg.	Wood Pulp .. Pig Iron ..	John Eberstein & Co., 75, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.	"Skarblacka, London."
A.-B. Stömne Sulfatfabrik, Säffe.			
A.-B. Storfors, Piteå ..	Wood .. ..	C. & J. Svedberg, 101, Leadenhall St., London, E.C. Modin & Co., Palmerston House, 34, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.	"Spigurnel, London." "Modiolar, London."
A.-B. Surte-Liljedahl, Surte	Glassware ..	Johnsen & Jørgensen, Ltd., 26/27, Farringdon Street, London, E.C.	"Fish, London."
A.-B. Svenska Kullagerfabriken, Gothenburg.	Ball-bearings ..	The Skefko Ball-bearing Co., Ltd., "Skefko Works," Luton.	"Skefko, Luton."
A.-B. Svenska Metallverken, Stockholm.	All kinds of Metal.	James McMillan & Co., Clun House, Surrey Street, Strand, London, W.C.	"Elektriken, London."
A.-B. Svenska Ostasiatiska Kompaniet, Gothenburg.	Scandinavian-Indian Steamship Line.	J. H. Wackerbarth & Co., 26a, Billiter Buildings, Billiter Street, London, E.C.	"Wackerbarth, Fen-London."
A.-B. Svensk Papp, Sundsvall.	Wood Pulp Boards.	Relph, Darwen & Pearce, 76, Finsbury Pavement, London, E.C.	"Pasteboards, London."
A.-B. Tannin, Västervik ..	Tanning Materials.	Humphreys, Percival Ellis & Co., 90, Tooley Street, London, E.C.	"Quebracho, London."
Allmänna Svenska Elektriska Aktiebolaget, Vesterås	Electrical Manufactures.	Swedish General Electric, Ltd., 5, Chancery Lane, London, E.C. Branch offices: Manchester, Birmingham. <i>For Canada:</i> Swedish General Electric, Ltd., 1009/1012 Kent Buildings, Toronto, Ont., Branch offices; Montreal, Calgary, Vancouver. <i>For Australia:</i> Gardner, Waern & Co., 57, Queen Street; Warehouse: Viaduct Buildings, 369, Flinders Street, Melbourne, Victoria. <i>For New Zealand:</i> Jas. J. Niven & Co., Ltd., Hunter Street, Wellington; Branch Offices: Napier, Auckland, Hamilton, Gisborne, Hawkes Bay, Palmerston North, Christchurch. <i>For South Africa:</i> Reunert & Lenz, Ltd., P.O. Box 92, Consolidated Building Johannesburg; London Agents, Findlay, Durham & Brodie, Cannon Street, House, 110, Cannon Street, London, E.C. <i>For China:</i> A.-B. The Swedish Trading Co., Wahrendorfgatan 6, Stockholm. Hongkong.	"Autosyncro, London." "Reamer, Toronto." "Gardener, Melbourne." "Rockdrill, Johannesburg." "Yaldnif, London." "Swedetrade, Stockholm." "Kinaman."
Allmänna Svenska Utsädes A.B., Svalöf.	Pedigree Seeds	W. A. Temperley & Co., Newcastle-on-Tyne.	—
Åmotfors Papperbruks Aktiebolaget, Åmot.	Paper .. ..	Olsen & Cormeau, Lambert House, Lu gate Hill London, E.C.	"Oldrusen, London."
Ångfartygs A.B. Thule, Gothenburg.	Steamship Owners	British & Northern Shipping Agency Ltd., 5, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.	"Agbrinor, London."



Names of Exporters.	Trade.	British Representatives.	Tel. Address.
Bark och Warburgs Förnyade Akt. Bol., Gothenburg.	Joinery and Timber.	Penton & Lindwall, 5, Great Winchester Street, London, E.C.	"Lindwall, London."
S. Barnekow's Technical Chemical Laboratory, Malmö.	Dairy Preparations.	Sole agent for district of Cheshire: John Little & Co., Grosvenor Stores, Chester. For Canada: Munderloh & Co., Ltd., Montreal. For Australia and New Zealand: J. Bartram & Son, Pty., Ltd., Melbourne and Sydney. The National Dairy Association of New Zealand, Ltd., Wellington, New Zealand.	"Little, Chester." — "Bartram." —
E. A. Bergs Fabriks Aktiebolag, Eskilstuna.	Razors, Shoe Tools and Knives.	Ernest C. Koop, Spencer House, South Place, London, E.C.	"Ecrikoop, Ave., London."
Bergvik & Ala Nya A.B. Söderhamn.	Timber ..	Martin Olsson & Sons, 32, Bishopsgate, London E.C. W. G. Taylor & Co., Ltd., 126, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.	"Olsson, London." "Fibre, Cent., London." "Berner, London."
Billeruds Aktiebolag, Säffle	Sulphite ..	Berner & Nielsen, 57, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.	"Fibre, Cent., London."
Billingsfors Aktiebolag, Billingsfors.	Wood Pulp, Sulphate.	W. G. Taylor & Co., Ltd., 126, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.	"Specific, London."
J. & C. G. Bolinders A.-B. Stockholm.	Crude oil engines, boilers, steam engines, saw mill machinery, stoves, etc.	James Pollock, Sons & Co., Ltd., 3, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.	"Jernagent, London."
Boxholms Aktiebolag, Boxholm.	Iron and Iron Manufactures.	Ernst B. Westman, Ltd., 39, Lombard Street, London, E.C.	— — —
Adolf Bratt & Co., Gothenburg.	Steamship Owners ..	Orlando Davis & Co., Plymouth. Whitwill, Cole & Co., Bristol. H. Goldberg & Co., Swansea. L. G. Bratt, Jr., 11 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.	"Durbrovian, London."
Bratt & Co., L. G. Gothenburg.	Iron, Steel, Wood pulp and Timber.	A. D. Bredenberg & Co., Monument Buildings, London, E.C.	"Icteroid, London."
Bredenberg, Gustaf Christopher (firm: Emil Bredenberg), Sundsvall.	Sworn Shipbroker	A. D. Bredenberg & Co., Monument Buildings, London, E.C.	— — —
F. R. Cedervall & Söner, Gothenburg.	Oils, Protective Lubricating Boxes for Propeller Shafts, etc.	Jost Johnson, 33, Grainger Street West, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Maxton & Sinclair, James Street, Liverpool. John G. Kincaid & Co., Ltd., East Hamilton Street, Greenock.	"Modiolar." "Odontoid."
Dynäs Aktiebolag, Wäija.	Saw Mill, Sulphate.	Modin & Co., Palmerston House, 34, Old Broad Street, London, E.C. (for Wood Goods). Becker & Co., Ltd., 34-40, Ludgate Hill, London, E.C., for Wood Pulp.	"Increment, Manchester." "Incitutus, Cannon, London." "Dairy Supply, London." "Good Corks, London."
Ekman & Co., Gothenburg..	Sulphite, Sulphate	Greenhalgh & Co., 333-7, Corn Exchange Buildings, Manchester; 56, Cannon Street, London, E.C	"Dairy Supply, London." "Good Corks, London."
Eskilstuna Stålprensning A.B., Eskilstuna.	Household and Dairy Utensils, Enamelled Steel Plate Wares.	Dairy Supply Co., Ltd., Museum Street, London, W.C. (for Dairy Utensils). L. Lumley & Co., America Square, London, E.C. (for Milk Sieves only).	"Siguprnel, London." "Skärblacka, London." "Timbering, London."
Fagersta Bruks A.-B. Fagersta.	Iron and Steel Works.	C. & J. Svedberg, 101, Leadenhall Street, London E.C.	"Skärblacka, London."
Fiskeby Fabrikers A.-B. Fiskeby.	Paper and Wood Pulp.	John Eberstein & Co., 75, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.	"Timbering, London."
Fogelfors Bruk, Fogelfors ..	Doors and Boxboard	H. Snobohm, 27, Clement's Dane, London, E.C.	"Timbering, London."

(To be continued.)



# Storbritanniens Majhandel.\*

Statistiken för Maj månad visar följande oalsiffrer.

TABELL A.

	Import.		Export.					
	Total. £	Ökning eller minskning i %	Britiska varor. £	Ökning eller minskning i %	Utländska varor. £	Ökning eller minskning i %	Total Export. £	Ökning eller minskning i %
Jan.-Maj, 1917	414,491,664	+ 6.96	207,495,881	+ 6.66	39,818,242	- 12.00	247,314,123	+ 3.14
„ „ 1916	387,521,347	+ 9.79	194,533,318	+ 22.69	45,248,407	+ 7.80	239,781,725	+ 24.65
„ „ 1915	352,984,598	+ 10.01	150,389,320	- 30.24	41,972,681	- 16.72	192,362,001	- 27.71
Maj, 1917	87,620,456	+ 4.37	43,437,256	- 5.50	6,336,377	- 42.24	49,773,633	- 14.20
„ „ 1916	83,792,730	+ 17.03	47,024,411	+ 28.51	10,983,493	+ 7.23	58,067,904	+ 32.25
„ „ 1915	71,600,894	+ 17.46	33,618,992	- 20.05	10,243,319	- 1.24	43,862,311	- 16.33

TABELL B.

STORBRIANNIENS IMPORT AV VISSA VAROR, VILKA BRUKAT DELVIS TAGAS FRAN SVERIGE. MAJ.	1916.			1917.	
	TOTAL IMPORT	Sveriges andel av total impor- ten i % av värdet.	TOTAL IMPORT	Kvantitet.	Värde. £
	Kvantitet.	Värde. £			
Järn : Basiskt tackjärn..... Tons	3,432	12,004	—	—	—
Gjutjärn i tackor .....	7,044	49,747	96.87	9,564	76,495
Hæmatite .....	202	1,502	—	294	4,590
Spegel-, mangan-och kiseljärn ..	1,446	36,666	17.75	1,069	39,317
Puddeljärn .....	—	—	—	—	—
Smidesjärn, vinkeljärn, vals- tråd, o.s.v.....	5,116	63,036	77.94	4,965	68,351
Papper : Tryck- och skrivpapper på rullar .....	63,009	51,618	31.31	24,820	43,981
Tryck-och skrivpapper i ark ..	53,770	89,918	12.86	17,571	38,039
Omslagspapper .....	346,707	433,492	46.22	102,204	205,452
Smör.....	191,717	1,568,293	0.06	Detaljer	saknas
Trämassa : Kemisk, torr, blekt..... Tons	2,241	53,580	—	2,623	135,346
„ „ oblekt .. ..	10,407	253,010	2.31	21,162	1,012,849
Mekanisk, våt .....	147	1,323	13.37	27	798
Trävaror : Bilade ; furu, ek, o.s.v. (ej pit props)..... Loads	19,915	249,041	1.87	3,252	73,608
Sågade ; furu och gran. :					
Oarbetade .....	201,736	1,603,150	54.49	44,928	599,713
Sågade ; furu och gran. arbetade .....	16,684	147,326	31.33	4,978	59,626
Tändstickor : Säkerhets .... Gross of boxes	—	—	—	—	—
„ „ „ Ten thousands	713,317	98,576	75.85	488	180
Andra slag .... Gross of Boxes	—	—	—	—	—
„ „ „ Ten thousands	119,506	18,512	100.00	1,800	400

TABELL C.

STORBRIANNIENS EXPORT AV VISSA VAROR, VILKA BRUKAT DELVIS GA TILL SVERIGE. MAJ.	1916.			1917.		
	TOTAL EXPORT	Sveriges andel av total ekspor- ten i % av värdet	TOTAL EXPORT	Kvantitet.	Värde. £	
	Kvantitet.	Värde. £				
Järn och stål :						
Tackjärn .....	Tons	98,180	785,892	4.36	68,222	627,828
Ny räls .....	„	4,103	42,781	—	1,680	30,023
Knivsmiden .....	Cwts.	3,229	59,128	0.26	2,045	42,770
Järnmanufaktur.....	„	44,357	151,351	0.36	24,981	97,293
Andra metaller :						
Bly i tackor och bearbetat .....	Tons	2,873	99,442	3.70	252	11,424
Koppar och tillverkningar därav ..	„	1,602	167,793	—	833	127,268
Tenn .....	„	3,480	642,929	3.01	1,522	309,257
Kol och Koks .....	„	3,825,387	4,790,460	13.40	3,664,823	4,909,384
Bomullsgarn :						
Grått .....	Lbs.	14,315,100	1,072,951	1.66	7,888,600	1,034,969
Blekt och färgat .....	„	2,886,900	251,157	0.43	2,535,200	307,847
Ylle :						
„ Tops ” .....	„	1,342,100	192,761	1.63	967,300	169,637
Kamgarn (Worsted) .....	„	1,739,500	352,867	0.92	1,958,200	491,285
Yllevävnader .....	Yds.	13,942,800	2,351,077	0.85	9,858,100	2,117,101
Kamgarnsvävnader .....	„	4,756,900	612,863	0.84	3,618,900	622,723
Tomsäckar .....	Dussin	243,146	87,301	4.34	234,463	108,737

\* Förevarande statistik över exporterade varor inbegriper sådana varor, som inköpts i det Förenade Konungariket av de allierade staternas myndigheter eller för deras räkning, men inbegriper icke varor, som uttagits från det brittiska governmentets upplag och depåer, eller varor, vilka inköpts av detsamma och skeppats på dess båtar.

**OBS !** — För denna månad finnas icke några detaljer om fördelningen av Export och Import på olika länder.



## SHIPPING AGENTS IN SWEDEN.

### AKTIEBOLAGET NYMAN & SCHULTZ, STOCKHOLM, General Forwarding and Chartering Agents.

Special service to and from Finland and Russia.

*Forwarders to H.M. The King of Sweden.*

Branch Offices at

HAPARANDA and LULEÅ, Sweden.

(A)

### Jonsson, Sternhagen & Co.

#### GOTHENBURG.

Regular lines of Steamers between  
Gothenburg & Antwerp, Amsterdam,  
Rotterdam, Rouen, and Havre.

#### INSURANCE AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

(G)

Goods forwarded to all parts  
of the World at cheapest rates.

### JOSEPH KÄLLMAN & Co., GOTHENBURG, Ltd.

Shipowners, Shipbrokers, Chartering and  
Forwarding Agents.

REGULAR SERVICES: Gothenburg/Humber,  
Gothenburg/Rouen, U.S.A./Archangel,  
U.S.A./France.

ALSO SAILINGS: East and West Coast  
Sweden/France and East Coast U.K.,  
Russian Baltic Ports/France and Spain.

Telegrams: "Shipping" and "Kaellman," Gothenburg. (G)

### AKTIEBOLAGET W. LARKA

#### 10, SKEPPSBRON, STOCKHOLM.

FORWARDING AND SHIPPING AGENTS,

Forwarding Narvik-Haparanda-Torneå to Russia,  
through own Branch Offices.

Tel. Address: "LARKA, STOCKHOLM." (G)

### EMIL R. BOMAN, STOCKHOLM.

SWORN SHIPBROKER,

Chartering, Steamship, Insurance, Average, and  
Forwarding Agent.

Telegrams: — — "BOMANS, STOCKHOLM." (G)

### Löwenadler & Co.

GOTHENBURG,

#### FORWARDING AGENTS.

Telegrams: LÖW'S, GOTHENBURG. (H)

### WILSON & CO., GOTHENBURG.

Forwarding and Shipping Agents.

Telegrams: "WILSON, GOTHENBURG." (J)

### Öberg & Horndahl

SHIPBROKERS,

#### Helsingborg, Råå, & Karlshamn.

Average, Insurance, Chartering and Forwarding Agents.

Telegrams: "Ödahl." (F)

### AKTIEBOLAGET P. J. HAEGERSTRAND,

Shipbrokers, Forwarding Agents,

GEFLE.

Telegrams: "HAEGERSTRAND, GEFLE." (G)

## NORTHERN TRAFFIC

SVEN TÖRNGREN

11 Drottninggatan 11 STOCKHOLM

GENERAL FORWARDING AGENT

TRANSPORT of merchandise of all kinds to and from Northern Europe and other parts.

CHIEF OFFICE:

Northern Traffic, Ltd., 53, Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES & AGENCIES:

Petrograd, Moscow, Krasnoïarsk, Siberia, Christiania, New York, etc. (A)

## NORDSTRÖM & THULIN

STEAM SHIP OWNERS—SWORN SHIP BROKERS—FORWARDING AGENTS—TEL: NORDSTROMS, STOCKHOLM. (F)



## Eric Hultgren & Co. (Swedish Limited Company), Gothenburg, Sweden, SHIPPING AND FORWARDING AGENTS,

Expeditiously execute forwarding in all its branches, whether for export or import, at low rates.  
Exceptionally good connections with Shipping Companies. Telegrams: "GRENHULT." (E)

### FORSBLAD & SON, GOTHENBURG,

*Shipping and Forwarding Agents.*

Telegrams: "Forsblad, Gothenburg." Established 1878.

*Forwarding of all kinds of goods to and from Sweden.*

Correspondents at Gothenburg for AMERICAN EXPRESS Co., New York.

(L)

TRANSLATIONS.—An Office making a speciality of the translation of technical and commercial matters from and into SWEDISH, Norwegian and Danish, has been established in the City of London since 1900. Highest references. Address: H. G. WALTERSTORFF, 505, Mansion House Chambers, 11, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C. Telephone: 410 City. Telegrams: "Transducto, London." (G)

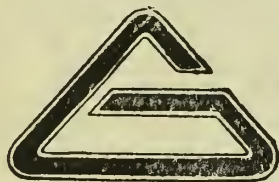
### Shipping and Insurance Notes.

**Transatlantic Shipping Co., Göteborg.**—From a Stockholm cable dated the 26th inst. we understand that the Transatlantic Shipping Co., of Göteborg, has purchased through its daughter company, Viking, the following steamers:—*Tord*, 1,307 tons, and *Valdemar*, 1,915 tons. These steamers have been purchased from the Rex Steamship Co., of Stockholm, from which company the Transatlantic Co. recently purchased another steamer of 3,050 tons. The Transatlantic Company has also chartered the Helsingborg steamers *Sonja* and *Thyra* for five years.

**Freight and Insurance Market.**—The Swedish War Risk Insurance rates continue to rise, the Government Insurance Commission now quoting 20 per cent. against previously 15 per cent. for voyage England-Sweden-England. Coal freights on June 20th were quoted 200 kronor to 225 kronor per ton from England to Scandinavia. Timber freights from Göteborg-London quoted 300 kronor, and to East Coast 250 kronor.

**Scandinavian Shipping Association.**—Nordisk Skibsrederforening (Scandinavian Ship Owners' Association), representing Scandinavian shipping, has approached the Norwegian Government with a proposition that, with the other two Scandinavian Governments, Norway should diplomatically negotiate with the British Government regarding the taxes imposed on neutral traffic according to the new English law. The Swedish Foreign Office has not yet received a communication from Norway.

**Stockholm as a Free Port.**—The Stockholm City Council Preparation Committee has approved of the project for inaugurating a free port at Stockholm. The estimated cost is about 20 million kronor.



FOR ADVERTISING IN  
**SCANDINAVIAN  
PAPERS**

FÖR ANNONSERING I

**ENGELSKA PRESSEN**

AKTIEBOLAGET S. GUMÆLII ANNONSBYRÅ  
STOCKHOLM :: GOTHENBURG :: MALMÖ :: CHRISTIANIA

LONDON BRANCH

Gumællus Limited, 11 Arundel Street, Strand, London. W. C.



ORDER NOW **1916-1917** EDITION

OF THE

## Sveriges Handels-Kalender.

The Commercial Directory and Guide of Sweden.

Published annually since 1859.

PRICE **30** SHILLINGS.

For copies and insertions apply to—

**J. BOSCH,**

SOLE AGENT,

11, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.4. (D)

**JUTE HESSIANS** for Packing **WOOD PULP**  
PACKING TWINES: **TARPAULIN COVERS; SACKS.**

**George Duncan & Co., DUNDEE, SCOTLAND.**

Telegrams—"Lodestar, Dundee." Codes—A1 and ABC 5th edition.

(I)

(and at 366, Broadway, New York, U.S.A.)







masses of ideas and memories, etc., are turned out when the conscious self needs them. Turning all this over in my mind has proved both comforting and helpful, as it has brought home to me that everyone is tremendously greater than he or she ever appears to be to himself or to others. Only a day or two ago the able President of this Chamber suggested the very same thing, plus that, having lived so long and experienced so much, only an idiot could fail to find the right solution of the problems which continually confront the Secretary of any live Chamber of Commerce; the solution may not come instantly, it may well up at any irrelevant moment, but the great thing is that the answer must come once the sub-conscious mind is set a-going.

I hope that the members of this Chamber will realise that my aim is to be all that is desirable in the carrying out of the functions of my office. So far my work has been confined to following the lead given me; perhaps, in time, it may be possible to improve upon it, but until I can see my way clearly there will be no radical change of method. As regards this journal, while the war continues there is no occasion to amplify its contents, but it is certainly my desire—as my predecessor said in the June issue—“to cause it to blossom out into one of the most important publications devoted to Anglo-Swedish trade.”

C.W.C.



## Doings of the Chamber.

### Council Meetings.

Since the June issue of this JOURNAL was published, the following Council meetings have been held:—July 4th [12]; July 27 [8]; the figures in brackets denote the attendance. At both meetings the Standing Committees already formed and about to be formed in the leading provincial centres provided matter for satisfactory comment, as there was ample evidence that very great interest is being taken in the movement. There is already a long list of members in the Newcastle district, and new members are being frequently added to the list in the Manchester district. Liverpool firms are also joining up with most pleasing promptness.

### Manchester Standing Committee.

A meeting of the Manchester Standing Committee was held at 29, Peter Street, Manchester, on Tuesday, July 3rd, those present including:

Messrs. Theod. Fischer (Chairman), T. D. Nuttall (Vice-Chairman), W. M. Lowe, and E. Sudlow. It was mentioned that since the constituting meeting the membership had been doubled. Mr. Chas. Greenhalgh was elected Hon. Treasurer and Secretary—subject to acceptance—with Mr. Sven Ericsson to assist in the secretarial work. Mr. Theod. Fischer was elected the representative of the Local Committee in the London Council. There was some discussion with reference to defining the limits of the Manchester district, and the matter on being referred to the London Council was left for settlement at the general meeting it is proposed to hold at a later date.

### Year Book for 1916.

Although the actual setting of the Year Book had been completed when the last issue of the JOURNAL went to press, the printing has taken longer to execute than was anticipated, and consequently members will only receive their copies of this bulky record of the Chamber's doings some time during the present month. The war is responsible for many things, and, as concerns printing, delay is inevitable. A good thing is, however, always acceptable, and in the Year Book for 1916, the late Secretary of the Chamber will leave a standing record of work efficiently performed.

### Visitors to the Chamber.

The following gentlemen have recently visited the Chamber:—Mr. Theod. Fischer, Chairman of the Manchester Committee; Mr. J. E. Johnson, Swedish Consul in Johannesburg; Mr. T. D. Nuttall (Bentley and Jackson, Ltd., Bury, Lancs.); Mr. Fred W. Smith (Tagart, Morgan and Coles, Ltd., Southampton). Mr. Frank Scott (F. Scott and Son, Ltd., Sheffield), Mr. Chr. Christenson, Horndon-on-the-Hill, Essex, and Mr. John Carlbon, of Grimsby.

### New 25-Years' Members.

Messrs. John Miller and Co. (Liverpool) Ltd., Liverpool, general export and import merchants, have been elected 25-years' members as from January 1st, 1917.

### Annual Members.

The following gentlemen, firms, and companies have been elected annual members as from July 1st, 1917:—

I. E. Talbot, Liverpool. (Coal merchant and exporter.)

MacSymon's Stores, Ltd., Liverpool. (Steamship furnishers, merchants, ship-chandlers and sailmakers.)



Smith and Tyrer, Ltd., Liverpool. (Wood agents and general commission agents.)

Shipping and Coal Company, Ltd., Hull. (Exporters and shipbrokers.)

Lamberg, Gibson and Row, London, E.C.2. (Agents for Swedish iron, steel and timber.)

George Stevenson, Liverpool. (Paper importer.)

Aktiebolaget Nordiska Bankirinstitutet, Stockholm. (Bankers.)

Henry Tyrer and Co., Ltd., Preston, Lancs. (Shipbrokers, forwarding agents, etc.)

Arthur Young, Sheffield. (Iron and steel merchant, manufacturer.)

Fred. J. Cooper, Manchester. (Paper importer.)

H. G. Hart (Lever Brothers, Ltd.), Port Sunlight. (Soap Manufacturers.)

Tagart, Morgan and Coles, Ltd., Southampton. (Timber importers.)

Louis Zettersten, London, E.C.4. (Representing A.-B. Förenade Svenska Tändsticksfabrikerna, Stockholm; Match manufacture.)

Dinsdale Trading Co., Aktiebolag, Gothenburg. (Import and export.)

Hilding Malmros, Stockholm. (Agent for Colonial products, oils and chemicals.)

Horace Bourne, London, E.C.3. (Merchant and agent.)

Thomas Preston, Radcliffe. (Paper bag manufacturer.)

A. Montgomery, Gothenburg. (Import and export merchant.)

### Anglo-Swedish Society.

At a well-attended meeting, held this week at the Swedish Chamber of Commerce for the United Kingdom, it was decided, for the purpose of promoting intellectual intercourse between the United Kingdom and Sweden, to form a society to be called the Anglo-Swedish Society. Those interested should communicate with Mr. A. Welin, 5, Lloyd's Avenue, E.C., or the Hon. Secretary of the Society, c/o the Swedish Chamber of Commerce for the United Kingdom.

NO DEEP-WATER WHARF FOR GRAVESEND.—The Port of London Authority have decided to decline the application from the Gravesend Corporation on behalf of certain owners or occupiers of lands adjoining the Thames at Gravesend for a licence for the erection of a deep-water wharf there, on the ground that it would be objectionable from the point of view of navigation.

## Personal & Business Notices.

### N. G. Sörensen.✝

It is with much regret that we have to announce the death of Mr. N. G. Sörensen, the respected head of the Säfveåns Aktiebolag of Gothenburg. Mr. Sörensen died on July 24th, at the ripe age of 84. Until quite lately he played an active part in the control of the Säfveåns Company, which has for many years past been the largest boxboard and wood exporting concern on the West Coast of Sweden. A good many years ago, his Company acquired the selling rights for Europe of the famous Linderman jointer, then he discovered and patented a method of jointing battens with the minimum of waste, and adapted the American machine to do the work, and after years of experimental work the well-known "Torroba" box was produced. Space does not permit of anything like a full account of Mr. Sörensen's many activities, but it may well be said that Sweden has lost one of its most able men.

### Swedish Consular Service.

On the 28th ult. the Swedish Minister for Foreign Affairs accepted the resignation of Mr. T. W. Petersen, Swedish Vice-Consul in Birmingham, and appointed his son, Mr. Henry George Petersen, to be his successor.

### Retirement of Mr. A. Muntzing.

Mr. A. Muntzing, in retiring from the office of Secretary of the Swedish Paper Mills Association, and also as editor of the *Svensk Pappers-Tidning*, is to be congratulated on the success of his journalistic work since his first association with the paper in 1902. The new Secretary appointed by the Swedish Paper Mills Association, the principal proprietors of the *Svensk Pappers-Tidning*, will act as editor of the paper.

### Dinsdale Trading Co., A.B. Gothenburg.

The above company has been established in Gothenburg as importers and exporters since the beginning of this year, and has recently been added to our list of members. It trades under the style of a Swedish limited company with a capital of Kr. 100,000, out of which Kr. 90,000 has so far been paid up. As the name implies, Mr. Harry Dinsdale is the leading director of the company; he is an English subject, but has been in Sweden for a number of years, and is well acquainted with both the export and import trades of that country. Other directors are Mr. Hj. Eliason, a well-known merchant of Gothenburg, and Mr. O. Lundgren, a member of the Riksdag. The company has taken up as specialities



wrapping paper, wood wool, and iron and wooden household wares. It represents, among other firms, Ebbes Bruk, of Husqvarna, as sole exporter of their iron wares. As importers to Sweden the company is open to do business in English goods.

**W. Lionel Naylor (Naylor Brothers (London) Ltd.).**

Mr. W. Lionel Naylor (director of Naylor Brothers (London), Ltd.), who has been on active service in France since the beginning of the war, has been awarded the Meritorious Service Medal for valuable services rendered with the armies in the field.



## Dried Fruits for Sweden.

**Prize Court satisfied that they were not intended for Germany.**

IN the Prize Court recently, Sir Samuel Evans delivered judgment in the case in which the Crown had asked for the condemnation of 5,000 tons of Californian dried fruit, seized on two steamers and consigned, as to the major part, to the Swedish Victualling Commission, which Sir John Simon said was part of the Swedish Government.

The President said it had been suggested by the Attorney-General that the Victualling Commission had systematically facilitated the re-shipment of dried fruit to Germany, and had so nourished the German army. It was his (the speaker's) agreeable duty to pronounce that the Victualling Commission had shown to his satisfaction that they did their best to ensure that such commodities as they received were for consumption by their own people in Sweden. The Commission had placed their documents before the Court, and the Secretary had attended and had given evidence with quickness of intelligence and in every way with commendation. The Court found that the goods belonged to the Victualling Commission, and were *bona fide* intended for consumption in Sweden. Such as were unsold would be released to them, and the proceeds of such as had been sold would be handed over.

The President suggested to the Crown that it might be desirable in dealing with a friendly neutral that the burden of unloading and warehousing should be borne by the Crown.

Members are cordially invited to inspect  
the Chamber's Reference Library.

## The Swedish Association of Canada.

THE first annual meeting of the Swedish Association of Canada was held on the 23rd of June, at Quebec, when a Committee for Trade and Industry was appointed, and also a Committee to investigate the question of a direct Swedish line between Sweden and Canada.

This is only a beginning, as we learn that it is hoped that, in time to come, the way will be clear to form a Swedish Chamber of Commerce for British North America.



## The Swedish War Hospital.

UNDER the heading of "Swedish Gratitude," *The Times*, in its issue of the 24th July, paid a generous tribute to the efforts of the Swedish residents to alleviate the sufferings of wounded British soldiers. Our great contemporary, in writing of the Swedish War Hospital, stated "that more than 18 months ago a number of Swedish residents in Great Britain conceived the idea of establishing a hospital in London for the care of wounded British soldiers, as 'a token of their appreciation of a great nation's hospitality.' Two months later the premises of the Central Institute for Swedish Gymnastics, in Paddington Street, W., were taken over and opened as a hospital at a cost for equipment of £16,000, all of which was provided by Swedish merchants trading here and in Sweden. They also supply £4,000 a year for running expenses. The hospital, which was attached to the 2nd London General Hospital, originally gave accommodation to 30 or 40 soldier patients. Later it was rearranged as a hospital for officers, with 24 beds, and afterwards it received its patients direct from the battlefield. According to a report by Dr. Westman, the resident medical officer, the Swedish manual treatment has been used in suitable cases, and in a number of instances the time of healing of wounds has been considerably shortened and the ultimate scar much reduced in size. The Swedish colony in London and the friends of England in Sweden have cause to be proud of the success of their humane undertaking."



## Luncheon to the Retiring Secretary.

ON June 28th a luncheon was given by members of the Chamber to Mr. Louis Zettersten, the retiring Secretary, at the Great Eastern Hotel (Cambridge Room), London, E.C. Mr. H. Bendixson (President) presided over a large gathering, among those present being H.E. Count Wrangel, Baron Erik Leijonhufvud, Lt.-Col. E. Mossberg, and Messrs.

Fred. Kreuger, S. Kreuger, L. Larson, J. Lidell, N. Leander, E. Livingston, F. Ljungberg, C. A. Löwenadler, C. O. Lundbeck, C. O. Lundholm, O. A. Malmberg, A. E. Martin, A. E. Mason, K. V. Mellin, W. A. Meyer, G. Modin, — Mudd, J. A. Nordberg, T. H. North, M. Odman, G. Olsson, Robert Olsson, Victor Olsson, H. Palmer, — Pegler, C. Rozenraad, — Samuelson, E. Saxine, J. Schele, A. F. Schouten, — Shay, Tuck Sherman, Henry Snobohm, G. Stjernberg, T. Stromwall, C. Svedberg, W. Thomson, Gerald Tottie, — Weill,



Some of those who were present at the Luncheon to Mr. Zettersten

G. L. d'Abo, E. F. Agius, J. C. Agius, H. O. Agrell, E. A. Anderson, O. I. Andren, Fred. Bagge (Agricultural Commissioner), Th. Bennet, K. G. H. Berlin, I. D. Berner, L. G. Bratt, D. L. von Braun, Allan Broman, George Buchanan, Hugo Buck, S. Busch, C. O. Cederlöf (Swedish Vice-Consul, London), — Donovan, C. Eberstein, J. Eberstein, K. B. Eller, A. F. Ericsson (Newcastle), Robert Erikson, Theodor Fischer (Swedish Vice-Consul, Manchester), Einar Flgyt, K. E. Friman, K. Hedin, F. Henriksson, — Jensen, G. Johanson, B. Jonzen,

A. Welin, Victor Wester, G. Z. Westling, E. B. Westman, and C. G. Westman.

In proposing the toast of Mr. Zettersten, Mr. Bendixson said :

I feel my powers are very inadequate to do justice to this occasion. We are filled with gratitude for, and appreciation of, ten years of devoted service to the Chamber's interests which Mr. Zettersten has given us. Those who remember our beginning in modest circumstances, with great anxiety, ten or eleven years ago, when we started this Chamber, will know



how very doubtful the Chamber's future appeared at that time, and we soon recognised that its success would entirely depend on the man we chose to manage its daily affairs. We could not have made a better choice. We did not know Mr. Zettersten then, but to-day we can speak from experience, and we are happy to honour him. Much was demanded from our Secretary; he had to have the true patriotic spirit of trying to do something for the old country; he also had to have tact—perhaps the

done that, and has done it nobly. He has gained our full trust and complete confidence; not only that, he has gained our personal friendship. His work stands as a monument of what he has done, and it is not too much to say that the Swedish Chamber is the model for all foreign Chambers of Commerce in London. Of course, we knew that people would discover Mr. Zettersten's worth, and when success came in the shape of a very handsome offer from a big combination of manufacturers in Sweden,



First page of the Illuminated Address.

rarest quality that one finds, as a rule, among people. Our Secretary has shown both these qualities, and consequently we not only value him highly, but, as I said before, we have been very fortunate. It was also necessary for such a man to show a great deal of self-sacrifice. I think you can imagine that the position of a Secretary of a Chamber of Commerce is not exactly a very highly paid one. In order to do work of that kind for a very modest salary, something more is required than self-interest. It is really necessary to have an ideal to work for, and to work for it gladly, sacrificing personal interest for that purpose. Mr. Zettersten has

he put the matter before us, and we had no choice but to advise him to accept it.

Mr. Bendixson then presented Mr. Zettersten with a gold cigar case, a cheque for a substantial sum,, and an illuminated address. The address was as follows:—

“ If there be any truth in the assertion that wisdom is to know what to do next, and that to do it is virtue, no other testimony of your wisdom and virtue is needed than the testimony of the record of your labours. What you accomplished in ten short years given to the Swedish Chamber of Commerce for the United Kingdom might stand as a monument, not unworthy of a lifetime's exertions. Hurried but never flurried; cool and courteous at



all times; steady of hand and clear of brain, you organised and piloted that institution through its most critical years to a position of lasting importance, and in so doing, gained for yourself the admiration and friendship of all.

"Accept then, we pray you, this simple but genuine token of our appreciation and gratitude. We deplore the loss of you, we shall miss you keenly, while our best wishes follow you far into the future;"  
London, 30th June, 1917.

Resuming, Mr. Bendixson said:

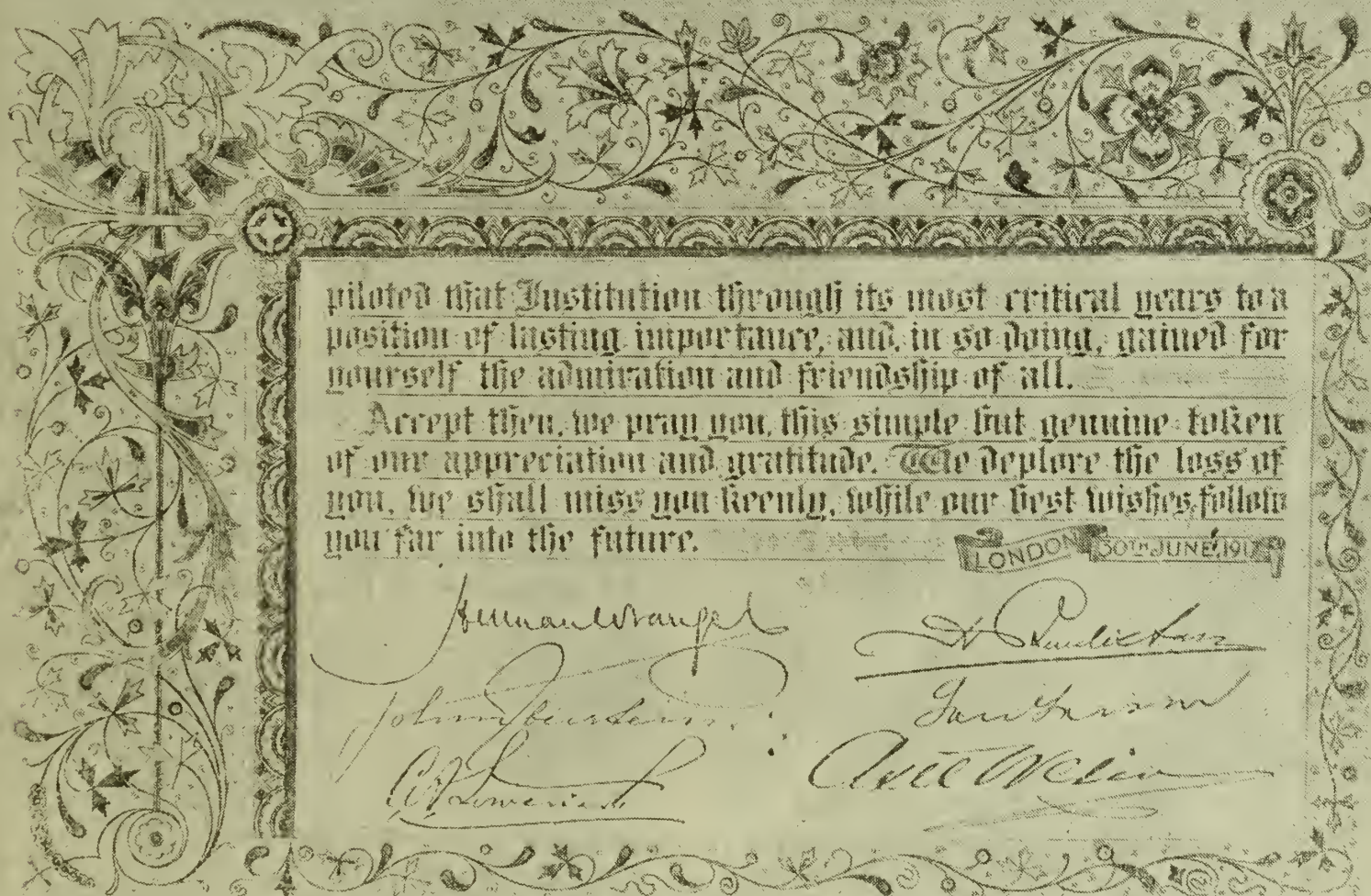
In conclusion, I want to thank Mr. Zettersten for what he has done for Sweden. After all,

remuneration, but I do not think it could be a more responsible one. We wish him all possible success. We thank him with all our hearts for what he has done during these ten years, and we only ask him not to forget us.

The toast was drunk with the Swedish "Hurrah!"

Mr. Zettersten, in reply, said:

It is a hard task for me to endeavour to express my gratitude for the most generous gifts you have showered on me, and for the



The second page; after which follows a long list of signatures.

we on the Council are here in order to promote the commercial interests of the old country, and we know very well that the work we do here is, perhaps, not always quite understood at home, but when we receive greater support in Sweden people will realise more and more that we are not here for personal benefit, but in order to promote the interests of the old country, and the country where we live, and which we love so well. Mr. Zettersten has worked for both countries; he has worked for the old country as a true patriot, and he has also worked for the interests of this country. He is leaving us to take up a position of greater

very kind words which Mr. Bendixson has spoken. I can assure you that I have never been more moved in my life than I have been here to-day. I have told some of my friends present to-day that when I was offered the position of Secretary of this Chamber, at the end of 1906, I had another offer from a private concern. I sought my father's advice, and as he had been a Swedish Government official all his life, he naturally advised me to take the secretaryship. I am very glad that I followed his advice. A few years after the formation of the Chamber, I asked my father to apply to the Swedish authorities on my behalf for permission



to settle abroad ; he did so, and in sending me the documents he wrote saying : " Although you are now going to settle down in London, I hope the time will come when you will return to the country of your birth. I feel sure that you will meet with success in life, not through any coups or lucky speculations, but through hard and honest work." I have tried to live up to my father's expectations, and if he were alive to-day, and were able to have been present, I know that he would have been, if possible, more delighted than I am, in the knowledge that under all circumstances I have endeavoured to do my best. Perhaps it has not been all that might have been expected from a man in a position which grows more important every year—and more difficult to fill.

The President has said so many kind things about me that I am afraid some of them are undeserved. My only regret is that I shall never be able to show you what I feel towards you. The goodwill and sincere friendship you have so abundantly shown me to-day is not new to me, I gladly admit. It has followed me throughout my career at the Chamber. I have been intimately connected with this Chamber practically from its beginning. I have seen the baby grow up, and though I cannot claim to be its father, I may perhaps be called its nurse. It was a very small baby, as some of you remember, when I was introduced to it. It had the support of 33 founder members, some of whom are here to-day. The membership increased, and to-day it is nearly 900. Thus, the circle has very much widened ; it has spread rapidly throughout the British Empire and Sweden. Whenever I have been in Sweden or elsewhere on the Chamber's service, I have always had the pleasure of meeting members of the Chamber who have appreciated the work we have done. Although the record is to the President's satisfaction, I do not think that we have yet really begun to take up the position which is the Chamber's due. We have recently made a move in the right direction by establishing local committees in Newcastle and Manchester, with the support of the most influential business men in those places, and I believe that more committees will shortly be formed. By bringing the London Council into close contact with industrial centres elsewhere, you will greatly enhance the Chamber's importance.

The Chamber's work has been of a very interesting character, I can assure you. For me it has been a labour of love, and I venture the opinion that any Secretary of a Chamber of

Commerce who enters heart and soul into his work will be amply repaid. The work is, in fact, an education of the greatest value, and it has also been the means of bringing me into close contact with a large circle of friends, as I have already told you. Casual acquaintanceships thus made have in many cases ripened into intimate friendships. That the friendship which I have for you is reciprocated has been amply proved to-day, and I thank you all for it most sincerely. In the first place, I would like to thank the Hon. President of this Chamber from its inception, H.E. Count Wrangel, who has always shown towards me the kindest disposition, and who has been a tower of strength to me in my endeavours. It is my privilege to call the Council members my personal friends. During my work they have assisted and encouraged me in every way, and this will always be one of the brightest spots among the many happy memories of my work. It has been my good fortune to work under two of the ablest Presidents which any Chamber of Commerce could have. I allude to the late Mr. Fred. Löwenadler and Mr. Bendixson. I also beg especially to thank my dear friend Carl Anton Löwenadler, who was hon. secretary of the Chamber for so many years. The credit which I have received is doubly due to him, as he was my guide, philosopher, and friend.

I have already said that I have done my best to serve the Chamber ; but, nevertheless, I know my failings, and one thing which I do not consider quite satisfactory is the little Monthly Journal which we publish. The official organ of such an important Chamber as this is should have quite another appearance. I am glad to say that in my successor the Council has secured a man who will undoubtedly make a great and pleasant change in that direction, and I trust that you will give Mr. Cedervall the same degree of support which you have given me.

I will not conclude before expressing thanks to my staff. You know very well that it is not the general who wins the battle ; it is the men behind him. I have been fortunate in having a number of most able head clerks, but they have not had my advantage of being more or less in the limelight. They have been hard workers behind the scenes, and to them I now offer thanks. Since the Chamber started there have been no less than 100 Swedes employed. The Swedish authorities and business houses have regarded the Chamber as a sort of Commercial High School, and I am glad to say that a large number of the students have matriculated with high honours. One is now secretary



of the Norrköping Chamber of Commerce, another is secretary of the Swedish Chamber of Commerce in Paris, another was for a few years the secretary of the Swedish Chamber of Commerce for the United States of America, and another holds an important position at the Swedish Consulate in Shanghai.

I am glad to know that this is not a good-bye; it is only a farewell for the present. I shall remain some little time in London, and hope so see you again, although not in the capacity of Secretary.

To conclude, I would offer my most sincere thanks to those gentlemen who have arranged this function and collected those most interesting autographs in that album, which I trust will remain an heirloom in my family as long as there is any trace of that family. I have tried to express my feelings towards you, and I have alluded to the great future of this Chamber. It will be a source of regret to me that I shall not see the success which awaits the Chamber. Once more I beg to thank you, and if you do not think me too presumptuous, I would ask you to join in a four-fold "hurrah" to the success of the Chamber, which I have so truly loved.

The toast was duly honoured.

The President then invited Mr. Welin to explain a series of interesting and attractive plans of the new premises of the Chamber as proposed by him.

The plans were accordingly exhibited and explained by Mr. Welin, his remarks being followed with the keenest interest by the gentlemen present.

This terminated the proceedings.



## The Match Industry.

ON account of fears that the Swedish Match Industry might be endangered for lack of raw materials, the Dagens Nyheter has gathered information proving that the danger is not imminent. *The Förenade Tändsticksfabriker* says that certainly there are great difficulties, but nobody has as yet decided to shut down, and it is too early for there to be any real cause for alarm.



CLERK REGISTER will be found  
on page 206.

## Swedish Trade and Traffic Proclamations.

### Export Prohibitions.

A LIST of goods prohibited for exportation from Sweden (and also for *transit through Sweden*) corrected up to January 1st, 1917, accompanied the February issue of the JOURNAL as a special supplement. Additions were published in the March-June Journals. The following additions, which appeared unclassified in the June Journal, have since been proclaimed:—

Number in the Statistical Goods Index.		Date of prohibition.
216	Cap Peaks .. .. .	15/6/17
217	Bags, with fittings or not, weighing not more than 0.5 kilogrammes net each, and Portfolios, Pocket-Books and Purses, of leather or skin, even if in combination with other material..	15/6/17
218	Cases, with or without accessories, Boxes, Sheaths, Belts, and Bando-liers, including parts of belts, bandoliers or braces, all provided they consist of leather or skin, even if in combination with other material .. .. .	15/6/17
219	Bags, weighing more than 0.5 kilogrammes net each, Trunks-Portmanteaux, Hat-Boxes, and similar Travelling Requisites, fitted up or not, of leather or skin, even if in combination with other material .. .. .	15/6/17
1067	Accumulators, Cells, and Batteries, wholly or partly mounted, also Electrodes, cemented together .. .. .	15/6/17
From 1163A	Chloride of Zinc .. .. .	15/6/17

We have received further cables specifying a list of fresh prohibitions, for which we have no classification particulars. These goods are detailed below as telegraphed:—

**Furriers' Goods**, not dressed, of hare.

**Iron Pallets and Sheets**, cut or not, coated with non-precious metals other than those mentioned in Nos. 694-697 (Swedish Customs' Tariff) or alloys of them, even if corrugated; other kinds, of more than 0.3 millimetres in thickness.

**Bricks** for building, ordinary, not glazed, including bricks of lime and sand.

**Fireproof Bricks**, other than chamotte bricks.

**Oxygen-proof Bricks.**

**Steam Traction Engines** of 15-30 h.-p.

**Lime-stone**, ground, pulverised, or burnt.

**Lime**, slaked.

**Mica**, unmanufactured or pulverised; also



coloured; manufactures thereof not specially mentioned.

**Ethers** of all kinds, simple or compound, including also etheric solutions in brandy or spirits not specially mentioned.

**Cones** of *Pinus sylvestris* and *Abies excelsa*.

**Sabot Soles.**

**Sheathing Boards** and boards for floors ("gralump-papp" compo board?), not impregnated or impregnated with other materials than asphalt tar or tar oil.

**Soles of Shoes**, of vulcanised fibre, and other chemically prepared fibre-board articles.

**Baths, Sinks, Wash-Basins** and **Lavatory-Pans**, which cannot be classified as articles of faience or porcelain, combined with other materials than iron.

**Articles**, not specially mentioned, of **Faience** and **Porcelain**, in combination with non-precious metals other than iron.

**Door Panels, Windows** and other articles of unmanufactured glass in sheets set in lead, brass, or other non-precious metals than iron.

**Articles of Metal** (707-896 Swedish Customs Tariff), tinned or partly consisting of other non-precious metals than iron.

**Works of Art** of other non-precious metals than iron.

**Machines, Apparatus** and **Appliances** (979-1059 Swedish Customs Tariff), other than electric.

**Electrical Machines** (1060-1065 Swedish Customs Tariff), tinned, or partly consisting of other non-precious metals than iron.

**Accumulators** (1066A Swedish Customs Tariff).

**Incandescent Lamps**: with carbon filaments; with metal wire filaments.

**Arc Lamps**, also with globes; "Hernst Lamps," with globes, luminous bodies and resistances for same; also reflectors.

**Carbon Filaments**, also metallised; metal filaments, and bases for incandescent lamps.

**Carbon Brushes**, also in combination with other materials.

**Safety Appliances**, mounted on porcelain insulators (not plates); reduction, regulating and combination resistances; controls and other electric regulators; also boards for electric apparatus and instruments, fitted.

**Current Regulators** (interrupters and reversers).

**Telephone Apparatus.**

**Telegraph Apparatus**, telephone switches and switchboards; also parts, not specially mentioned, of telephone and telegraph apparatus and of telephone switches and switchboards.

**Special Apparatus for Electrical Purposes**, not specially mentioned.

**Railway and Tramway Vehicles** (1098 A-B Swedish Customs Tariff).

**Instruments**, surgical, medical, physical, etc., partly consisting of other non-precious metals than iron.

**Lighthouse Appliances** and parts thereof, not specially mentioned.

**Water-Meters.**

**Wind Instruments** of other materials than iron, also parts thereof.

**Frames** for photographs and pictures, consisting partly of other materials than iron.

**Seaweed.**

With reference to previous notices appearing in this Journal regarding Swedish Shipping Regulations, we beg to call attention to a new series of Laws and Decrees having reference to the prevention of Swedish tonnage passing into the hands of foreigners. These Decrees supersede a previous series passed in 1916, and are dated 28th March, 1917. Although they came into force on April 1st, 1917, and will continue in force until April 30th 1918, the details are only just to hand. The provisions of the previous series have been retained in substance, but important changes have been made in the Decree of March 6th, 1916, referring to transfer or time-chartering (for more than six months) of Swedish vessels to foreigners. The most important of the new regulations in this respect are as follows:—

1. Swedish vessels (or interest therein) may not be transferred to Swedish companies whose shares may be issued to bearer, or to other Swedish companies whose shares are held as to more than one-third by aliens.

2. Shares in ship-owning companies may not be subscribed to by, or transferred to, aliens or Swedish companies referred to under (1) above.

The above regulations do not prevent aliens from transferring interest in a ship, or shares in a ship-owning company, already held at the time when the Decree came into force (1st April, 1917), or from transferring rights of charter vested in them at that date.

3. Charters which violate the above regulations are void. Delivery after 1st April, 1917 (when the present Law and corresponding Decree came into force), of a Swedish vessel to an alien—(a) In contravention of the provision of the Decree of 6th March, 1916 (No. 48), under the terms of a charter concluded after 8th January, 1916, but *before* the Decree came into force (7th March, 1916); and (b) In contravention of the Decree of 8th July, 1916, relating to prohibition in certain cases against agreement whereby an alien obtains the right to use a Swedish vessel under such an agreement concluded after 8th January, 1916, but *before* the Decree came into force (19th July, 1916), exposes the offender to the penalties imposed under Article 3 of Law (No. 103).

On the other hand, all charters concluded *before* the 8th January, 1916, are valid.

With regard to the Decree of 25th July, 1916 (No. 328), the principal exemptions allowed from the prohibition against the conveyance of goods on Swedish vessels to foreign ports are briefly as follows:—(a) Vessels sailing on regular routes between Sweden and foreign ports may call at intermediate foreign ports for the purpose of



loading or discharging cargo, subject to the regulations of the State Trade Commission; and (b) vessels, not running on regular routes, which are chartered from a foreign port to a Swedish port may, on their voyage from Sweden to the foreign port, carry cargo between two foreign ports *en route*.

The text of the new series can be inspected at the Chamber's Offices (ref. G/129/17).

A Swedish Royal Decree dated May 29th, provides that as from June 8th, export shall not be allowed, by land or sea, of *sacks or other packing made of textiles the export of which is prohibited*, even if goods which are to be exported from Sweden are packed therein. Exceptions from this regulation are, however, allowed in the following cases:—

1. Packing containing goods of foreign origin, if the goods have been manifestly imported into Sweden in the same packing.
2. Packing which has been manifestly used for importing foreign wares into Sweden, and which is returned to the country of origin within one month from the date of importation into Sweden.



## Money Matters.

### SWEDEN.

Sveriges Riksbank (State Bank of Sweden):—

Rate of discount:—

Bills at 3/m .. .. 5½ per cent.  
(Raised on November 10th, 1916, from 5 per cent.)

Nominal exchange rates on London:

			Buys.		Sells.
			3/m.		Sight.
June	9th	.. ..	15·33	..	15·83
..	13th	.. ..	15·31	..	15·81
..	16th	.. ..	15·29	..	15·79
..	18th	.. ..	15·28	..	15·78
..	19th	.. ..	15·25	..	15·75
..	20th	.. ..	15·23	..	15·73
..	21st	.. ..	15·15	..	15·65
..	26th	.. ..	15·17	..	15·67
..	27th	.. ..	15·14	..	15·64
..	30th	.. ..	15·11	..	15·61
July	5th	.. ..	15·04	..	15·54
..	6th	.. ..	15·02	..	15·52
..	9th	.. ..	14·88	..	15·38

London, E.C., July 18th, 1917.

Bank of England:—

Minimum discount rate, 5 per cent. (Reduced Jan. 18th, 1917, from 6 per cent. to 5½ per cent., and April 5th from 5½ per cent. to 5 per cent.) (A year ago 6 per cent.)

### London Bankers' Rates:—

On deposit: At call .. .. 4 per cent.  
Three months' Bank bills .. 4<sup>13</sup>/<sub>16</sub> per cent.  
Three months' fine Trade bills 5-5<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> per cent.

### Foreign Exchanges:—

The following rates have been quoted on Royal Exchange for **Stockholm**, during June-July.

		Cheques and cable transf.		
		Sellers.	Buyers.	
		Kr.	Kr.	
June	28th	.. ..	15·55	15·65
July	3rd	.. ..	15·54	15·58
..	5th	.. ..	15·45	15·55
..	10th	.. ..	15·10	15·20
..	13th	.. ..	15·31	15·36
..	16th	.. ..	15·28	15·31

### INDIA.

Calcutta, June 1st, 1917.

**Presidency Bank Rates** { Calcutta 6 per cent. (Mar. 15, 1917).  
Bombay 6 per cent. (Mar. 15, 1917).  
Madras 8 per cent. (Dec. 4, 1916).  
On demand 1-4 9/32.

**Exchange** .. { Telegraphic  
Transfer 1-4 7/32.  
3 months 1-4 19/32.  
6 months 1-4 27/32.

**Government Paper** (3½ per cent.) Rs. 68-0-0.

—The Indian Trade Journal.



## Shipments to Russia.

It is stated that in consequence of complaints made by exporters of damage to goods forwarded by the Transito route to Russia, enquiries were instituted by the Foreign Office, and H.M. Minister at Stockholm has reported that the Aktiebolaget Transito point out that they have always advised that traffic of a damageable character should be packed in strong wooden cases lined with waterproof paper. The shipping companies are also stated to have issued warnings to exporters as to unsuitable packing, but it appears that such notices have been to a great extent disregarded, with the result that owing to the extra handling, risk of detention, and other difficulties at present unavoidable, damage in transit has occurred. The desirability of providing *effective packing* for such traffic is strongly emphasised.



## British Proclamations Relating to Trade, etc.

**Note.**—In quoting below the more important orders and regulations issued by the British Government, we invite any Member desiring further information to write to the Secretary of the Chamber, mentioning the particular measure on which he desires such information, and quoting the *Board of Trade Journal* indicated.

### Goods Prohibited for Exportation from the United Kingdom.

Additions to and amendments in the list of goods prohibited for exportation from the United Kingdom have been made by Orders-of-Council dated June 22nd and July 13th, 1917, full particulars of which are given in the *Board of Trade Journals* dated June 28th and July 19th.

The Commercial Intelligence Department of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2. has a number of copies of the complete list of goods prohibited for exportation from the United Kingdom. Within the limits of the available supply British firms may obtain gratis copies of such lists upon application, either personally or by letter, to the Department at the address given. In making written application, envelopes should be marked "Prohibited Exports."

A Proclamation dated July 17th prohibits the exportation of all drawings, specifications, etc., relating to *aircraft*, and of engines and other accessories thereof.

### Import Restrictions.

By a Proclamation dated June 28th, the following goods are prohibited for importation except under licence:—

- Carbons for arc lamps.
- Carbons for searchlights.
- Cartridges of all kinds and parts thereof.
- Electric dry cells and carbons therefor.

The Secretary of the Department of Import Restrictions notifies the revocation of the general licences permitting the importation of *iron nails* with brass and brass covered heads, and *electric lampholders* of brass or ebonite, with or without switch key. Consignments of these goods which can be shown to have been in transit direct to the importers before August 1st will be admitted under the general licences now withdrawn.

### Importation and Distribution of Paper and Paper-making Materials.

The Royal Commission on Paper has now issued revised regulations, dated July 2nd, as to the importation of paper and distribution of paper and paper-making materials. The regulations regarding *importation* are not materially altered from those which came into force in March last, and were notified in the April issue of this Journal; but attention is called to those relating to *distribution*, which are set out in the *Board of Trade Journal* dated July 12th. Forms of application for Import Licences and for Priority Certificates may be obtained from the Secretary of the Commission, Central House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

### Restrictions on Trade.

An Order has been issued by the Army Council under date April 17th, regulating the purchase and sale of *British ox, heifer, cow and bull hides*. Particulars of this Order are given in the *Board of Trade Journal* dated June 28th.

The Army Council have issued two Orders, both dated June 30th, relative to the purchase, sale, or manufacture of *sheep and lamb skins*, produced in Great Britain. The text of these Orders is given in the *Board of Trade Journal* dated July 12th.

The Army Council have also issued an Order dated July 4th, giving notice that the Council take possession of all *horse or mule hides* now in stock in the United Kingdom, except hides actually in process of manufacture, and intend to take possession of all horse and mule hides until further notice. A return showing the number and weight of all such hides not in process of manufacture held by all persons on July 9th should be forwarded to the Director of Army Contracts, Contracts 5D, Imperial House, Tothill Street, London, S.W.1. Applications for permission to sell or remove such hides should be made to the Director of Army Contracts, Contracts 5B, Imperial House, as above.

The Board of Trade have issued an Order dated June 28th, under the Defence of the Realm Regulations, restricting dealings in *cotton*. The operative clauses of this Order are given in the *Board of Trade Journal* dated July 5th. A Cotton Control Board has been appointed, and communications with regard to the Order should be addressed to the Secretary, Mr. H. D. Henderson, Cotton Control Board (Temporary Offices), 6, St. James' Square, Manchester.

The War Office (Wool Section) have issued announcements regarding the restrictions on dealing in *tops*, and licences for the disposal of *merino noils*, particulars of which are given in the *Board of Trade Journals* dated July 5th and July 12th.

Further alterations have been made in the Wool (Restriction of Consumption) Order, 1917, particulars of which are given in the *Board of Trade Journal* for July 19th.

The Controller of Timber Supplies announces that two Orders, both dated July 4th, have been made by the Army Council under the Defence of the Realm Regulations with regard to the sale of *standing timber* and maximum prices therefor. Particulars of these Orders are given in the *Board of Trade Journal* dated July 12th.



The Minister of Munitions has issued an Order dated July 13th imposing restrictions on dealing in *creosote and other oils produced from the distillation of coal tar*. Returns are also required from users and consumers. Details of this Order are given in the *Board of Trade Journal* for July 19th.

The Army Council has issued an Order dated July 11th announcing that they take possession of all stocks over two tons of *carnauba wax*, and prohibiting dealing in the same without permission. Returns are required of all such stocks. Particulars are given in the *Board of Trade Journal* for July 19th.

#### Trading in War Material.

The Minister of Munitions gives notice that the general permit for dealing in *machine tools and metal working machinery* is withdrawn as from June 26th, and calls attention to the fact that the *hire and loan* of either new or second-hand machine tools is forbidden without written permission from the Ministry of Munitions. Applications for permission to *purchase* should be addressed in the first instance to the Executive Officers of the Area Clearing Houses, the addresses of which can be obtained on application to the Central Clearing House, Charing Cross Building, London, W.C.2. Applications for permission to *sell* should be addressed to the Machine Tool Department, Charing Cross Building, London, W.C.2.

The Minister of Munitions gives notice of modifications in the General Permit of November 1st, 1916, relating to dealings in *pig iron*, particulars of which are given in the *Board of Trade Journal* dated July 19th.

#### Contraband of War.

A Proclamation dated July 2nd adds to and amends the list of articles to be treated as contraband of war, and consolidates and re-issues them in alphabetical order. The complete Schedules of Absolute and Conditional Contraband are given in the *Board of Trade Journal* dated July 12th.

#### Enemy Firms in the United Kingdom Wound Up.

Additions to the consolidated list of enemy businesses in the United Kingdom ordered to be wound up appear in the *Board of Trade Journals* dated June 28th and July 19th, making the total of such firms wound up 475.

#### Trading with the Enemy (Neutral Countries) Proclamation.

Referring to notices in previous issues regarding firms with whom trading is prohibited, certain alterations have been effected by an Order-of-Council dated June 22nd, whereby (*inter alia*) four firms in Sweden have been added, and by an Order-of-Council dated July 6th, whereby (*inter alia*) nine firms have been added and one removed.

#### Shipping Regulations.

An Order-in-Council dated June 28th orders certain amendments to be made in the Defence of the Realm Regulations comprising (*inter alia*) the addition of Regulation 38 B relating to the docking

of merchant ships carrying ammunition or explosives, and Regulation 39 BBB relating to the powers of the Shipping Controller to regulate shipping. For further particulars see the *Board of Trade Journal* dated July 5th.

#### Exports to Neutral European Countries.

The Board of Trade publish a suggestion that British exporters sending goods to neutral countries should conclude their contracts on an f.o.b. (instead of a c.i.f.) basis, where the goods can only be exported under licence, in view of the fact that such licences are frequently issued subject to the condition that the goods must be carried in neutral vessels.



### Additions to the Library.

The following publications have recently been added to the Chamber's Library:—

#### Received from Government Departments.

##### SWEDISH.

Kommersiella Meddelanden. Utgivna av Kungl. Kommerskollegium. Årg. 4. Nr. 11 and 12.

##### ENGLISH.

Dominion of Canada. *The Labour Gazette*, issued by the Department of Labour, May, 1917.

#### Reports from the following Chambers of Commerce and Industrial Associations.

##### SWEDISH.

Meddelanden från Stockholms Handelskammare, Juni, 1917.

Cedars Rapids Vattenkraftanläggningar i St. Lawrencefloden, Kanada. Av W. Dan Bergman. Utgiven av Svenska Vattenkraftföreningen.

Förteckning över Svenska Vattenkraftföreningens ledamöter.

Stadgar för Svenska Vattenkraftföreningen.

Utnyttjandet av Statens Vattenkraft. Av W. Borgquist. Utgiven av Svenska Vattenkraftföreningen.

Svenska Teknologföreningen 1861—1911.

Landsbygdselektrifiering. Teda Elektriska Distributionsförening. Av Godsägare Aug. Treschow.

Handelshögskolan i Stockholm. Årsberättelse 1916-1917.

Katalog från Handelshögskolan i Stockholm.

##### ENGLISH.

The Annual Report of the Auckland Chamber of Commerce, February, 1917.

The Incorporated Chamber of Commerce of Liverpool, Monthly Magazine, June, 1917.

The Swedish American Trade Journal, April, 1917. The Swedish Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America.

Trade of the Union of South Africa, March, 1917. Received from the Swedish Consul-General, Cape Town.



Members are invited to keep in close touch with the Chamber, and avail themselves of its services.

## Trade Enquiries.

(Circular No. 302.)

Medlemmar uppmanas att alltid hänvända sig till Handelskammaren, när tillfälle yppar sig, och använda sig av dess tjänster.

**NOTE.**—On receipt of a written application, stating Reference Number, full particulars of names and addresses are given to Members and accredited enquirers in reference to enquiries marked with an asterisk, which denotes that the enquirer is a Member of the Chamber. Particulars of enquiries not marked with an asterisk are given to Members only.

### BRITISH ARTICLES WANTED.

Chemicals. (A/313/17.)  
 Eau-de-Cologne. (A/312/17.)  
 Fatty Acids. (A/310/17.)  
 \*Linseed Oil. (A/314/17.)  
 Oils. (A/309/17.)  
 Soap, laundry and toilet. (A/311/17.)  
 \*Soya Bean Oil. (A/315/17.)

### SWEDISH ARTICLES OFFERED.

**Electro-Steel.** British Vice-Consul in Sweden asks for U.K. buyers of the above article on behalf of Swedish manufacturers. (A/321/17.)

### COFFEE OFFERED TO ENGLISH BUYERS.

\***Coffee.** Swedish firm wishes to get in touch with buyers of a quantity of coffee, at present stored in England. (A/330/17.)

### SVENSKA ARTIKLAR ÖNSKADE FÖR STOR-BRITANNIEN OCH IRLAND.

Dörrhakar, järn. (A/329/17.)  
 Järn. (A/323/17.)  
 Järnrör. (A/320/17.)  
 Järnvaror. (A/324/17.)  
 Lampglas. (A/317/17.)  
 Papper. (A/325/17.)  
 Pappershandelsvaror. (A/327/17.)  
 Papperspåsar. (A/326/17.)  
 Skosnören. (A/339/17.)  
 Stål. (A/322/17.)  
 Sågar. (A/318/17.)

### AFFÄRER EFTER KRIGET.

**Svenska varor.** Engelsk firma önskar komma i förbindelse med exportörer och tillverkare av svenska exportartiklar för affärer efter kriget. (A/340/17.)

### ENGELSKA ARTIKLAR OFFERERADE TILL SVERIGE.

Bomullsvaror. (A/336/17.)  
 Handverktyg. (A/335/17.)  
 Maskiner. (A/333/17.)  
 Maskinverktyg. (A/334/17.)  
 Metaller. (A/331/17.)  
 Metallvaror. (A/332/17.)  
 Stålpennor. (A/338/17.)  
 Yllevaror. (A/337/17.)

## Employment Department.

To Members and others in want of Foreign Correspondents, Clerks, and Volunteers, full particulars are given, FREE OF CHARGE, of the following clerks, on application, stating reference number, to Secretary, Swedish Chamber of Commerce (Employment Department), 5, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.3.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF VACANT SITUATIONS ARE INSERTED FREE OF CHARGE.

### SITUATIONS WANTED.

#### MALE.

**Correspondent.**—(23) Good knowledge of English, fair of French and German; shorthand writer (Swedish and English) and typist; desires berth as correspondent or clerk; at present in London. (Ref. C/582/16.)

**Grocery, Drapery, and Gentlemen's Outfitting.**—(27) Swedish merchant with several years' experience in the lines of business mentioned; book-keeper and typist; some knowledge of English and German; desires berth in England; small salary; at present in Sweden. (Ref. C/605/17.)

**General Clerk.**—(27) Fair knowledge of German, slight of English; book-keeper and typist; several years' experience in the Colonial wholesale trade; desires berth as general clerk; salary 30s. a week; at present in Sweden. (Ref. C/607/17.)

**Junior Clerk.**—(22) Slight knowledge of English; book-keeper; acquainted with the timber trade; seeks berth as junior clerk with Consulate or business firm; willing to serve as a volunteer for a few months; at present in England. (Ref. C/608/17.)

**SWEDISH CLERKS WILL NOT BE ABLE TO OBTAIN EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM UNLESS THEY ARE PREPARED TO BIND THEMSELVES TO STAY AT LEAST ONE YEAR WITH THE FIRM EMPLOYING THEM.**



## CREDIT REPORTS.

The Chamber obtains for its members, for a small fee, reports on the standing of firms in Sweden and the British Empire.

For enquiry forms and further particulars, please apply to the Secretary,

THE SWEDISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,  
 5, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.3.



## Swedish Bonds Quoted on the London Stock Exchange.

WE publish below a list of prices at which the Swedish State Loan, the City of Stockholm and City of Göteborg Loans are sold on the London Stock Exchange.

### Swedish State Loans.

Date.	1880.	1888.	1900.	1908.
June 29	3½%	—	3½%	4%
" 30	99 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	—	—	77 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
July 4	99 ½ t.b.††	—	—	—
" 5	—	68 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> (t.b.I)	—	78 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
" 6	99 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub> (t.b.I) <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	—	—	—
" 10	100 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> (t.b.I) <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> (t.b.I) 1 (t.b.I) <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> (t.b.I)	—	—	—
" 11	—	70	—	—
" 17	100 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> (t.b.I) 100 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> (t.b.I) 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	—	81	80 (t.b.I) 80 79 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>

### Stockholm City.

Date.	4% 1900.	4½% 1913.
July 4	91 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub> t.b.††	—
" 11	—	102 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub> Δ (t.b.I)

### Göteborg City.

Date.	4% 1909.	4½% 1914.
June 30	—	100 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
July 4	90 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub> Δ ††	—
" 6	—	100 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
" 11	92 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub> Δ	103 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub> ††
" 17	92 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	—

The meaning of the signs used is as follows:—

Δ Bargains done with or between non-members.

†† Bargains done on the previous day.

t.b. Treasury Certs. of Deposit (Scheme B).



## Duty on Telegrams and Increased Telephone Fees.

AT the request of the Swedish Government, the Telegraph Board has proposed a duty of 30 öre per telegram, also special duties for express telegram receipts and repeated wires, and an increased fee for telephone express calls. The Board calculates that the State revenue will be increased in consequence of the above duties and fees from 750,000 kronor to 3,150,000 kronor.

## AGENCY, ETC., ADVERTISEMENTS.

Enquiries for AGENTS and AGENCIES are only published in the JOURNAL as advertisements at a charge of 3s. 6d. per inch, single column. This charge is made to members as well as non-members. Replies can be addressed c/o The Chamber, and are forwarded against payment of postage.

SINGLE LINE advertisements will be accepted at 5s. for six consecutive insertions.

### BRITISH AGENCIES WANTED.

**IVAR LUNDBERG,**  
**NORRKÖPING, SWEDEN.**

Established 1878.

General Commission Agent.

OPEN FOR ALL AGENCIES. (A)

General Commission Agent.

**CARL SÖDERLING,**

**MALMÖ, Sweden.**

OPEN FOR ALL AGENCIES. (B)

**MAGNUS KOLLBERG,**

**Stockholm, Sweden,**

**BROKER AND AGENT**

*in Corn, Colonial Produce, and Chemicals.*

**Wants Agencies.**

(K)

**JOHN R. RETTIG & Co., A.-B.**

**3, Norrmalmstorg, STOCKHOLM, Sweden,**

**GENERAL MERCHANTS.**

*Specialities: Minerals, Chemicals.*

(K) **AGENTS IN FINLAND AND RUSSIA.**

**SELLING AND BUYING AGENT IN SWEDEN.**

General  
Merchandise

**H. ASKLUND**

11, Blasieholmstorg,  
Stockholm, Sweden.

**HOLMQUIST & CO.,**

**GOTHENBURG, SWEDEN,**

are desirous of being put in communication with British firms who are interested in obtaining a market for their products in Sweden.

Excellent connections all over Sweden.

First-class references supplied on application.

(C)

**THE NORTH CORNWALL  
CHINA CLAY CO., LTD.,**

**St. Breward, Bodmin, Cornwall.**

**LARGEST CHINA CLAY SETT IN THE WORLD.**

(D) **WALTER SESSIONS, Managing Director.**



# British Representatives of Swedish Traders and Shipowners.

(Continued from page 179.)

Name of Exporters.	Trade.	British Representatives.	Tel. Address.
Försäkrings A.B. Ocean, Gothenburg	Marine Insurance Company.	British & Northern Shipping Agency, Ltd., 5, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.	"Agbrinor, London."
Forsbacka Jernverks A.B., Forsbacka.	Iron and Steel	C. & J. Svedberg, 101, Leadenhall St., London, E.C.	"Spigurnel, London."
Forsmarks Bruk, Forsmark	Easy Bleaching Soda Pulp.	Becker & Co., Ltd., 34-40, Ludgate Hill, London, E.C.	"Odontoid, London."
Forsså Bruks Nya A.B., Näsviken.	Cardboards, Ticket Boards, Middles, etc.	Relph, Darwen & Pearce, 76, Finsbury Pavement, London, E.C.	"Pasteboards, London."
Frånö Nya Aktiebolag, Kramfors.	Sulphate.	Becker & Co., Ltd., 34-40, Ludgate Hill, E.C. .. W. G. Taylor & Co., Ltd., 126, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.	"Odontoid, London." "Fibre, Cent., London."
Fröding, A., & Co., Gothenburg.	Iron, Steel, and Wood Pulp.	J. A. Nordberg, Ltd., 30/31, Queen Street, London, E.C. T. H. Watson & Co. (of Sheffield), Ltd., Sheffield	"Grebdrönja, Cannon London."
Gemla Fabrikers A.B., Diö.	Bent Wood. Furniture, Wooden Toys, etc.	John J. Boyd & Sons, "Ibex Works," Hertford Road, Kingsland, London, N.	"Bermudian, London."
Göteborgs Äggaffär. (See Swedish Egg Export Union)	—	—	—
Graham Brothers, Stockholm	Engineers & Lift Manufacturers	Vacant.	—
Graningeverkens A.B., Bollstabsbruk.	Timber .. Wood Pulp ..	Modin & Co., Palmerston House, 34 Old Broad Street, London, E.C. O. Reich & Co., 24, Martin's Lane, Cannon Street, London, E.C.	"Modiolar, London." "Supplisco, London."
Gravendals A.-B. Gravendal.	Sulphite Pulp	O. Reich & Co., 24, Martin's Lane, Cannon Street, London, E.C.	"Supplisco, London."
Habo Sulfitfabrik, Bor ..	Sulphite ..	Berner & Nielsen, 57, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.	"Berner, London."
Halda Fickursfabriks A.B., Svängsta.	Taximeters ..	The Halda Taximeter Co., Ltd., 15, Chapel Street, Euston Road, London, N.W.	—
Handöls Nya Täljstens och Vattenkrafts A.B., Stockholm.	Bricks and Pot Stone Powder.	Boving & Co., Ltd., Imperial Buildings Kingsway, W.C.	"Jenorten, London."
Hellefors Bruk, Gothenburg	Wood Manufacturers.	Martin Olsson & Sons, 32, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.	"Olsson, London."
Hillmans A.B., Söderhamn	Timber ..	Berner & Nielsen, 57, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.	"Berner, London."
Hillringsbergs Aktiebolag, Säfte.	Wood Pulp ..	Berner & Nielsen, 57, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.	"Berner, London."
Hismofors A.B., Krokomb	Wood Pulp	O. Reich & Co., 24, Martin's Lane, Cannon Street, London, E.C.	"Supplisco, London."
Hofors A.-B., Hofors ..	Steel and Iron Work.	Dunford & Elliott, Ltd., Attercliffe Wharf, Sheffield (for U.K.).	"Blooms, Sheffield."
Holmsunds A.B., Sundsvall	Timber ..	Thomas Simson & Co., 6, Great Winchester Street, London, E.C. Price & Pierce, Ltd., 27, Clement's Lane, London, E.C.	"Joinery, Ave., London." "Timber, London."
Hults Bruk., Åby .. ..	Swedish Steel Axes & Hatchets for all markets.	Ernest C. Koop, Spencer House, South Place, London, E.C.	"Nahmer-London."
Husqvarna Vapenfabr. A.B. Huskvarna.	Meat Mincing Machines, Household Specialities, Ice Cream Freezers, Cooking Ranges & Stoves, Sewing Machines	For London: Condrup, Ltd., 78, Fore Street, E.C. For Canada: F. W. Lamplough & Co., 606/610, Unity Building 46, Alexander Street, Montreal. For Australia and New Zealand: Walter A. Cox, Commerce Buildings, Ash Street G.P.O. Box 873, Sydney. For South Africa: Fred. W. Richmond, Mutual Buildings, P.O. Box 1235, Cape Town.	"Condrup, London." — —



Name of Exporters.	Trade.	British Representatives.	Tel. Address.
Hånsfors Pappersbruk, Töcksfors.	Paper ..	John Eberstein & Co., 75, Queen Victoria Street London, E.C.	"Skärblacka, London."
Inlands Nya Pappfabriks A.-B., Lilla Edet.	Cardboard ..	R. L. Lundgren, 113, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.	"Lundgren, Cent, London."
Johannedals Trävaru, A.-B., Sundsvall.	Sawn & Planed Timber & Box Boards	Modin & Co., 34, Old Broad Street, London, E.C. Price & Pierce, Ltd., 27, Clement's Lane, London, E.C. C. Peto Bennett, 24-28, Lombard Street, London, E.C.	"Modiaiar, London." "Timber, London." "Peto, London."
A. Johnson & Co., Kungsträdgårdsgatan, 18, Stockholm.	Iron, Steel, Steamship Owners ("Johnson Line").	A. Johnson & Company (London), Ltd., 3, Gracechurch Street, E.C.	"Agenticum-Grace, London."
Johnson, Englehart & Co., Skeppsbron, 4, Gothenburg.	Shipowners, Brokers, Coal Importers,	Johnson, Englehart & Co., Ltd., Kingston Chambers, Prince's Dock Side, Hull.	"Monel, Hull."
Jönköpings & Vulcans Tändsticksfabriks A.-B., Jönköping.	Matches.	Trummer & Co.'s Successors, 4, Fenchurch Avenue, London, E.C.	"Trummer, London."
Jonsereds Fabriks A.-B., Jonsered.	Wood - working Machinery.	Jonsered's London Agency, Leadenhall House, London, E.C.	"Castleward, London."
Jonsson, Sternhagen & Co., Gothenburg.	Wood Exporters	Winther & Co., King William House, Eastcheap, London, E.C.	"Ostracism, London."
Jössfors Aktiebolag, Ottebol	Wood Pulp ..	Berner & Nielser, 57, Gracechurch St., London, E.C. O. Reich & Co., 24, Martin's Lane, London, E.C.	"Berner, London." "Supplisco, London."
Källman & Co., Joseph, Gothenburg.	Ship Owners & Ship Brokers.	Stewart & Esplen, Ltd., Hull, London, Liverpool, — Immingham and Goole. [Bradford.	
Kjellberg, O., Elektriska Svetsnings A.B., Gothenburg	Electric Welding.	Simpson, Stewart & Esplen, Ltd., Manchester and Anglo-Swedish Electric Welding Co., Ltd., Wood Wharf, Horseferry Road, Greenwich, London, S.E.	"Esabcolon, Green, London."
Kockums Emaljerverk, Ronneby.	Enamelled Wares	For British Home Trade: Macfarlane & Robinson, Ltd., 76, Southwark Street, London, S.E. For Australia and New Zealand: Scholefield, Goodman & Sons, Birmingham. Vacant.	"Stewpans, Boroh, London."
Konfektions A.-B. J. A. Wettergren & Co., Gothenburg.	Outfitters, Furs		—
Kongelfs Glasbruk, Kungelf	Glass Ware ..	Johnsen & Jørgensen, Ltd., 26/27, Farringdon Street, London, E.C.	"Fish, London."
Korsnäs Sågverks Aktiebolag, Gefle.	Sawn & Planed Wood	Gordon, Watts & Co., 258, Fenchurch St., E.C.	"Gornod, Grace, London."
Kramfors A.-B., Kramfors	Sulphate, Sulphite.	Robert Coltart & Co., Royal Liver Building, Liverpool. Robert Erikson & Co., Ltd., 73a, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.	"Pulpopolis, London."
Kreuger, E. & F., Kalmar	Exporters of Timber, Wooden Boxes, and Sulphite Pulp.	For Timber: Martin Olsson & Sons, 32, Bishopsgate, London, E.C. For Wooden Boxes: Duncan, Ewing & Co., Liverpool. For Sulphite Pulp: Robert Erikson & Co., 73A, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.	"Olssou, London."
Lennartsfors Aktiebolag, Lennartsfors.	Matches ..	Kreuger & Co., Ltd., 10, Eastcheap, London, E.C.	"Nominal, London."
Liljeholmens Stearinfabriks A.-B., Stockholm.	Wood Pulp ..	Robert Erikson & Co., Ltd., 73a, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.	"Pulpopolis, London."
Lithografiska A.B., Norrköping.	Stearine, Pitch, and Candles, Glycerine and Olein.	M. B. Thompson & Co., 152, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C. G. Gillberg & Co., 31, St. Vincent Place, Glasgow Wulff & Co., 3 and 5, Cleethorpe Road, Grimsby ..	"Toxedian, Grace, London." "Wulff, Grimsby."
Ljusfors Aktiebolag, Norrköping.	Labels, Litho Work, etc. ..	John Eberstein & Co., 75, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.	"Skärblacka, London."
Lyon & Co., John, Aktiebolag, Göthenburg	Wood Pulp, Sulphite, Paper.	Burnell, Hardy & Co., 106, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.	"Synodist, London."
Mackmyra Sulfit Aktiebolag, Mackmyra.	Financial Brokers, Shipping Agents, Importers, Exporters.	E. Gihl & Co., Ltd., 61, Old Broad Street, E.C.	—
	Sulphite ..	Henderson, Craig & Co., Ltd., 67, 68, 69, Watling Street, London, E.C.	"Craig, London."



## SHIPPING AGENTS IN SWEDEN.

### AKTIEBOLAGET NYMAN & SCHULTZ, STOCKHOLM,

General Forwarding and  
Chartering Agents.

Special service to and from Finland and Russia.

*Forwarders to H.M. The King of Sweden.*

Branch Offices at

HAPARANDA and LULEÅ, Sweden.

(A)

### Jonsson, Sternhagen & Co.

GOTHENBURG.

Regular lines of Steamers between  
Gothenburg & Antwerp, Amsterdam,  
Rotterdam, Rouen, and Havre.

**INSURANCE AND  
FORWARDING AGENTS.**

(F)

Goods forwarded to all parts  
of the World at cheapest rates.

### JOSEPH KÄLLMAN & Co., GOTHENBURG, Ltd.

Shipowners, Shipbrokers, Chartering and  
Forwarding Agents.

REGULAR SERVICES: Gothenburg/Humber,  
Gothenburg/Rouen, U.S.A./Archangel,  
U.S.A./France.

ALSO SAILINGS: East and West Coast  
Sweden/France and East Coast U.K.,  
Russian Baltic Ports/France and Spain.

Telegrams: "Shipping" and "Kaellman," Gothenburg. (F)

### AKTIEBOLAGET W. LARKA

10, SKEPPSBRON, STOCKHOLM.

FORWARDING AND SHIPPING AGENTS.

Forwarding Narvik-Haparanda-Torneå to Russia,  
through own Branch Offices.

Tel. Address: "LARKA, STOCKHOLM." (F)

### EMIL R. BOMAN, STOCKHOLM.

SWORN SHIPBROKER,

Chartering, Steamship, Insurance, Average, and  
Forwarding Agent.

Telegrams — — "BOMANS, STOCKHOLM." (F)

### Löwenadler & Co.

GOTHENBURG,

FORWARDING AGENTS.

Telegrams: LÖWIS, GOTHENBURG. (G)

### WILSON & CO., GOTHENBURG.

Forwarding and Shipping Agents

Telegrams: "WILSON, GOTHENBURG." (I)

### Öberg & Horndahl

SHIPBROKERS,

Helsingborg, Råå, & Karlshamn.

Average, Insurance, Chartering and Forwarding Agents.

Telegrams: "Ödahl." (E)

### AKTIEBOLAGET P. J. HAEGERSTRAND,

Shipbrokers, Forwarding Agents,

**GEFLE**

Telegrams: "HAEGERSTRAND, GEFLE." (F)

## NORTHERN TRAFFIC

SVEN TÖRNGREN

11 Drottninggatan 11 ——— STOCKHOLM

GENERAL FORWARDING AGENT

TRANSPORT of merchandise of all kinds to and from Northern Europe and other parts.

CHIEF OFFICE:

Northern Traffic, Ltd., 53, Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES & AGENCIES:

Petrograd, Moscow, Krasnoïarsk, Siberia, Christiania, New York, etc. (A)

## NORDSTRÖM & THULIN

STEAM SHIP OWNERS—SWORN SHIP BROKERS—FORWARDING AGENTS—TEL: NORDSTROMS, STOCKHOLM. (E)



**Eric Hultgren & Co.** (Swedish Limited Company), **Gothenburg, Sweden,**  
**SHIPPING AND FORWARDING AGENTS,**

Expeditionously execute forwarding in all its branches, whether for export or import, at low rates.  
 Exceptionally good connections with Shipping Companies. Telegrams: "GRENHULT." (D)

**FORSBLAD & SON,**  
**GOTHENBURG,**

*Shipping and Forwarding Agents.*

Telegrams: "Forsblad, Gothenburg." Established 1878.  
*Forwarding of all kinds of goods to and from Sweden.*

Correspondents at Gothenburg for **AMERICAN EXPRESS Co., New York**: (K)

**T**RANSLATIONS.—An Office making a speciality of the translation of technical and commercial matters from and into SWEDISH, Norwegian and Danish, has been established in the City of London since 1900. Highest references. Address: H. G. WALTERSTORFF, 505, Mansion House Chambers, 11, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C. Telephone: 410 City. Telegrams: "Transducto, London." (F)

ORDER NOW **1916-1917** EDITION

OF THE

**Sveriges Handels-Kalender.**

The Commercial Directory and Guide of Sweden.

Published annually since 1859.

PRICE **30** SHILLINGS.

For copies and insertions apply to—

**J. BOSCH,**

SOLE AGENT,

11, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.4. (I)



FOR ADVERTISING IN  
**SCANDINAVIAN  
 PAPERS**

FÖR ANNONSERING I

**ENGELSKA PRESSEN**

AKTIEBOLAGET S. GUMÆLII ANNONSBYRÅ  
 STOCKHOLM :: GOTHENBURG :: MALMÖ :: CHRISTIANIA

LONDON BRANCH

Gumælius Limited, 11 Arundel Street, Strand, London. W. C.



**POCKET  
 KNIVES**

of all kinds



First-class  
**Swedish  
 Manufacture.**

**JOHN E. JOHNSON**

1 ROTTNINGGATAN 18,  
 GOTHENBURG, SWEDEN. (A)

**SVENSKA VAROR ÖNSKADE.**

GLASVAROR (alla slag). TRÄVAROR (särskildt husgerådsartiklar).

ALLA SLAGS METALLVAROR (massartiklar af mässing, stål, o.s.v, patenterade nyhetsartiklar).

**KOLONIALVAROR OFFERERADE TILL SVERIGE.**

Vi äro särskildt väl situerade för att snabbt utföra order för kolonialvaror m.m. till Sverige och inbjuda till korrespondens.

**Specialitet: KRIGSRISKFÖRSÄKRING.**

**A. E. MARTIN & Co., Ltd., 88, Fenchurch St., London, E.C.3.**

(IMPORT- OCH EXPORTAFDELNING)

(B)

Telegramadress under kriget: "Martin, 88, Fenchurch, London."

**JUTE HESSIANS** for Packing **WOOD PULP.**  
 PACKING TWINES: **TARPAULIN COVERS; SACKS.**

**George Duncan & Co., DUNDEE, SCOTLAND.**

Telegrams—"Lodestar, Dundee." Codes—A1 and ABC 5th edition.

(H)

(and at 366, Broadway, New York, U.S.A.)



# Storbritanniens Junihandel.\*

Statistiken för Juni månad visar följande totalsiffror.

TABELL A.

	Import.			Export.				
	Total. £	Ökning eller minskning i %	Britiska varor. £	Ökning eller minskning i %	Utländska varor. £	Ökning eller minskning i %	Total Export. £	Ökning eller minskning i %
Jan.-Juni 1917	500,399,458	+ 5.54	251,147,544	+ 3.87	46,246,323	- 12.70	297,393,867	+ 0.50
„ 1916	474,151,350	+ 11.00	241,807,881	+ 23.23	54,121,101	+ 5.17	295,928,982	+ 20.60
„ 1915	428,859,882	+ 10.02	183,622,888	- 28.12	51,323,020	- 13.42	234,945,908	- 25.35
Juni 1917	86,068,342	- 0.99	43,651,663	- 5.53	6,428,081	- 27.55	50,079,744	- 10.81
„ 1916	86,927,680	+ 14.37	47,274,563	+ 29.70	8,872,694	- 5.11	56,147,257	+ 24.16
„ 1915	76,008,588	+ 23.32	33,233,568	- 16.65	9,350,339	+ 6.82	42,583,907	- 12.43

TABELL B.

STORBRITANNIENS IMPORT AV VISSA VAROR, VILKA BRUKAT DELVIS TAGAS FRÅN SVERIGE. JUNI.	1916.			1917.	
	TOTAL IMPORT		Sveriges andel av total impor- ten i % av värdet.	TOTAL IMPORT	
	Kvantitet.	Värde. £		Kvantitet.	Värde. £
Järn : Basiskt tackjärn..... Tons	—	—	—	—	—
Gjutjärn i tackor .....	16,706	126,638	65.03	9,224	93,074
Hæmatite .....	—	—	—	1,769	61,118
Spegel-, mangan-och kiseljärn .....	4,182	41,423	36.70	623	19,987
Puddeljärn .....	—	—	—	—	—
Smidesjärn, vinkeljärn, vals- tråd, o.s.v.....	4,305	52,392	79.53	1,651	30,006
Papper : Tryck- och skrivpapper på rullar .....	174,601	163,986	8.53	37,461	59,484
Tryck-och skrivpapper i ark .....	55,835	90,556	5.12	19,951	40,898
Omslagspapper .....	262,712	377,952	45.28	68,265	154,895
Smör.....	77	634	0.05	Uppgifter	saknas
Trämassa : Kemisk, torr, blekt..... Tons	2,312	65,597	1.71	2,962	114,731
„ „ oblekt ..	8,321	263,819	—	10,065	468,161
Mekanisk, våt .....	3,202	66,040	16.47	25	1,000
Trävaror : Bilade ; furu, ek, o.s.v. (ej pit props)..... Loads	31,508	308,607	2.44	5,939	108,391
Sågade ; furu och gran ; oarbetade .....	370,231	2,837,070	45.67	55,278	695,921
Sågade ; furu och gran ; arbetade .....	20,302	167,336	61.50	4,297	54,528
Tändstickor : Säkerhets .....	—	—	—	—	—
„ „ Ten thousands	494,738	73,346	78.45	20,135	3,652
Andra slag .....	—	—	—	—	—
„ „ Ten thousands	72,563	12,003	100.00	—	—

TABELL C.

STORBRITANNIENS EXPORT AV VISSA VAROR, VILKA BRUKAT DELVIS GA TILL SVERIGE. JUNI.	1916.			1917.		
	TOTAL EXPORT		Sveriges andel av total ekspor- ten i % av värdet	TOTAL EXPORT		
	Kvantitet.	Värde. £		Kvantitet.	Värde. £	
Järn och stål :						
Tackjärn .....	Tons	325	1,280	0.78	1,190	7,366
Ny räls .....	„	3,243	37,668	—	2,453	40,682
Knivsmiden .....	Cwts.	2,500	46,602	0.22	2,077	41,437
Järnmanufaktur.....	„	40,091	137,093	0.69	21,462	85,268
Andra metaller :						
Bly i tackor och bearbetat .....	Tons	3,160	113,699	0.82	814	35,049
Koppar och tillverkningar därav ..	„	2,579	305,845	—	874	104,134
Tenn .....	„	1,204	232,130	2.63	1,381	310,784
Kol och Koks .....	„	3,503,955	4,751,977	11.71	3,666,068	4,899,526
Bomullsgarn :						
Grått .....	Lbs.	15,250,100	1,153,222	1.58	9,602,000	1,217,141
Blekt och färgat .....	„	2,714,200	240,359	1.40	2,604,300	331,128
Ylle :						
„ Tops ” .....	„	1,532,800	244,691	—	1,100,200	193,592
Kamgarn (Worsted) .....	„	1,961,600	399,048	1.14	1,574,100	397,194
Yllevävnader .....	Yds.	12,510,300	2,075,581	1.14	9,809,600	2,267,396
Kamgarnsvävnader .....	„	5,249,100	819,181	0.90	3,533,500	609,714
Tomsäckar .....	Dussin	281,326	103,556	1.51	395,537	174,510

\* Förevarande statistik över exporterade varor inbegriper sådana varor, som inköpts i det Förenade Konungariket av de allierade staternas myndigheter eller för deras räkning, men inbegriper icke varor, som uttagits från det brittiska guvernementets upplag och depåer, eller varor, vilka inköpts av detsamma och skeppats på dess båtar.

**OBS ! — För denna månad finnas icke några detaljer om fördelningen av Export och Import på olika länder.**



# JOURNAL

PUBLISHED BY



(INCORPORATED)

Registered Office:

5, Lloyd's Avenue,  
London, E.C.3.

Telephone:

Central No. 6338.

Office Hours:

9.30 a.m.—6 p.m.

Saturdays: 9.30 a.m.—1 p.m.

Telegraphic Address:

For Foreign Telegrams:

"Swediscom—London."

For Inland Telegrams:

"Swediscom—

Fen. London."

Editor:

THE SECRETARY  
OF THE CHAMBER.

## ANGLO-SWEDISH TRADE JOURNAL.

VOL. IX.

AUGUST 31, 1917.

No. 8—(105).

All Communications to be addressed to the Editor.

Opinions given in this Journal do not necessarily represent the views of the Chamber [unless expressly stated.

No articles or matters in this Journal must be copied, in part or *in extenso*, without acknowledgment.

Artiklar få icke *in extenso*, eller delvis återgifvas efter denna journal utan aft källan angifves.

### Contents.

	PAGE
Notice .. .. .	221
Doings of the Chamber .. .. .	222
Items of Interest .. .. .	222
Passports for and from Sweden .. .. .	223
Obituary .. .. .	223
Welfare Work .. .. .	224
Dissemination of Commercial Information .. .. .	225
Swedish Trade and Traffic Proclamations .. .. .	226
Money Matters .. .. .	228
Registration of Business Names Act, 1916 .. .. .	228
British Proclamations Relating to Trade, etc. .. .. .	229
Additions to the Library .. .. .	230
Trade Publications and Year Books .. .. .	230
Passport Office .. .. .	230
Trade Enquiries (Circular 306).. .. .	231
Employment Department .. .. .	231
Swedish Bonds Quoted on the London Stock Exchange .. .. .	232
Registration and Publication of Names of Directors .. .. .	233
Imperial War Conference .. .. .	233
Scandinavian Bonds .. .. .	233
Board of Trade Returns with Foreign Countries for 1916 .. .. .	233
Our Year Book for 1916 .. .. .	234
Trade Competition and Chambers of Commerce Agency, etc., Advertisements .. .. .	234
British Representatives of Swedish Traders and Shipowners (continued from page 209, July issue) .. .. .	235

Shipping Agents in Sweden .. .. .	237
Trade Shippers and Drawing in Kronor .. .. .	238
Trade with Scandinavia .. .. .	238
Storbritanniens Julihandel .. .. .	239
General Advertisements.. .. .	240-248



### NOTICE.

IN addition to the general information covering many trades which appears in each issue of this journal we intend, beginning with our September number, to devote at least a page to a special article on one or other of the commodities in which trade is done between Sweden and the United Kingdom. When possible these articles will be illustrated, and the main object in view is to communicate really illuminating information in a form that will appeal, not only to those immediately concerned, but also those whose interest is purely academic.



## Doings of the Chamber.

### Doings of the Chamber

Since the July issue of the JOURNAL was published only one meeting of the Council has been held, due chiefly to many of those who comprise it being out of town. At this meeting on the 23rd inst., seven members were present, including the Chairman of the Manchester Standing Committee.

### Annual Members.

During this month the following gentlemen, firms, and companies were elected annual members:—

Wollmar Boström (Chancellor of the Swedish Legation), London, W.

O. Brink, London, E.C. (Contractor for electric light, motors, telephones, bells, and burglar alarms.)

Edw. Fullerton Carnegie (News Department (official), Foreign Office), London, S.W.

William John Dawson (W. J. Dawson & Co.), Göteborg. (Timber and insurance agent and shipbroker.)

Jas. J. Richardson (R. Bruce & Co.), Liverpool (Mahogany and hardwood merchant.)

R. F. Sanderson & Co., Manchester. (Timber importers and brokers.)

O. Philip Secretan (Thor Thoresen, Jr. (U.K.), Ltd.), London, E.C. (Shipping and forwarding agent.)

Vlies & Benson, Manchester. (Textile machinery exporters.)

Charles Yeomans, Sheffield. (Iron and steel merchant.)

### Prospective Members.

The Chamber is in receipt of quite a number of letters from leading firms in this country which evince great interest in the good work being done to facilitate business between this country and Sweden. Most of these letters indicate that the writers contemplate applying for membership so soon as the outlook becomes more settled, and all those emanating from the Provinces express approval of the Chamber's policy of establishing Standing Committees in the leading centres. So far only two such Committees have materialised, but in the near future it is anticipated that our Liverpool members will wish to have a Committee of its own as our list of members in that district is now quite a lengthy and representative one.

## Items of Interest.

### Swedish Iron Ore.

Early in the month, The Grängesberg Company informed the railway authorities that it is compelled to suspend the forwarding of Kiruna iron ore, and that, as from August 15, no railway trucks would be loaded for the Swedish port of Luleå or the Norwegian port of Narvik. In explanation of this decision it was stated that the warehouses for iron ore at Narvik were filled to overflowing, and there was no tonnage available for carrying it away. The construction of new ore warehouses at Narvik has recently been started.

### New Iron Smelting Works at Porjus Falls.

It is stated that a new electrically driven iron-smelting works has been built and has commenced operations at the Porjus Falls. The first furnace in operation is said to produce 8 tons daily, and this is to be raised to 20 tons with the opening of a second furnace for iron pyrites. A third furnace is intended to produce chrome-iron and other alloys. This is the first step in the treatment of North Swedish ore on the spot. The Swedish Government has lately been making efforts to encourage the utilisation of hydro-electric power in ironworks.

### New Use for Sulphite Residue.

A rational and remunerative exploitation of the residual lye from sulphite manufacture has for some considerable time been the subject of exhaustive experimenting on the part of several Swedish experts, and from what has now been made known, novel and satisfactory results have been achieved which are likely to prove of great practical value. It has been calculated that for Sweden alone the waste of organic substances through the methods hitherto followed amounts to as much as 800,000 tons per annum, and so far only 16 per cent. of the lye has been made useful in the manufacture of alcohol. During the war, however, sulphite lye has been in much demand as a substitute for coal tar, for a cementing substance in lieu of resin and glue, and as a raw material in the manufacture of dyestuffs, of which there has been great scarcity in Sweden, as elsewhere, during the war. The difficulty so far has been found in the concentration of the lye, which contains 90 per cent. of water; this difficulty, however, is now said to have been entirely overcome. The new method consists in removing the water by means of freezing, whereby four-fifths of the water is disposed of. With the present high prices for fuel the new method of manufacturing spirit means a material saving, compared with those hitherto employed, the cost, it is reckoned, being reduced by some 40 per cent. In the new method, the water power of the country will be employed in the freezing process, and the organic substances of the lye will be separated in such a form that



they can be used in a variety of industries, and an experimental factory to solve these problems is about to be started.

**Peat Fibre.**

The manufacture of spinning material out of peat fibre has been attempted in Sweden, and the experiments have advanced so far that cloth as well as clothing has been made out of peat fibre mixed with other textile materials. This is not likely, however, to lead to any important industry. but absorptive material has been produced from white sphagnum moss and wood pulp. Prepared sphagnum moss can absorb more than twice as much moisture as cotton.



**Passports for and from Sweden.**

**W**E are informed that the Swedish Government has decided to introduce passport regulations in Sweden from September 1st, such regulations to remain in force until the end of 1918.

All persons entering Sweden must be in possession of passports bearing the *visa* of the Swedish Legation or a Swedish salaried Consul in the country of departure ; members of foreign Legations are excepted, and also citizens of States where Swedish passports are not required. Scandinavians may stay in Swedish frontier localities three days without passports, otherwise all persons on arrival in Sweden must immediately report to the police authorities. These regulations also apply to crews of vessels arriving in Swedish ports.

Passengers from Sweden must obtain the *visa* of the Swedish Foreign Office before leaving.

Applications for passports should mention the object of the journey, and if such object is not considered necessary the passport may be refused.



Mr. K. Frederiksen, of 101, Leadenhall Street, E.C.3, informs us that his business in oils, etc., has been taken over by Alfred Olsen and Co. (London), Ltd., of the same address, who will take over all assets and debts of the firm. The Directors of the Company are as follows:—

H. M. Cleminson (Chairman).

The Earl of Carrick (Director).

C. E. Hambro (Director).

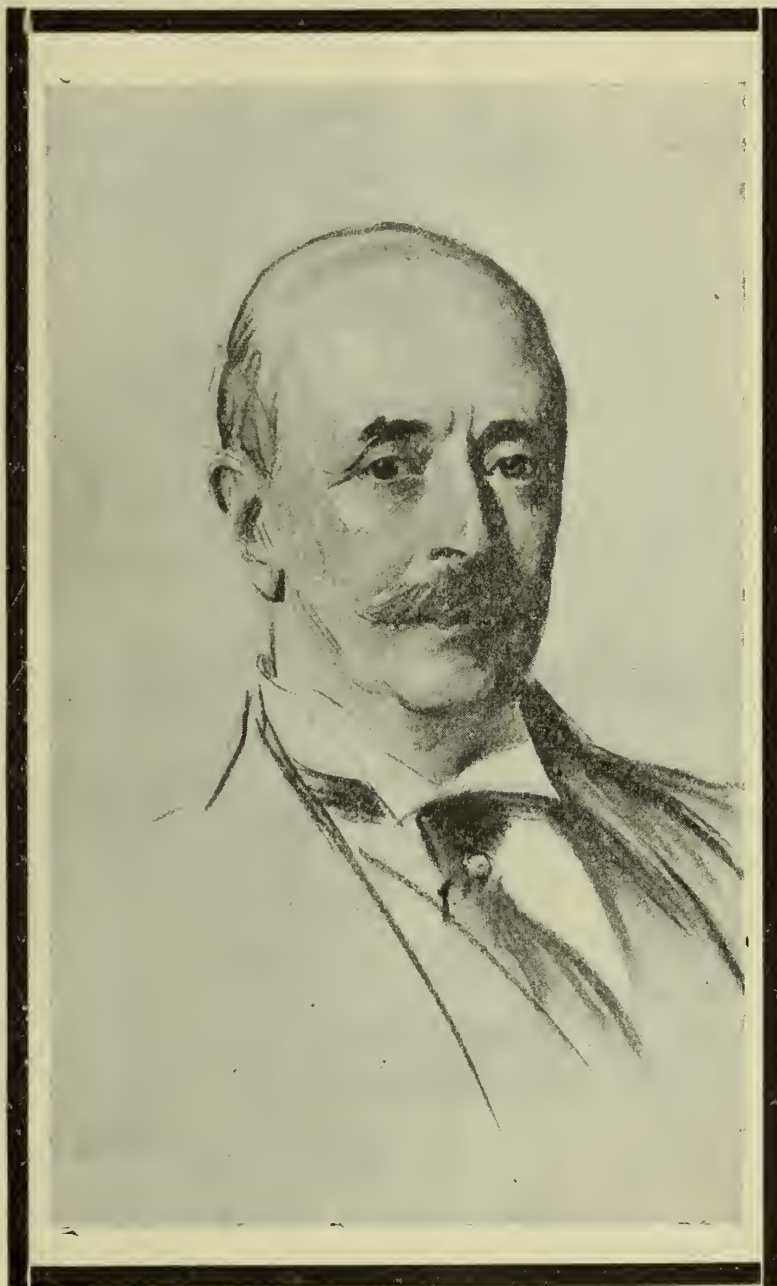
K. Frederiksen (Managing Director and Secretary).

**CLERK REGISTER will be found on page 231.**

**Obituary.**

**The Right Hon. Earl Grey, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.**

**W**E much regret to announce that Earl Grey passed away quietly on the 29th inst. In his capacity as Chairman of the British Bank of Northern Commerce we had frequent opportunities of recognising the sterling worth and great business capacity which were such marked characteristics of the man



who has now gone to his long rest. In 1896 Earl Grey became Administrator of Rhodesia, and, knowing that country and understanding its people well, left a record of success behind him. As Governor-General of Canada for seven years, the excellence of his record was continued, and in addition to the high honours bestowed upon him by the King, he was presented with the Freedom of the City of London in January, 1912, in recognition of his valuable services in the Dominion,

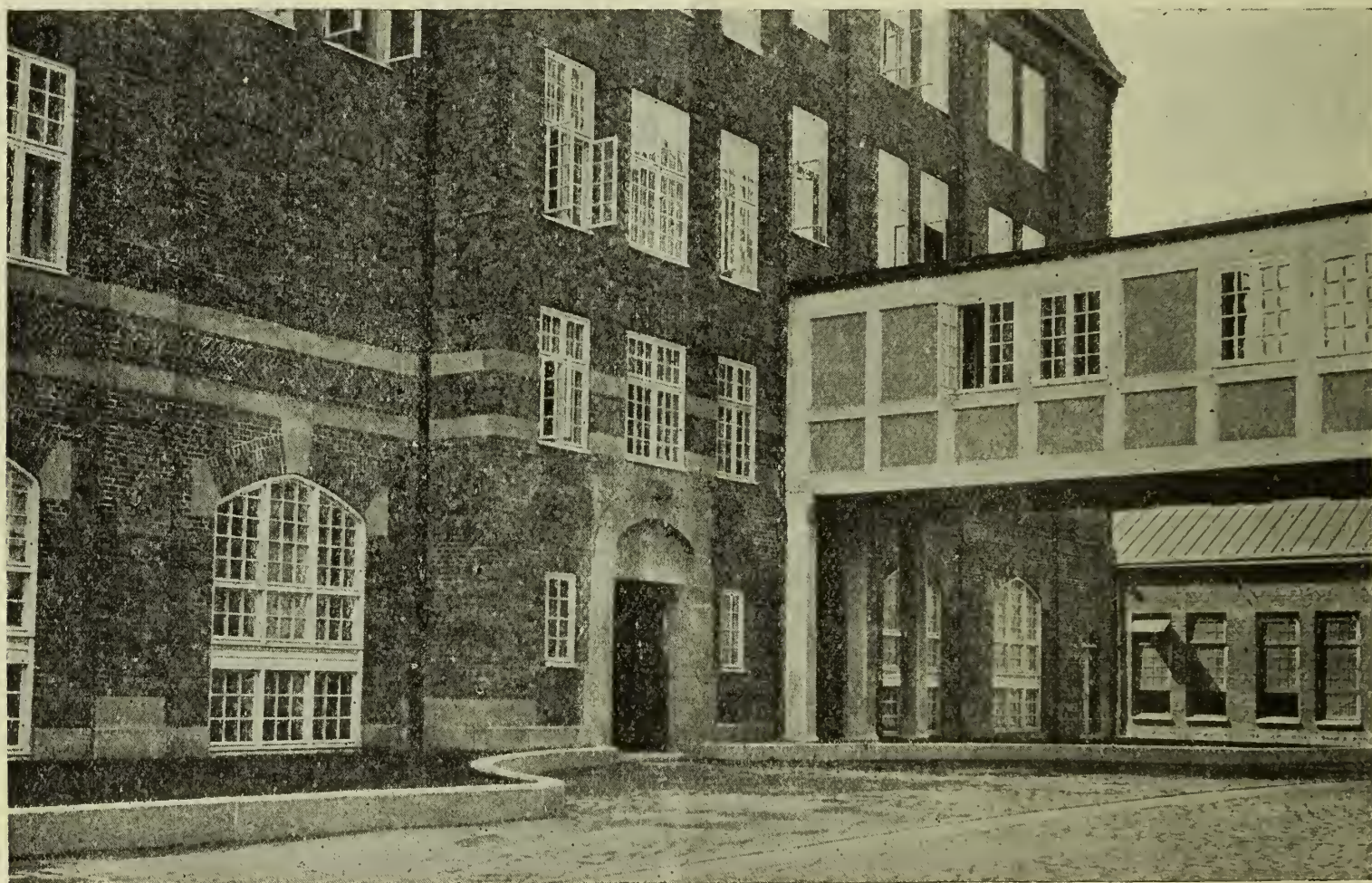


## Welfare Work.

**W**ELFARE work is "good business," and the study of the subject is commended to all business men, not with the idea of giving the workers "little lollipops and presents," but to ensure the mental and physical health of the worker, in order that production shall be maintained at the maximum possible without endangering the human element. It is a little strange perhaps that for a time the need for paying not less attention to the worker than that paid to the machine was forgotten. In the old days personal contact between master and man ensured consideration from one to the other, but the day

condition that welfare organisation is undertaken by a person of the right type of mind. Sympathy and firmness are twin necessities, as also is a keen sense of justice for holding the scales as between the management and the workers.

The welfare schemes recently started in this country do not in general go far enough, it is not enough to see that the workers are well fed and have comfortable quarters and amusement in the intervals between work. This was done by one of our members, the Swedish Ball Bearing Co., of Gothenburg, years ago, but this great firm carried the welfare policy a big step further with magnificent results. As many of our members employ large numbers of workers, we have thought it



Part of the Svenska Kullagerfabrikens' Office.

of small businesses has gone, and thus contact is no longer possible. The stress of the war not only in belligerent, but also neutral countries, has brought home the fact with unmistakable emphasis that something must be done for the worker by his employer. He can no more be permitted to deteriorate without an attempt to arrest the threatened deterioration, than a machine can be allowed to run for any length of time without oil. The analogy, however, cannot be pressed too far. We cannot go to the worker and pour oil down his throat when from one or other reason—perhaps financial ones only—he shows signs of slackening. Neither can we order "his goings out and his comings in." It is an absolutely essential primary

worth while to append a rather free translation of a pamphlet issued by the S.K.F. Co., in which the objects and progress of its "Intressekontor"—or Welfare Office—are set forth.

Of all the expenses anyone with only moderate resources has to meet, those most heavily felt recur at regular intervals, and then are relatively large—viz., rents, taxes, insurance, clothing, etc. To a person with a small income these expenses very often cause great inconvenience. The salary is perhaps only sufficient to meet current expenses, and therefore it is difficult, even for the most provident, to put by money for future expenses. This would be much easier to do if on every pay day a small part of the salary was deposited in a



bank and there accumulate for such expenses. Very few do so.

People generally think it troublesome to go to a bank often, particularly when the amount deposited at any one time is so insignificant. Therefore, when a heavy payment has to be made they are unprepared, and have either to make a heavy inroad on their household allowance or borrow.

To overcome these troubles, the S.K.F. (Swedish Ball Bearing Company) established a Welfare Office, which is nothing but a small bank through which any of the Company's employees, who so wish, can easily and conveniently arrange their affairs.

The Welfare Office is an institution wholly separated from the Company, and works quite independently, being established solely for the benefit of the employees. It was established on May 2nd, 1913, when the objects of its work were defined as follows:—

“ As from May 2nd, we have opened in Säv Strandgata, a ‘ Welfare ’ Office for the use of our employees, by which we desire to overcome the vexatious difficulties which are incidental to the advancing and lending of money. Most of you know how difficult it is on many occasions to regulate one's expenditure so as to make it possible to pay out considerable sums in rent, taxes, insurance, etc., without their interfering greatly with daily expenses. But it is not only these regular expenses which have to be taken into consideration, but also those that may come unexpectedly and necessarily be inconvenient and give cause for anxiety.

It is in such cases that the S.K.F., through its Welfare Office, wishes to help its employees, and give them an opportunity to build up a safe permanent foundation. Every person employed by the S.K.F. is entitled to the services of the Welfare Office, and those who wish to avail themselves of it need only make out a written statement as to the payments he wishes the Office to make for him, and give other necessary information regarding them.

In repayment of the advance agreed upon the Welfare Office makes suitable deductions from the remuneration of the person concerned, and the amount thus deducted is immediately deposited for his account in the Göteborgs Handelsbank, interest being paid according to current rate on the day after the deposit is made, until the day before the money is drawn for paying the liability. All the deposits and withdrawals are made by the Welfare Office.

All the expenses of the Welfare Office are paid by the S.K.F. which also guarantees the monies deposited with it.

*(To be continued.)*

## Dissemination of Commercial Information.

THE Foreign Trade Department of the Foreign Office have prepared a scheme by which, through the agency of such Chambers of Commerce as will fulfil certain conditions laid down by the Department, manufacturers and merchants of whom the Foreign Office approve shall be placed in possession of current and recent information received from British Consular Agents abroad respecting trade conditions in their respective spheres. These reports are henceforth to be received periodically, and are to contain much information on subjects of which Consular reports have hitherto been silent. The following extracts from a memorandum explanatory of the new system will show the scope and direction of the new effort to assist British Trade.

“ It is intended to provide business houses with information concerning each District and the firms trading therein.

Manufacturers and merchants are to be shown :

- (a) The volume and nature of trade in the various districts.
- (b) The names of the local firms, and sufficient particulars to enable exporters to judge their suitability.
- (c) The competition to be faced.
- (d) The points in which British methods fail in comparison with those of competing firms.
- (e) Other details of importance.

It is intended that the Consular Officers should be kept informed of the needs of manufacturers and merchants, records of information collected to be kept at the Consulates at the disposal of agents and travellers of British firms, and generally by this new departure ‘ to provide an elastic method of collecting information which can at any time be quickly altered to meet requirements in any particular district.’ ”

This information will not be sent broadcast, but will only be supplied to those firms (manufacturers and merchants) whose names appear on an approved list. To appear on this list it is necessary that an individual or firm should be— (1) Manufacturer/s; (2) Dealer s mainly in British goods; (3) or should have done an export trade or may reasonably be expected to do so in the future. The Foreign Trade Department has sent to the Chamber a schedule classified under the headings which they desire. In order to comply with this members were asked to reply in accordance with this classification.

**TRADE ENQUIRIES will be found on  
page 231.**



## Swedish Trade and Traffic Proclamations.

### Export Prohibitions.

**A** LIST of goods prohibited for exportation from Sweden (and also for *transit through Sweden*) corrected up to January 1st, 1917, accompanied the February issue of the JOURNAL as a special supplement. Additions were published in the March-July Journals. The following additions, some of which appeared unclassified in the July Journal, have since been proclaimed:—

Number in the Statistical Goods Index.		Date of prohibition
3 F & G	<b>Lime-stone</b> , ground, pulverised, or burnt .. .. .	19/7/17
3 I	<b>Lime</b> , slaked .. .. .	19/7/17
13 A	<b>Mica</b> , unmanufactured or pulverised; also coloured; manufactures thereof, not specially mentioned .. .. .	24/7/17
From 86	<b>Cones</b> of <i>Pinus Sylvestris</i> .. .. .	2/8/17
From 87	<b>Cones</b> of <i>Abies Excelsa</i> and <i>Abies Pectinata</i> .. .. .	2/8/17
From 222	<b>Furriers' Goods</b> , not dressed, of hare .. .. .	7/7/17
From 257P & 259C	<b>Sabot Soles</b> .. .. .	2/8/17
305C	<b>Sheathing Boards</b> and boards for floors (compo-board), not impregnated .. .. .	2/8/17
From 306B	<b>Sheathing Boards</b> and boards for floors (compo-board), impregnated or coated with other materials than asphalt, tar or tar oil .. .. .	2/8/17
From 333, from 337, & from 338 B	<b>Shoe Soles</b> of vulcanised fibre and other chemically prepared fibre-boards .. .. .	2/8/17
649 A & B	<b>Bricks</b> , ordinary, for building purposes, even if porous, including those of lime and sand .. .. .	15/7/17
650 B-D	<b>Bricks</b> , fireproof, other than chamotte bricks .. .. .	15/7/17
650 E	<b>Bricks</b> , shaped, acid-proof .. .. .	15/7/17
From 664	<b>Baths, Sinks, Wash-basins and Lavatory-pans</b> , which cannot be classified as articles of faience or porcelain, combined with other non-precious metals than iron .. .. .	2/8/17
672	<b>Faience and Porcelain Articles</b> , not specially mentioned, combined with other non-precious metals than iron .. .. .	2/8/17
From 680	<b>Door Panels, Windows</b> , and other articles of unmanufactured glass in sheets set in lead, brass or other non-precious metals than iron .. .. .	2/8/17

Number in the Statistical Goods Index.

From 707-896

Date of Prohibition.

	<b>Metal Articles</b> belonging to section 12A Swedish Customs' Tariff, not previously prohibited for exportation, partly tinned or consisting partly of other non-precious metals than iron .. .. .	2/8/17
	<b>Iron Plates and Sheets</b> , cut or not : Coated with other non-precious metals than those mentioned in Nos. 694-697 (Swedish Customs' Tariff) or alloys of same, even if corrugated : 742A Coated with pure lead or lead containing tin, not more than 0.3 millimetres in thickness ; Coated with zinc : 742B plane ; 742C corrugated ; From 742D other kinds : coated with lead or lead containing tin, more than 0.3 millimetres in thickness .. .. .	7/7/17
From 965	<b>Works of Art</b> and other non-precious metals than iron .. .. .	2/8/17
From 992 & from 993	<b>Motors for Aeroplanes</b> .. .. .	2/8/17
From 979-1059	<b>Machines, Apparatus and Appliances</b> belonging to section 13A Swedish Customs' Tariff not previously prohibited for exportation, partly tinned or consisting partly of other non-precious metals than iron .. .. .	2/8/17
From 1034	<b>Steam Traction Engines</b> of 15-30 h.-p. .. .. .	25/6/17
From 1060-1065	<b>Electrical Machines</b> , such as generators, motors, and converters; transformers, damping rollers; also stators, rotors, current collectors, magnet poles, brush holders and hanks (härvor); consisting partly of other non-precious metals than iron, or tinned; including also parts of such machines, consisting partly of other non-precious metals than iron, or tinned .. .. .	2/8/17
1066A	<b>Accumulators; Unmounted Cells</b> .. .. .	2/8/17
1069-1070	<b>Incandescent Lamps</b> .. .. .	2/8/17
1071	<b>Arc Lamps</b> , also with globes; so-called Nernst lamps, and globes, luminous bodies and resistances for same; also reflectors .. .. .	2/8/17
1072	<b>Carbon Filaments</b> , also if metalised; <b>Metal Filaments</b> and bases for incandescent lamps .. .. .	2/8/17
1074	<b>Carbon Brushes</b> , also in combination with other materials .. .. .	2/8/17
1076	<b>Safety Appliances</b> , mounted on	2/8/17



Number in the Statistical Goods Index.	Date of prohibition.	Number in the Statistical Goods Index.	Date of prohibition.
		1269B	<b>Watermeters</b> not referring to heading 1267 .. .. . 2/8/17
		From 1276	<b>Wind Instruments</b> of other metals than iron ; also parts thereof .. 2/8/17
1078-1081	2/8/17	From 1316-1317	<b>Frames</b> for photographs and pictures, consisting partly of other metals than iron .. 2/8/17
		From 1324B	<b>Seaweed</b> .. .. . 2/8/17
1082-1083	2/8/17		
1084	2/8/17		
			We have received further cables specifying a list of fresh prohibitions, for which we have no classification particulars. These goods are detailed below as telegraphed :—
			<b>Paper for Newspapers ;</b>
			<b>Printing Paper</b> of natural colour, white or coloured in the pulp, without water-marks ;
			<b>Animal and Vegetable Textile Materials and Articles manufactured therefrom</b> (Section 8A, E and F, Swedish Customs Tariff) :
			A <b>Silk</b> , also if artificial ;
			E <b>Textile Materials</b> in combination with <b>India-rubber</b> .
			F <b>Textile Goods</b> , waterproof, coated or impregnated with other materials than india-rubber ; <b>Tissues</b> fastened together by other materials than india-rubber ;
			<b>Polishing Cloth</b> .
			<b>Lichens</b> , not specially mentioned :—
			Dried or otherwise prepared :
			For decorative purposes.
			Other kinds.
1087	2/8/17		
			A Royal Decree was issued at Stockholm on May 12th, requiring declarations of stocks in Sweden of sulphite wood and other pulp wood also props, splitwood and charcoal wood (not lath wood). The declarations were to be of stocks existing on May 19th and were to reach the authorities by May 24th. A further Decree has been issued, dated July 28th, stating that from June 6th the Government has taken possession of all stocks exceeding 25 cubic metres (solid measure) of <i>props</i> . These Decrees can be inspected at the Chamber's offices (Ref. G/134a-b/17).
1098 A-B	2/8/17		
			A Royal Decree (No. 187) was issued on May 4th, relating to restrictions of the transport on State Railways of certain goods in truckloads, such goods including tar, wood of various kinds, wood pulp, matches, pasteboard and paper, asphalt, concrete and cement, chemicals and chemical preparations, common salt and sulphur, coal, lignite and coke, charcoal, iron ore (except such as comes under contract), other ores, stone, bricks (except flooring bricks), drain tiles, iron and steel. The Decree, which came into force on May 21st, was not intended
1226	23/7/17		
From 1260			
1266	2/8/17		
1267 C	2/8/17		
1268	2/8/17		



to entirely prohibit the transport of such goods, but to make the transport subject to licence by a specially appointed Traffic Advisory Board. As the object of the Regulations is to economise fuel, licences are not to be granted when the goods can be transported by sea without serious inconvenience. The Regulations affect transit traffic as well as internal traffic. By a Royal Letter of June 12th the Regulations were made applicable, as from June 25th, to the transport of the same goods on private railways in Sweden, the prohibition being made subject to licences issued by the traffic superintendent of the private railway concerned. The Decree of May 4th can be inspected at the Chamber's offices (Ref. G/135/17).



## Money Matters.

### SWEDEN.

#### Sveriges Riksbank (State Bank of Sweden) :—

Rate of discount :—

Bills at 3/m .. .. 5½ per cent.  
(Raised on November 10th, 1916, from 5 per cent.)

Nominal exchange rates on London :

				Buyers.	Sells.
				3/m.	Sight.
July	4th	..	..	15·06	15·56
..	5th	..	..	15·04	15·54
..	6th	..	..	15·02	15·52
..	7th	..	..	14·90	15·40
..	10th	..	..	14·76	15·26
..	12th	..	..	14·80	15·30
..	13th	..	..	14·82	15·32
..	17th	..	..	14·76	15·26
..	18th	..	..	14·66	15·16
..	19th	..	..	14·68	15·18
..	20th	..	..	14·62	15·12
..	23rd	..	..	14·55	15·05
..	24th	..	..	14·42	14·92
..	25th	..	..	14·40	14·90
..	26th	..	..	14·34	14·84
..	27th	..	..	14·24	14·74
..	28th	..	..	14·20	14·70
..	30th	..	..	14·00	14·50
..	31st	..	..	13·80	14·30
August	2nd	..	..	13·65	14·15
..	3rd	..	..	13·50	14·00
..	4th	..	..	13·60	14·10
..	7th	..	..	13·90	14·40
..	8th	..	..	13·85	14·35
..	9th	..	..	14·00	14·50
..	11th	..	..	13·85	14·35

London, E.C., August 23rd, 1917.

#### Bank of England :—

Minimum discount rate, 5 per cent. (Reduced Jan. 18th, 1917, from 6 per cent. to 5½ per cent., and April 5th from 5½ per cent. to 5 per cent.) (A year ago 6 per cent.)

#### London Bankers' Rates :—

On deposit : At call .. .. 4 per cent.  
Three months' Bank bills 4¼-4½ per cent.  
Three months' fine Trade bills 5-5¼ per cent.

#### Foreign Exchanges :—

The following rates have been quoted on Royal Exchange for **Stockholm**, during July-August.

				Cheques and cable transf.	
				Sellers.	Buyers.
				Kr.	Kr.
July	17th	..	..	15·20	15·30
..	19th	..	..	15·05	15·15
..	24th	..	..	14·85	14·95
..	26th	..	..	14·75	14·85
..	31st	..	..	14·25	14·40
August	2nd	..	..	13·85	13·95
..	7th	..	..	—	—
..	9th	..	..	14·35	14·50
..	14th	..	..	14·25	14·35
..	16th	..	..	14·10	14·20
..	21st	..	..	14·24	14·34

### INDIA.

Calcutta, July 20th, 1917.

**Presidency Bank Rates** { Calcutta 6 per cent. (Mar. 15, 1917).  
Bombay 6 per cent. (Mar. 15, 1917).  
Madras 8 per cent. (Dec. 4, 1916).

**Exchange** .. { On demand 1-4 9/32.  
Telegraphic Transfer 1-4 7/32.  
3 months 1-4 19/32.  
6 months 1-4 27/32.

**Government Paper** (3½ per cent.) Rs. 67-0-0.

—The Indian Trade Journal.



## Registration of Business Names Act, 1916.

THE office of the Registrar of Business Names, 39, Russell Square, London, W.C.1, will be open to the public for inspection of documents filed, and for the issue of certified copies of or extracts from such documents, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m., Saturdays 9.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m., from September 1st.



## British Proclamations Relating to Trade, etc.

**Note.**—In quoting below the more important orders and regulations issued by the British Government, we invite any Member desiring further information to write to the Secretary of the Chamber, mentioning the particular measure on which he desires such information, and quoting the *Board of Trade Journal* indicated.

### Goods Prohibited for Exportation from the United Kingdom.

Additions to and amendments in the list of goods prohibited for exportation from the United Kingdom have been made by an Order-of-Council dated August 14th, 1917, particulars of which are given in the *Board of Trade Journal* dated August 16th.

With reference to the notice appearing in our June issue, we are informed that applications for licences to export *cotton piece goods and manufactures to Sweden* will now be received in respect of goods for which the orders were booked on or before December 31st, 1916. In other respects the existing conditions remain in force. The announcement does *not* apply to *cotton yarn or thread*.

The Director of the War Trade Department announces that, except in special circumstances, applications made after August 9th for licences to export *synthetic dyestuffs* will only be considered if accompanied by a certificate from the actual manufacturer or his accredited agent setting forth that the goods have been sold expressly for export to the destination mentioned in the application. Applications made before the date specified will be considered with reference to the individual circumstances.

The Director of the War Trade Department also announces, with regard to the prohibition on the export of goods containing copper and copper alloys, that jewellery, imitation jewellery, and hall-marked gold and silver ware are now exempted from such prohibition, and may be exported without a Privy Council licence, provided that they do not contain platinum or any other prohibited ingredients (other than copper).

### Import Restrictions.

A Proclamation of the 22nd inst. prohibits the importation into the United Kingdom of all *machinery driven by power and suitable for use in cutting, working, or operating on wood*, and also *electrical motors up to 1½ h.-p.* This prohibition will not apply to any such goods which are imported under licence from the Board of Trade.

### Restrictions on Trade.

With reference to the notice in our May issue, we would call attention to an announcement by the Controller of Timber Supplies to the effect that sales of *imported soft timber* up to £5 in value may, until further notice, be made without permit. With regard to *home-grown timber*, certain modifications have been made in the regulations as to prices, details of which are given in the *Board of Trade Journal* dated August 16th.

The Board of Trade have taken possession as from the 24th August of all stocks in the United Kingdom exceeding in the aggregate 5,000 super feet of *mahogany in logs, fitches, planks and boards*, and of all stocks exceeding in the aggregate 5,000 super feet of *American walnut in logs, planks and boards*. Return Forms, with Instructions, have been sent to all the firms known to handle these woods. Any firm concerned who has not received such forms should apply to the Controller of Timber Supplies, Room 216, Caxton House, Westminster, London, S.W.1.

The Controller of Timber Supplies also announces that he has secured the active co-operation of Sir John Stirling-Maxwell, Bart., as Assistant Controller of Timber Supplies for Scotland. Mr. S. P. Sinclair retains the position of Executive Officer, and communications should continue to be addressed to him at 1, Queen Street, Edinburgh.

The Secretary of the War Office notifies that a further Order has been made by the Army Council, dated July 14th, in order to secure a closer control of leather suitable for harness and saddlery, equipment, belting, etc. The full text of this Order is published in the *London Gazette* of July 20th.

An Order has been made by the Army Council, dated July 18th, prohibiting the sale of *raffia* arrived or to arrive in the United Kingdom without a permit from the Director of Army Contracts, and fixing prices. Further details are given in the *Board of Trade Journal* dated July 26th.

The Minister of Munitions has made an Order, dated August 20th, regarding the maximum price for *superphosphates*. Particulars are given in the *Board of Trade Journal* dated August 23rd.

### Defence of the Realm Regulations.

Certain modifications have been made in the Defence of the Realm Regulations with regard to the transmission of written and printed matter to neutral and enemy countries, for details of which see the *Board of Trade Journal* for July 26th.

### Enemy Firms in the United Kingdom Wound Up.

Additions to the Consolidated List of enemy businesses in the United Kingdom ordered to be wound up appear in the *Board of Trade Journals* dated July 26th, August 9th, August 16th, and August 23rd, making the total of such firms wound up 486.

### Trading with the Enemy (Neutral Countries) Proclamation.

Referring to notices in previous issues regarding firms with whom trading is prohibited, certain alterations have been effected by an Order-of-



Council dated July 20th, whereby (*inter alia*) one firm in Sweden was added; by an Order-of-Council dated August 3rd, whereby (*inter alia*) nineteen firms in Sweden were added; and by an Order-of-Council dated August 17th, whereby (*inter alia*) fourteen firms in Sweden were added and one removed.

### Shipping Regulations.

An Order-in-Council (the text of which is given in the *London Gazette* of August 21st) sets out Regulations, which are to come into operation forthwith, as Provisional Rules made under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1906, for the registry of Government ships in the service of the Shipping Controller.



## Additions to the Library.

The following publications have recently been added to the Chamber's Library:—

### *Received from Government Departments.*

#### SWEDISH.

Levnadskostnaderna i Sverige 1913-1914, Del II. Lokalmonografier. 3 Malmö. Utgiven av Kungl. Socialstyrelsen.

Fartygsinspektionens verksamhet 1916. Utgiven av Kungl. Kommerskollegium.

### *Reports from the following Chambers of Commerce and Industrial Associations.*

#### SWEDISH.

Meddelanden från Handelskammaren i Gefle. Häft 1, 1917.

Meddelanden från Norrbottens och Vesterbottens Läns Handelskammare 1917.

Meddelanden från Östergötlands och Södermanlands Handelskammare.

Meddelanden från Sveriges Industriförbund.

Gustafsberg, ett Industri- och Jordbruksföretag. Av S. W. Odelberg. Utgiven av Sveriges Industriförbund.

Sveriges Privatanställdas Pensionskassa. Utgiven av Sveriges Industriförbund.

Fabriksindustrien och Hantverkerierna i Stockholm år 1915. Statistisk översikt. Utgiven av Stockholms Handelskammare.

Stockholms Handel och Sjöfart m.m. 1915. Utgiven av Stockholms Handelskammare.

Svenska Teknologföreningen. Ledamotsförteckning. Juni, 1917.

#### ENGLISH.

Dublin Chamber of Commerce Year Book, 1917, 3 copies.

Newport Year Book, 1917. Newport Chamber of Commerce.

Proceedings of the Madras Chamber of Commerce. January-December, 1916.

The Drapers' Organiser and Soft Goods Journal. Export Issue. June, 1917.

The Scottish Trade Courier. Glasgow and West Scotland Guardian Society, Ltd.

Canadian Trade Index, 1916-1918. Published by Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Incorporated.

## Trade Publications and Year Books.

THE *Scottish Trade Courier*, published by the Glasgow and West of Scotland Guardian Society, appears for the first time. It is a record of manufacturers and traders who desire to develop foreign and colonial business, and contains 150 pages of classified indices in English, French, Spanish, and Russian, and thus provides a fund of valuable information. A few excellent illustrations of the chief centres of trade in Scotland are added.

We have received a copy of the 1916-1918 issue of the *Canadian Trade Index*. The volume of 560 pages covers the whole field of Canadian manufacture and trade, and gives an alphabetical list of manufacturers with addresses, branches, export representatives, etc., a directory of the manufacturers of Canada, classified according to the goods manufactured, and an alphabetical index in French.

The *Dublin Chamber of Commerce* has sent us three copies of their 1917 Year Book. This publication, besides reports on trade and commerce, industries, education and research, etc., and trade indices in English, French, Russian, and Spanish, also contains an historical sketch of Dublin, which is of special interest to Scandinavians, as one chapter deals with the Scandinavian occupation of the town in the 9th century. There is also an article on "Kingstown: the Gate of Ireland." The book is illustrated with some good views of Dublin and Kingstown.

We are also indebted to the *Newport Chamber of Commerce* for a copy of their 1917 Year Book. The Newport Year Book, which, it is remarked, was started in 1898 as the first illustrated publication of its kind in the kingdom, still keeps to its old *régime*, and good maps, pictures and portraits illustrate an interesting report on everything concerning this important coal centre.

We are also in receipt of the Year Book of the *Madras Chamber of Commerce*, dealing exclusively with the proceedings of the Chamber during 1916.



## Passport Office.

THE Passport Office of the Foreign Office notifies that its address is now 59, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.



Members are invited to keep in close touch with the Chamber, and avail themselves of its services.

## Trade Enquiries.

(Circular No. 306.)

Medlemmar uppmanas att alltid hänvända sig till Handelskammaren, när tillfälle yppar sig, och använda sig av dess tjänster.

**NOTE.**—On receipt of a written application, stating Reference Number, full particulars of names and addresses are given to Members and accredited enquirers in reference to enquiries marked with an asterisk, which denotes that the enquirer is a Member of the Chamber. Particulars of enquiries not marked with an asterisk are given to Members only.

### BRITISH ARTICLES WANTED.

#### A. URGENT ENQUIRIES.

- \*Colonial Goods. (A/373/17.)
- Gum Gallipot. (A/351/17.)
- \*Hardware. (A/368/17.)
- \*Machinery. (A/369/17.)
- Manilla Solution. (A/353/17.)
- Shellac. (A/350/17.)
- Sticklac. (A/352/17.)
- \*Tools. (A/367/17.)

#### B. TRADE AFTER THE WAR.

- \*Chemicals for the Wood Pulp and Paper Industries. (A/355/17.)
- \*China Clay. (A/358/17.)
- \*Glauber Salt. (Sulphate of Soda.) (A/357/17.)
- \*Sulphur. (A/359/17.)

### SWEDISH ARTICLES OFFERED.

- Ink, writing. (A/244/17.) Chamber of Commerce in Sweden enquires for buyers of above article on behalf of Swedish firm.
- \*Magnesium metal. (A/374/17.) 2,000 kilogrammes.
- \*Magnesium in Powder. (A/375/17.) 2,000 kilogrammes.
- \*Milling Cutters. (A/376/17.)
- \*Paste Board Boxes for Pharmacists, etc. (A/377/17.)
- \*Rat and Mouse Traps "Record." (A/362/17.) (Samples at the Chamber's offices.)
- \*Wood Pulp. (A/354/17.)
- \*Wood Pulp. (A/362/17.) The Swedish General Export Association, Stockholm, offers this article to U.K. buyers on behalf of Swedish seller.

### SVENSKA ARTIKLAR ÖNSKADE FÖR STOR-BRITANNIEN OCH IRLAND.

- Bergborrstål. (A/361/17.)
- Elektro-stål, för motorer och transformatorer, etc. (A/366/17.)
- Halmrep. (A/365/17.)
- \*Lantbruksmaskiner. (A/344/17.)
- \*Lådbräder. (A/359b/27.)
- Snabbsvarvstål. (A/360/17.)
- \*Stäver, furu. (A/349c/17.)

- \*Trähandtag för spisborstar. (A/378/17.)
- Trämjöl. (A/345/17.)
- \*Tråryggar för spisborstar. (A/379/17.)
- \*Trävaror. (A/349a/17.)
- Träull. (A/365/17.)



## Employment Department.

To Members and others in want of Foreign Correspondents, Clerks, and Volunteers, full particulars are given, FREE OF CHARGE, of the following clerks, on application, stating reference number, to Secretary, Swedish Chamber of Commerce (Employment Department), 5, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.3.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF VACANT SITUATIONS ARE INSERTED FREE OF CHARGE.

### SITUATIONS WANTED.

#### MALE.

**General Clerk.**—(27) Fair knowledge of German, slight of English; book-keeper and typist; several years' experience in the Colonial wholesale trade; desires berth as general clerk; salary 30s. a week; at present in Sweden. (Ref. C/607/17.)

**Junior Clerk.**—(22) Slight knowledge of English; book-keeper; acquainted with the timber trade; seeks berth as junior clerk with Consulate or business firm; willing to serve as a volunteer for a few months; at present in England. (Ref. C/608/17.)

### SITUATION VACANT.

**Scandinave actif,** très capable, est demandé par maison établie en France. On préfère personne au courant des affaires en pâtes à papier, sachant travailler indépendamment afin de pouvoir diriger, par la suite, succursale en Suède. Ecrire: Référence D/188/17, aux soins de la Chambre de Commerce Suédoise de Londres.

**SWEDISH CLERKS WILL NOT BE ABLE TO OBTAIN EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM UNLESS THEY ARE PREPARED TO BIND THEMSELVES TO STAY AT LEAST ONE YEAR WITH THE FIRM EMPLOYING THEM.**

For **MONEY MATTERS**

see page 228.]



## Swedish Bonds Quoted on the London Stock Exchange.

**W**E publish below a list of prices at which the Swedish State Loans, the City of Stockholm and City of Göteborg Loans are sold on the London Stock Exchange.

### Swedish State Loans.

DATE.	3½% 1880.	3% 1888.	3% 1894.
August 1 ..	106¼ (t.b.I)	—	—
„ 2 ..	109¼ Δ (t.b.I) 9 ⅛ (t.b.I) ½	—	75½ † 6
„ 3 ..	110½ (t.b.I) 12 ¼ ½ 11½ (t.b.I)	—	—
„ 8 ..	111 †† 9 ¾ ¼ ½ ¼ (t.b.I) ¾ ½	73⅝ (t.b.I) ½ (t.b.I) ¼ 3	75¾
„ 9 ..	106¼ 7 ¼ ¼ (t.b.I) ½ ½ (t.b.I)	71½	74½ (t.b.I)
„ 10 ..	105¼ (t.b.I) †† 6 ¼ 5 ¾ (t.b.I)	—	—
	6 (t.b.I) ¼ ⅛ 5 ⅞ ¾ 6½ (t.b.I)	—	—
	¾ (t.b.I) 6¼ (t.b.I) ⅞ (t.b.I)	—	74½ (t.b.I) 5
„ 14 ..	108¼ (t.b.I) ½ (t.b.I) 7¾ (t.b.I)	73½ (t.b.I) ½ (t.b.I)	—
„ 15 ..	108¼ ⅞ 9 ⅛ ⅛ (t.b.I) 9 (t.b.I) ¼ 9 ¼ (t.b.I)	—	—
„ 17 ..	109⅝ (t.b.I) Δ ¼ (t.b.I) ¾ (t.b.I) ⅞ (t.b.I)	72½ (t.b.I) 3 (t.b.I)	—
„ 22 ..	109½ (t.b.I) ⅝ (t.b.I) ⅝ 10 (t.b.I) 9⅞ (t.b.I)	—	—
„ 23 ..	109¼ (t.b.I) ½ (t.b.I) ⅝ (t.b.I) ¾ (t.b.I)	—	—
	3½% LOAN 1900.	4½% 1908.	
August 1 ..	83½ 4½	83⅞	
„ 2 ..	86 5½ 6 ⅛	85½ 5	
„ 8 ..	84¾ (t.b.I) ⅞ (t.b.I) 6 ¼ 3 ¾ (t.b.I)	85 ¼ ½ (t.b.I) ¼ (t.b.I) ½ ¾ (t.b.I) 5 ¼	
„ 9 ..	84 (t.b.I) 3 ⅞ (t.b.I) ⅝ (t.b.I) ¾ (t.b.I)	84 (t.b.I) 3 ¾ (t.b.I) ⅝ (t.b.I) ⅞ (t.b.I) 3 (t.b.I)	
		11/16 (t.b.I) ¾ (t.b.I)	
„ 10 ..	83⅝ † ½ † ⅛ †	83¼ (t.b.I) ½ (t.b.I) ⅞ 4 3 ¾	
„ 14 ..	—	84¼ 3 ¾ (t.b.I) 4 ¾ (t.b.I) ¼ Δ †† 5 4 5 ¼ 3 ¾ (t.b.I)	
		4 ¾ (t.b.I) 5 Δ (t.b.I) 5 (t.b.I)	
„ 15 ..	—	85 (t.b.I) ¼ (t.b.I) ⅞ ⅞ (t.b.I) ¾	
„ 17 ..	84¼ ½ ⅝ (t.b.I) 4 (t.b.I) x.d.	85¼ (t.b.I) ⅞ (t.b.I) Δ 5 (t.b.I) ⅝ (t.b.I) ⅞ (t.b.I)	
		½ (t.b.I) ¾ (t.b.I)	
„ 22 ..	84½ (t.b.I) ⅞ (t.b.I)	85½ ¼ ½ (t.b.I) ¼ (t.b.I)	
„ 23 ..	—	85¼ ½ ½ (t.b.I)	

### Stockholm City.

DATE.	4% BONDS 1900.	4½% LOAN 1913.
August 1 ..	96⅝ Δ (t.b.I) 8 ⅞ (t.b.I) 9 (t.b.I)	106 Δ (t.b.I)
„ 3 ..	102½ 3	—
„ 8 ..	—	107¾ (t.b.I) †† 8 ⅞ 9 ⅛ 8½ (t.b.I)
„ 9 ..	97½ Δ (t.b.I)	—
„ 10 ..	—	105½ ¾ (t.b.I) ½ (t.b.I) 6 (t.b.I)
„ 14 ..	96¾ (t.b.I) 7 † 6 ¾ (t.b.I) 7 (t.b.I)	106⅝ (t.b.I) ¾ (t.b.I) 7 ¼
„ 15 ..	97¼ (t.b.I) ⅝ (t.b.I) ¾ (t.b.I)	108 Δ (t.b.I) 7 ⅞ (t.b.I) 6¾ ¾ (t.b.I) 108 ⅝ ⅞ ⅝ (t.b.I)
		9 (t.b.I)

### Göteborg City.

DATE.	4% BONDS 1899.	4% LOAN 1909.	4½% LOAN 1914.
August 1 ..	—	96⅛ Δ †† 5 ¾ 6 ⅞ ¼ 6 ¼ ½ (t.b.I)	104½ † 5 ††
„ 2 ..	—	99 ⅜ ¼	—
„ 3 ..	—	100½	110¼ 10 ¼
„ 8 ..	—	—	107⅝ ⅝ 8 ¼ ½ ¾
„ 9 ..	—	95 ⅛ ⅜	—
„ 10 ..	—	94 ⅞ (t.b.I) 5 ⅛ ½ 4 ⅞	—
„ 14 ..	—	97⅞	105½ 7
„ 15 ..	—	—	106¾ †† 7 ¼
„ 17 ..	—	98 ½	107 ⅜ 8 ¼ ⅜ 7 ¾ 8
„ 22 ..	—	—	108 ⅛

The meaning of the signs used is as follows:—

† Small bonds at special prices.

†† Bargains done on the previous day.

Δ Bargains done with or between non-members.

‡ Exceptional bargains.

t.b. Treasury Certs. of Deposit (Scheme B).



## Registration and Publication of Names of Directors.

THE Companies (Particulars as to Directors) Act, 1917, which received the Royal Assent on August 2nd, is a measure applying the principle of the Registration of Business Names Act to all Companies. The principal provisions of the Act are as follows:—

The Annual List and Summary entered in the Register of Members and the Register of Directors, and the copies thereof filed with the Registrar of Companies, must now set out the following particulars concerning the Directors:—

The present Christian name or names and surname of every Director.

Any former Christian name or names or surname of every Director.

The nationality of every Director.

The nationality of origin (if other than the present nationality) of every Director.

The usual residence of every Director.

The other business occupation (if any) of every Director.

Companies registered since November 22nd, 1916, are not permitted to wait until the next Annual Return or Copy Register of Directors is due, but must enter such particulars on a separate form and cause it to be filed not later than September 2nd. They must also on and after November 3rd set out in all "Trade catalogues, trade circulars, showcards, and business letters" the names of the Directors and any former names by which they were known, and the nationality of any who are not British, or the former nationality where a change has at any time been effected.

The expression "Director" now includes "any person who occupies the position of a Director, and any person in accordance with whose directions or instructions the Directors of a Company are accustomed to act."



## Imperial War Conference.

ATTENTION is called to a statement made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies in the House of Commons on August 14th, to the effect that the Prime Minister has appointed a Committee, consisting of Ministers representing all the Departments concerned, and presided over by the Colonial Secretary, to enquire into and report upon the best methods and machinery by which to give effect to the following resolution of the Conference:—"The time has arrived when all possible encouragement should be given to the development of Imperial

resources, and especially to making the Empire independent of other countries in respect of food supplies, raw materials, and essential industries. With these objects in view, this Conference expresses itself in favour of the principle that each part of the Empire, having due regard to the interests of our Allies, shall give specially favourable treatment and facilities to the produce and manufacture of other parts of the Empire."



## Scandinavian Bonds.

THE bonds which have been lately moving up most noticeably are those of the Scandinavian countries, together with the Corporation Stocks. The rises as they occurred from day to day have been accompanied by a certain amount of business in the bonds, from which it would appear that they are still held by a good many people here. In days gone by Stockholm and Copenhagen bonds formed, of course, very popular investments on this side, the favour they enjoyed being due to the excellent status of the cities and the conviction that interest and principal were perfectly safe. The demand now-a-days is due to the movements in the rate of exchange, certain buyers finding that it pays them to take Scandinavian bonds in order to assist their trade arrangements with the countries concerned. From the point of view of the average investor, current quotations certainly look high enough; and although monetary conditions may have the effect of advancing prices still further, it can hardly be gainsaid that the holder who sells at the present time secures a very handsome price for his stock



## ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND BRITISH POSSESSIONS, 1916.

The Chamber has received through the courtesy of the Board of Trade Volume I of "The Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions, 1916." Members are cordially invited to inspect this copy in the Chamber's Library.

Members are cordially invited to inspect  
the Chamber's Reference Library.



## Our Year Book for 1916.

OUR printers have at last produced this record of the Chamber's work during the year 1916, and copies are being sent out to our members and the advertisers as speedily as possible. Owing to the possibility of an accident in the course of transit, we have decided to forward the Year Book to our members in any one country abroad in comparatively small batches which it would be possible to replace without reprinting. This course of action must necessarily favour some members at the expense of others, but it will, we are sure, be readily admitted that no better solution of the problem we have to face is to be found. When our members abroad receive their copies, acknowledgment by postcard would be greatly esteemed.

In connection with the above, we are in receipt of the following letter:—

The Secretary,

Swedish Chamber of Commerce.

FREIGHT AND SHIPPING REPORTS.

DEAR SIR,—I have just received the Chamber's Year Book for 1916, and find my report on the General Cargo and Passenger Trade under the above title. In previous years the subject has been "The Shipping Industry of Great Britain." I think it right to point out that I was asked for the usual report, viz., on "The Shipping Industry of Great Britain; The General Cargo and Passenger Trades." Had I been aware that this would be changed to a general report on Freight and Shipping, the Swedish General Cargo trade would obviously have occupied greater prominence.

I shall be glad if you will insert this in your next issue of the Chamber's Journal.

THE WRITER OF THE ARTICLE.

London, August 25th, 1917.



## Trade Competition and Chambers of Commerce.

IN the 21st Annual Report of the British Chamber of Commerce for the French Riviera and the Principality of Monaco, a quotation is made from a speech by His Majesty King George V, which, although it refers to British Chambers of Commerce, is equally applicable to those of other countries and is well worth putting on record in our own pages. His Majesty said: "We live in an age of competition, and it is to Chambers of Commerce, the eyes and ears of our national commercial system, that we turn for help and guidance, they it is who can collect and promptly distribute information, stimulate the home manufacturer towards meeting the wants of the consumer, watch over and protect their local interests, and bring to the solution of the vast and complex problems of international trade their knowledge, experience and counsel."

## AGENCY, ETC., ADVERTISEMENTS.

*Enquiries for AGENTS and AGENCIES are only published in the JOURNAL as advertisements at a charge of 3s. 6d. per inch, single column. This charge is made to members as well as non-members. Replies can be addressed c/o The Chamber, and are forwarded against payment of postage.*

*SINGLE LINE advertisements will be accepted at 5s. for six consecutive insertions.*

### BRITISH AGENCIES WANTED.

**IVAR LUNDBERG,**

**NORRKÖPING, SWEDEN.**

Established 1878.

General Commission Agent.

**OPEN FOR ALL AGENCIES.** (K)

**General Commission Agent.**

**CARL SÖDERLING,**

**MALMÖ, Sweden.**

**OPEN FOR ALL AGENCIES.** (A)

**MAGNUS KOLLBERG,**

**Stockholm, Sweden,**

**BROKER AND AGENT**

*in Corn, Colonial Produce, and Chemicals.*

**Wants Agencies.** (J)

**JOHN R. RETTIG & Co., A.-B.**

**3, Norrmalmstorg, STOCKHOLM, Sweden,**

**GENERAL MERCHANTS.**

*Specialities: Minerals, Chemicals.*

(J) **AGENTS IN FINLAND AND RUSSIA.**

A Swedish gentleman, having for several years represented Swedish houses in Cloths and Tailors' Trimmings, desires to take up, after the war, a Commission Agency for Sweden for first-class English manufacturers in the same lines of business.—Reply to B/698/17, c/o Swedish Chamber of Commerce, 5, Lloyd's Avenue, E.C.3.

### SELLING AND BUYING AGENT IN SWEDEN.

General  
Merchandise

**H. ASKLUND**

11, Blasieholmstorg,  
Stockholm, Sweden.

**THE NORTH CORNWALL  
CHINA CLAY CO., LTD.,**

**St. Breward, Bodmin, Cornwall.**

**LARGEST CHINA CLAY SETT IN THE WORLD.**

(B) **WALTER SESSIONS, Managing Director.**



## BRITISH REPRESENTATIVES OF SWEDISH TRADERS AND SHIPOWNERS.

(Continued from page 209.)

THE following List has been compiled from particulars collected by the Chamber. It is respectfully requested that any errors appearing in this List should be rectified and any additions notified at once. This List is open free of charge to Members.

Handelskammarens medlemmar ombedjas att komplettera nedanstående lista å deras britiska representanter. Dessa meddelanden, rörande medlemmar, intagas kostnadsfritt.

Names of Exporters.	Trade.	British Representatives.	Tel. Address.
Mons Trävaru Aktiebolag Sundsvall.	Timber .. ..	<i>For London and the South and East Coast of England:</i> Churchill & Sim, 29, Clement's Lane, London, E.C. <i>For the West Coast of England and Ireland:</i> Duncan, Ewing & Co., Liverpool. <i>For the Colonies:</i> Penton & Lindwall, 38, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.	"Churchill, Cannon, London." — "Lindwall, London."
Munkfors Bruk ( <i>Proprietors,</i> Uddeholms A.B.), Munkfors.	Cold Rolled Steel.	<i>London:</i> James McMillan & Co., Clun House, Surrey Street, Strand, London, W.C. <i>Sheffield:</i> Dunford & Elliott, Ltd., Attercliffe Wharf. <i>Birmingham:</i> Crudington, Standish & Mitchell, Champ Street. <i>Scotland:</i> James McMillan & Co., 50, Wellington Street, Glasgow.	"Elektriken, London." "Blooms, Sheffield." —
Munktells Pappersfabriks A.-B., Grycksbo.	Paper Mills ..	John Eberstein & Co., 75, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.	"Skärblacka, London."
Nensjö Cellulosa Aktiebolag, Sprängsviken.	Sulphate ..	Robert Erikson & Co., Ltd., 73a, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.	"Pulpopolis, London."
Nordmalings Ångsågs-A.-B., Umeå.	Wood .. ..	Martin Olsson & Sons, 32, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.	"Olsson. London."
Norrköpings Enskilda Bank, Norrköping	Banking ..	The British Bank of Northern Commerce, Ltd., 41-43, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.	"Bankonord, Led, London."
Norrviks Ångsågs Aktiebolag, Gustafsberg, Sundsvall.	Timber .. ..	Berner & Nielsen 57, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.	"Berner, London."
Nya A.-B. Svenska Metall- verken, Stockholm ..	All kinds of Metal.	James McMillan & Co., Clun House, Surrey Street, Strand, London, W.C.	"Elektriken, London."
Nya Förenade Elektriska A.-B., Ludvika.	Electrical Ap- pliances.	The Anglo-Colonial Engineering Co., 13, City Road, London, E.C.	"Ancolenco London."
Nässjö Stolfabriks A.-B., Nässjö.	Chairs .. ..	John J. Boyd & Son, "Ibex Works," Hertford Road, Kingsland, London, N.	"Bermudian, London."
Obbola Cellulosa Aktiebolag, Sundsvall.	Sulphate ..	O. Reich & Co., 24, Martin's Lane, London, E.C.	"Supplisco, London."
Ohs Bruk Aktiebolag, Bor..	Sulphite ..	Berner & Nielsen, 57, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.	"Berner, London."
Olrog, Thv., Stockholm.. ..	T i m b e r and Wood Pulp.	Berner & Nielsen, 57, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.	"Berner, London."
Oppboga Träsliperi Aktie- bolag, Fellingsbro.	Wood Pulp and Boards	R. L. Lundgren, 113, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.	"Lundgren, London."
Östansjö Sulfitfabrik, Fors Bruk, Fors Station.	Sulphite ..	W. G. Taylor & Co., Ltd., 126, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.	"Fibre, Cent, London."
Ramviks Sågverks A.-B., Hernösand.	Wood .. ..	Churchill & Sim, 29, Clement's Lane, London, E.C.	"Churchill, London."
Salsåkers Ångsågs A.-B., Sals- åker	Timber .. ..	Price & Pierce, Ltd., 27, St. Clement's Lane, London, E.C.	"Timber, London."
Säfveåns Aktiebolag, Säf- venäs, near Gothenburg..	Planed Boards, Box Boards, Nailing Ma- chinery.	Winther & Co., King William House, Eastcheap, London, E.C. W. & C. Pantin, 147, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.	"Ostracism, London." "Pantinko, London."
Sälboda, A.-B., Wärmlands Sälboda	Paper Mills ..	Johnston, Horsburgh & Co., 20-21, Queenhithe, London, E.C.	—



Names of Exporters.	Trade.	British Representatives.	Tel. Address.
Sandvikens Jernverks Aktiebolag, Sandviken.	Iron and Steel Works.	The Sandvik British Agency, Ltd., 30, Easy Row, Birmingham. F. Scott & Son, Trojan Works, Lumley Street, Sheffield.	"Sandvik, Birmingham."
Sandviks Ångsågs A.-B., Umeå.	Timber ..	Martin Olsson & Sons, 32, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.	"Olsson, London"
Sandö Sågverks Akt. Bol., Dal per Veda.	Timber and Wood Goods	Churchill & Sim, 29, Clement's Lane, London, E.C.	"Churchill, London."
C. W. Schumacher, Stockholm.	Swedish Hard Bread (Knäckebröd)	Army and Navy Co-operative Society, Ltd., 105, Victoria Street, London, S.W.	"Army, London."
Setterwall & Co., Carl, Stockholm.	Iron and Steel	Lamberg, Gibson & Row, 8, 9, 10, Ethelburga House, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.	"Lamberg, London."
Skärblacka A.-B., Skärblacka	Paper .. ..	John Eberstein & Co., 75, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.	"Skärblacka, London."
Skogens Kolaaktiebolag, Kilafors.	Wood Tar, Pitch, Turpentine, Wood Alcohol, Acetate of Lime.	L. G. Bratt, Jr., Mansion House Chambers, 11, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.	"Dubrovian, London."
Skönviks A.-B., Sundsvall ..	Sulphite Wood Pulp & Mechanical Pulp.	Palmer, Flygt & Co., 110, Cannon Street, E.C.	"Tonshera, Cannon, London."
	Wood Goods Company.	Foy, Morgan & Co., 11, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.	"Foy, London."
Slottsbrons Sulfit Aktiebolag, Säffe.	Sulphite ..	Berner & Nielsen, 57, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.	"Berner, London."
Söderfors Bruks A.-B., Falun	Iron and Steel	Stora Kopparbergs Bergslags Aktiebolag Agency, Ltd., 6, Laurence Pountney Hill, London, E.C.	"Bergslags, London."
Sprängvikens A.-B., Hernösand.	Timber ..	Berner & Nielsen, 57, Gracechurch St., London, E.C.	"Berner, London."
Stenman, Aug., Eskilstuna ..	Swedish Steel Hinges, Butts, Bolts, Hasps & Staples, etc.	For the U.K.: Ernest C. Koop, Spencer House, South Place, London, E.C. For South Africa: Jas. I. Blackwood, P.O. Box 306, Cape Town. For Australia and New Zealand: Thomas Tims, Ash Street Sydney.	"Ecrikoop, Ave., London."
Stockholms Rederi A.-B., Svea, Stockholm.	Steamship Owners	The British and Northern Shipping Agency, Ltd., 5, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.	"Agbrinor, London."
Stockholms Sjöförsäkrings A.B., Stockholm.	Marine Insurance.	Average Agents: Wendt & Co., 2, Lime Street Square, London, E.C.	"Wendt, London."
Stockholms Superfosfatfabriks A.-B., Stockholm.	Chlorates and perchlorates.	G. Boor & Co., 21, Mincing Lane, London, E.C. ..	"Boor, London."
Stokkebyes Kvarnaktiebolag, P.O., Gothenburg ..	Oatmeal, Cattle Food, Grain.	Schulz & Co., 26, Great Tower Street, London, E.C.	"Rheinulz, London."
Stora Kopparbergs Bergslags Aktiebolag, Falun.	Timber, Wood Pulp, Paper, Iron, & Steel, Chemicals.	Stora Kopparbergs Bergslags Aktiebolag Agency, Ltd., 6, Laurence Pountney Hill, London, E.C.	"Bergslags, London."
Storviks Sulfit Aktiebolag, Ockelbo.	Sulphite ..	Churchill & Sim, 29, Clement's Lane, London, E.C.	"Churchill, Cannon, London."
Strömnäs A.-B., Hernösand.	Timber ..	Berner & Nielsen, 57, Gracechurch St., London, E.C.	"Berner, London."
Ströms Bruks Aktiebolag, Strömsbruk.	Wood Pulp .. Sulphite ..	Robert Erikson & Co., 73A, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C. Henderson, Craig & Co., Ltd., 67, 68, 69, Watling Street, London, E.C.	"Pulpopolis, London." "Craig, London."
Strömsnäs Bruks A.-B., Strömsnäs Bruk.	Paper & Wood Pulp.	John Eberstein & Co., 75, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.	"Skärblacka, London."
Sulfit A.-B., Göta, Göta ..	Sulphite Pulp ..	O. Reich & Co., 24, Martin's Lane, Cannon Street, London, E.C.	"Supplisco, London."

(To be continued.)



## SHIPPING AGENTS IN SWEDEN.

### AKTIEBOLAGET NYMAN & SCHULTZ, STOCKHOLM,

General Forwarding and  
Chartering Agents.

Special service to and from Finland and Russia.

*Forwarders to H.M. The King of Sweden.*

Branch Offices at

HAPARANDA and LULEÅ, Sweden.

(J)

### Jonsson, Sternhagen & Co.

GOTHENBURG.

Regular lines of Steamers between  
Gothenburg & Antwerp, Amsterdam,  
Rotterdam, Rouen, and Havre.

**INSURANCE AND  
FORWARDING AGENTS.**

(E) Goods forwarded to all parts  
of the World at cheapest rates.

### JOSEPH KÄLLMAN & Co., GOTHENBURG, Ltd.

Shipowners, Shipbrokers, Chartering and  
Forwarding Agents.

REGULAR SERVICES: Gothenburg/Humber,  
Gothenburg/Rouen, U.S.A./Archangel,  
U.S.A./France.

ALSO SAILINGS: East and West Coast  
Sweden/France and East Coast U.K.,  
Russian Baltic Ports/France and Spain.

Telegrams: "Shipping" and "Kaellman," Gothenburg. (E)

### AKTIEBOLAGET W. LARKA

10, SKEPPSBRON, STOCKHOLM.

FORWARDING AND SHIPPING AGENTS,

Forwarding Narvik-Haparanda-Torneå to Russia,  
through own Branch Offices.

Tel. Address: "LARKA, STOCKHOLM." (E)

### EMIL R. BOMAN, STOCKHOLM.

SWORN SHIPBROKER,

Chartering, Steamship, Insurance, Average, and  
Forwarding Agent.

Telegrams — — "BOMANS, STOCKHOLM." (E)

### Löwenadler & Co. GOTHENBURG,

FORWARDING AGENTS.

Telegrams: LÖWIS, GOTHENBURG. (F)

### WILSON & CO., GOTHENBURG.

Forwarding and Shipping Agents

Telegrams: "WILSON, GOTHENBURG." (H)

### Öberg & Horndahl

SHIPBROKERS,

Helsingborg, Råå, & Karlshamn.

Average, Insurance, Chartering and Forwarding Agents.

Telegrams: "Ödahl." (D)

### AKTIEBOLAGET P. J. HAEGERSTRAND,

Shipbrokers, Forwarding Agents,

GEFLE.

Telegrams: "HAEGERSTRAND, GEFLE." (E)

## NORTHERN TRAFFIC

SYEN TÖRNGREN

11 Drottninggatan 11 ——— STOCKHOLM

GENERAL FORWARDING AGENT

TRANSPORT of merchandise of all kinds to and from Northern Europe and other parts.

CHIEF OFFICE:

Northern Traffic, Ltd., 53, Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES & AGENCIES:

Petrograd, Moscow, Krasnoïarsk, Siberia, Christiania, New York, etc. (A)

## NORDSTRÖM & THULIN

STEAM SHIP OWNERS—SWORN SHIP BROKERS—FORWARDING AGENTS—TEL: NORDSTROMS, STOCKHOLM. (D)



## Eric Hultgren & Co. (Swedish Limited Company), Gothenburg, Sweden, SHIPPING AND FORWARDING AGENTS,

Expedientiously execute forwarding in all its branches, whether for export or import, at low rates.  
Exceptionally good connections with Shipping Companies. Telegrams: "GRENHULT." (c)

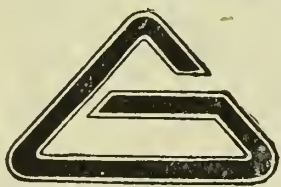
### FORSBLAD & SON, GOTHENBURG,

*Shipping and Forwarding Agents.*

Telegrams: "Forsblad, Gothenburg." Established 1878  
*Forwarding of all kinds of goods to and from Sweden.*

Correspondents at Gothenburg for AMERICAN EXPRESS Co., New York (J)

**T**RANSLATIONS.—An Office making a speciality of the translation of technical and commercial matters from and into SWEDISH, Norwegian and Danish, has been established in the City of London since 1900. Highest references. Address: H. G. WALTERSTORFF, 505, Mansion House Chambers, 11, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C. Telephone: 410 City. Telegrams: "Transducto, London." (E)



### FOR ADVERTISING IN SCANDINAVIAN PAPERS

FÖR ANNONSERING I

### ENGELSKA PRESSEN

AKTIEBOLAGET S. GUMÆLII ANNONSBYRÅ  
STOCKHOLM :: GOTHENBURG :: MALMÖ :: CHRISTIANIA

LONDON BRANCH

Gumælius Limited, 11 Arundel Street, Strand, London. W. C.

ORDER NOW **1916-1917** EDITION

OF THE

## Sveriges Handels-Kalender.

The Commercial Directory and Guide of Sweden.

Published annually since 1859.

PRICE **30** SHILLINGS.

For copies and insertions apply to—

**J. BOSCH,**

SOLE AGENT,

11, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.4. (B)

### Timber Shippers & Drawing in Kronor.

**I**N response to letters from a number of our members, we have made fairly exhaustive enquiries in regard to the above, and are advised on first-class authority that dealing with whatever custom of the trade which may exist to-day, and in the absence of any specific agreement as to when the exchange should be calculated, it is competent for a seller to draw a bill in kronor, if he so wishes, and in so acting, the bill would be payable here at the rate of exchange ruling on the date of payment. We also find that among members of the timber trade generally, in order to obviate misunderstanding, it has become customary to insert a clause in contracts to the following effect: "Payment in kronor by telegraphic transfer to Stockholm" (or Gothenburg) as the case may be. Such payment would, of course, be made on receipt of documents.

### Trade with Scandinavia.

At a fully attended meeting of traders interested in exports to Scandinavia, which was held at the offices of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce on the 10th August, the following resolution was adopted unanimously:—

"The meeting adheres to and reaffirms the Agreement of 23rd November, 1916. While the fact is appreciated that an overwhelming majority of customers have loyally carried out their engagements under the new terms, it is resolved that no supplier shall accept further orders during the war from customers who have failed to carry out their engagements under the new terms until they have fulfilled such engagements and paid up."

The new terms referred to are well known to all merchants concerned in this trade and chiefly refer to payment for goods when ready, even if not shipped at the time of the due date on account of lack of licences or shipping or other matters of *force majeure*.

## JUTE HESSIANS for Packing WOOD PULP PACKING TWINES: TARPAULIN COVERS; SACKS.

**George Duncan & Co., DUNDEE, SCOTLAND.**

Telegrams—"Lodestar, Dundee." Codes—A1 and ABC 5th edition.

(G)

(and at 366, Broadway, New York, U.S.A.)



## Storbritanniens Julihandel.\*

Statistiken för Juli månad visar följande totalsiffror.

TABELL A.

	Import.			Export.				
	Total. £	Ökning eller minskning i %	Britiska varor. £	Ökning eller minskning i %	Utländska varor. £	Ökning eller minskning i %	Total Export. £	Ökning eller minskning i %
Jan.-Juli 1917	590,403,281	+ 7.38	300,981,179	+ 4.5	50,834,807	- 18.03	351,815,986	+ 0.48
„ 1916	550,683,207	+ 9.17	288,130,938	+ 31.96	62,016,022	+ 2.11	350,146,960	+ 25.5
„ 1915	504,445,132	+ 13.69	218,344,399	- 27.19	60,731,810	- 9.49	279,076,209	- 23.95
Juli 1917	90,182,430	+ 17.53	49,833,635	+ 7.58	4,588,484	- 41.88	54,422,119	+ 0.38
„ 1916	76,732,443	+ 17.76	46,323,057	+ 33.41	7,894,921	- 16.09	54,217,978	+ 22.85
„ 1915	75,723,767	+ 27.24	34,721,511	- 21.81	9,408,790	+ 16.82	44,130,301	- 15.59

TABELL B.

STORBRIANNIENS IMPORT AV VISSA VAROR, VILKA BRUKAT DELVIS TAGAS FRÅN SVERIGE. JULI.	1916.			1917.	
	TOTAL IMPORT		Sveriges andel av total impor- ten i % av värdet.	TOTAL IMPORT	
	Kvantitet.	Värde. £		Kvantitet.	Värde. £
Järn : Basiskt tackjärn..... Tons	5,290	16,135	—	—	—
Gjutjärn i tackor .....	11,565	80,025	94.27	8,731	72,445
Hæmatite .....	101	1,016	—	—	—
Spegel-, mangan-och kiseljärn .....	2,876	62,063	30.47	927	31,245
Puddeljärn .....	—	—	—	—	—
Smidesjärn, vinkeljärn, vals- tråd, o.s.v.....	4,085	51,557	82.76	2,862	36,833
Papper : Tryck- och skrivpapper på rullar .....	241,659	211,498	7.36	95,659	188,451
Tryck-och skrivpapper i ark .....	52,351	86,758	11.13	25,128	61,072
Omslagspapper .....	268,202	366,638	48.57	75,279	161,808
Smör.....	De taljer saknas				
Trämassa : Kemisk, torr, blekt..... Tons	2,670	70,723	—	1,803	97,897
„ „ oblekt ..	13,439	458,113	—	13,257	631,271
Mekanisk, våt .....	63,138	302,230	38.77	18,173	210,517
Trävaror : Bilade ; furu, ek, o.s.v. (ej pit props)..... Loads	21,387	191,741	7.81	6,884	102,339
Sågade ; furu och gran ; oarbetade .....	445,848	3,481,573	33.91	114,277	1,272,792
Sågade ; furu och gran ; arbetade .....	33,482	269,585	55.56	24,247	261,375
Tändstickor : Säkerhets .... Gross of boxes	—	—	—	—	—
„ „ Ten thousands	168,081	24,699	86.76	13,064	2,669
Andra slag .... Gross of Boxes	—	—	—	—	—
„ ..... Ten thousands	61,205	11,636	98.08	—	—

TABELL C.

STORBRIANNIENS EXPORT AV VISSA VAROR, VILKA BRUKAT DELVIS GA TILL SVERIGE. JULI.	1916.			1917.		
	TOTAL EXPORT		Sveriges andel av total ekspor- ten i % av värdet	TOTAL EXPORT		
	Kvantitet.	Vär £		Kvantitet.	Värde. £	
Järn och stål :						
Tackjärn .....	Tons	69,999	596,098	1.09	74,091	583,035
Ny räls .....	„	3,485	35,230	—	4,743	94,829
Knivsmiden .....	Cwts.	3,236	65,493	0.06	2,300	50,287
Järnmanufaktur.....	„	48,751	164,751	0.67	26,607	104,720
Andra metaller :						
Bly i tackor och bearbetat .....	Tons	2,365	87,993	0.05	1,237	39,677
Koppar och tillverkningar därav ..	„	1,634	205,339	—	672	95,162
Tenn .....	„	1,383	250,394	1.14	2,166	482,321
Kol och Koks .....	„	3,574,137	4,824,952	5.18	3,395,365	4,600,344
Bomullsgarn :						
Grått .....	Lbs.	11,916,500	880,507	1.18	12,007,500	1,399,041
Blekt och färgat .....	„	2,764,000	239,890	1.22	2,065,900	257,636
Ylle :						
„ Tops ” .....	„	1,500,900	224,436	10.25	490,200	96,777
Kamgarn (Worsted) .....	„	1,821,800	372,696	18.11	1,120,300	282,522
Yllevävnader .....	Yds.	12,285,400	2,138,724	1.00	10,436,400	2,544,258
Kamgarnsvävnader .....	„	4,821,200	670,107	0.79	3,964,900	736,437
Tomsäckar .....	Dussin	519,710	147,615	4.63	575,332	225,884

\* Förevarande statistik över exporterade varor inbegriper sådana varor, som inköpts i det Förenade Konungariket av de allierade staternas myndigheter eller för deras räkning, men inbegriper icke varor, som uttagits från det brittiska guvernementets upplag och depåer, eller varor, vilka inköpts av detsamma och skeppats på dess båtar.

**OBS!** — För denna månad finnas icke några detaljer om fördelningen av Export och Import på olika länder.



# GAUTHIOD Marine Insurance Co., Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1863. Gothenburg,

Underwrites Wood Risks on Lloyd's Terms through  
Messrs. **BERNER & NIELSEN**, London.

**CLAIMS SETTLED** through Messrs. **W. K. WEBSTER & CO.**, London.  
(D)

## SVENSKA VAROR ÖNSKADE.

GLASVAROR (alla slag). TRÄVAROR (särskildt husgerådsartiklar).  
ALLA SLAGS METALLVAROR (massartiklar af mässing, stål, o.s.v, patenterade nyhetsartiklar).

**KOLONIALVAROR OFFERERADE TILL SVERIGE.**

Vi äro särskildt väl situerade för att snabbt utföra order för kolonialvaror m.m. till Sverige och  
inbjuda till korrespondens.

**Specialitet: KRIGSRISKFÖRSÄKRING.**

**A. E. MARTIN & Co., Ltd., 88, Fenchurch St., London, E.C.3.**

(IMPORT- OCH EXPORTAFDELNING)

(A)

Telegramadress under kriget: "Martin, 88, Fenchurch, London."

## W. A. MEYER, LONDON,

75, SOUTHWARK STREET (and Lavington Street), S.E.1.

ESTABLISHED 1889.

Merchant and Importer of General Hardware  
Goods, Tools, Metals, etc.

Agent for Swedish Manufacturers.

Correspondence invited from Makers anxious to in-  
troduce their manufactures or extend their trade.

(C)

FIRST-CLASS CONNECTION (Home and Export).

ETABLERAD 1889

Importör och försäljare af alla slags gångbara  
metallvaror, handelsartiklar, verktyg, metaller,  
Eskilstunavaror m.m.

Agent för svenska fabrikanter.

Industriidkare, som önska införa sina tillverkningar  
eller söka ökad afsettnings för sina fabrikat,  
uppmannas insända anbud.

HIGHEST REFERENCES.

## HOLMQUIST & CO.,

GOTHENBURG, SWEDEN,

are desirous of being put in communication  
with British firms who are interested in  
obtaining a market for their products in  
Sweden.

Excellent connections all over Sweden.

First-class references supplied on application.

(B)

## POCKET KNIVES

of all kinds



First-class  
Swedish  
Manufacture.

**JOHN E. JOHNSON**

DROTTNINGGATAN 18,  
GOTHENBURG, SWEDEN. (H)



OCT 26 1917

# JOURNAL

PUBLISHED BY



(INCORPORATED)

## ANGLO-SWEDISH TRADE JOURNAL.

Registered Office:

5, Lloyd's Avenue,  
London, E.C.3.

Telegraphic Address:

For Foreign Telegrams:

"Swediscom—London."

For Inland Telegrams:

"Swediscom—

Fen. London."

Telephone:

Central No. 6338.

Editor:

THE SECRETARY  
OF THE CHAMBER.

Office Hours:

9.30 a.m.—5 p.m.

Saturdays: 9.30 a.m.—1 p.m.

VOL. IX.

SEPTEMBER 30, 1917.

No. 9—(106).

All Communications to be addressed to the Editor.

Opinions given in this Journal do not necessarily represent the views of the Chamber unless expressly stated.

No articles or matters in this Journal must be copied, in part or *in extenso*, without acknowledgment.Artiklar få icke *in extenso*, eller delvis återgifvas efter denna journal utan aft källan angifves.

### Contents.

PAGE

Swedish Elections .. .. .	249
The Matches Order, 1917 .. .. .	250
Doings of the Chamber .. .. .	251
Commercial and Industrial Conferences in Sweden .. .. .	252
Swedish Iron and Steel .. .. .	252
Future Organisation of Commercial Intelligence	253
Freight Rates on the Swedish State Railways ..	253
Brand- och Lifförsäkrings Aktiebolaget Svea..	253
Swedish Consular Service .. .. .	253
The "Mack" Precision Meter for Liquids ..	254
Authorisation of Chambers of Commerce in Sweden .. .. .	256
Money Matters .. .. .	257
Swedish Trade and Traffic Proclamations ..	257
British Proclamations relating to Trade, etc.	258
Welfare Work .. .. .	260
Employment Department .. .. .	262
Trade Enquiries .. .. .	263
Additions to the Library .. .. .	263
Agency, etc., Advertisements .. .. .	264
Swedish Bonds quoted on the London Stock Exchange .. .. .	265
Storbritanniens Augustihandel .. .. .	268
General Advertisements .. .. .	266-7 269-276

### Swedish Elections.

THE figures of the elections are as follows:—

Socialists .. .. .	86
Socialists of the left .. .. .	12
Liberals .. .. .	62
New Peasant Party .. .. .	9
Conservatives .. .. .	61

Total .. .. . 230

The following are the actual numbers of votes polled by the respective parties:—

Conservatives .. .. .	200,203
Farmers .. .. .	40,706
Liberals .. .. .	202,050
Socialists .. .. .	227,105
Extreme Socialists .. .. .	60,799

Formerly there existed only three big parties, but before the elections the farmers split into two distinct groups, of which one is entirely Conservative. The three members composing this group are therefore included in the Conservative figures. The other nine Farmers are



supposed to have a liberal tendency. The new Socialist Extreme Party is composed of the Swedish Zimmerwaldian Section, but its number of elected members constitute but a small fraction of the Socialists in the Riksdag.



## The Matches Order, 1917.

THE Board of Trade has made an Order dated September 8th with the view of maintaining the supply of all classes of matches. The following is the text of the operative clauses:—

(1) All manufacturers of matches and all persons who directly imported matches into the United Kingdom during the year ending 31st day of December, 1915, shall make a return to the Tobacco and Matches Control Board, by which style the Tobacco Control Board shall hereafter be called and known, and whose address is at 1, Great George Street, Westminster, S.W.1., showing:—

- (a) The quantity of every class of match manufactured or imported by them during the year 1915;
- (b) The names and addresses of the persons to whom they invoiced matches and the quantity of every class of match invoiced to such persons during the said year.

(2) Such return shall be signed by the person making the same, or where the person making the return is a company by a director thereof, or, in the case of a partnership firm, by one of the partners thereof, and shall be made within seven days from the date of this Order, or within such extended time as the Tobacco and Matches Control Board may in any particular case allow.

(3) No person shall on the sale of any matches impose or attempt to impose any condition as to the sale or purchase of any other matches or article whatsoever.

(4) The Tobacco and Matches Control Board may, by notice given in such manner as they may deem expedient, fix the maximum price at which matches may be sold, whether wholesale or by retail, and may fix different prices for different descriptions or classes of matches, and may fix such price by reference to the price prevailing at any particular date, or in such other way as they may determine, and may vary the price so fixed from time to time.

(6) No person shall after the date of this Order sell or offer for sale any new brand or description of matches, or describe any brand by a name other than that by which it was known at the date of this Order, or alter the packing of any such goods, without the leave of the Tobacco and Matches Control Board, and no person who buys matches for re-sale shall abstract any matches before re-sale from the box or packet in which they were contained at the time of sale to him.

The Tobacco and Matches Control Board has adopted a scheme for regulating the distribution of supplies. All the manufacturers have assented to the proposal of the Board that their output should be pooled for the period of the war, and the Board hopes to be able to arrange for an increase in the present production of matches. The Board has appointed an Administrative Committee to carry out the scheme thus approved. Travelling representatives will be appointed to supervise local distribution, and to deal with any difficulties on the part of small dealers in obtaining supplies.

Instructions to dealers have now been issued, of which the following are most important:—

*Orders.*—On and after 1st October all dealers and others (who have during and since the year 1915 regularly ordered supplies of matches direct from the manufacturers of, from the agents for, or direct importers of, matches) are required to send their orders by post addressed to the Secretary, Match Control Office, Palmerston House, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.2, or to hand them to a duly authorised representative of the Match Control Office.

Every such order must include a statement of the total quantity of each size of matches held in stock by the dealer at the time of giving such order.

*Correspondence.*—After an order for matches has been accepted by the Control Office, all correspondence relating to despatch and payment must be addressed to the manufacturers to whom the order is allotted for execution. All other correspondence must be addressed to the Secretary, Match Control Office, as above.

In ordering matches, the quantity, size and style required must be clearly stated and the brand preferred may be mentioned, but it will be impossible to guarantee delivery of any particular brand of manufacture, as orders will be passed for execution to the nearest available manufacturer in order to save railway and other transport.



## Doings of the Chamber.

### Council Meetings.

Since the August issue of this Journal was published two Council meetings have been held—one on September 5th [11], and the other on September 19th [12]; the figures in brackets denote the attendance on each occasion.

### State Subsidy.

Following on the receipt of the usual subsidy from the Swedish State towards the expenses, and an intimation at the same time that application should be made at once for subsidies in 1918 and 1919, the Council resolved that in view of the much increased work and outlay, certain to fall upon the Chamber after the war, application should be made for a grant of at least 10,000 kr. in each of the years mentioned. In accordance with this resolution formal application was made through the Swedish Minister in London.

### An Honorary Member.

Mr. E. G. Sahlin, the Commercial Attache to the Swedish Legation in London, was on the 5th inst. unanimously elected an Honorary Member of the Chamber for the period during which he occupies the position of Commercial Attache here.

### Life and "25 years" members' subscriptions.

At the time this Chamber was founded the rate of subscription was fixed at £2 for Annual Members and £25 for Life Members or, in the case of firms, "25 years" members. Early this year the subscription was raised to £3 per annum, but no alteration was then made in the rate for the extended period. £25 being clearly not proportionate compared with the annual subscription, it was decided at the meeting of the Council on the 19th inst. to increase the subscription to £35 in the case of Life Members, and that the amount payable by firms for a period of 25 years should also be raised to £35. The increase in both cases to apply to all such applications for membership received after September 19th, 1917.

### Life Membership.

Mr. J. E. Huson, the well-known chief of the Engineering Timber Co., Ltd., of 11, Victoria Street, Westminster, was elected a life member of the Chamber on the 5th inst. His firm has come into special prominence during the war as timber merchants and importers.

### New Members.

The following gentlemen, firms, and companies were elected as members of the Chamber at the two meetings of the Council held this month:—

- J. J. Chiswell, London, W.C.2. (Merchant and buying agent.)
- Christy & Co., Ltd., London, E.C. (Hat manufacturers.)
- W. D. Edwards & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C. (Paper merchants and agents.)
- Arthur Heath & Co., London, E.C. (Export merchants and agents.)
- Henderson & Liddell, London, E.C. (Import and export produce merchants.)
- Victor Kahn, Stockholm. (General merchant.)
- C. Leary & Co., London, E.C.3. (Timber brokers and agents.)
- Rö Sägverks Nya A.-B., Oringen. (Timber exporters.)
- E. G. Sahlin, 73, Portland Place, London, W. (Honorary member.)
- S. Seidelin, Manchester. (Shipping merchant.)
- The Black Sea Timber Co., Hull. (Timber importers.)
- Harry B. Wood, Ltd., Manchester. (Merchant.)

### Manchester Standing Committee.

The Manchester Standing Committee of the Swedish Chamber of Commerce for the United Kingdom met on the 4th inst., and there was a good attendance. Among the matters discussed were the questions of payment in kronor and rate of exchange, the definition of the Manchester district, and the allowance to be made out of subscriptions to the local Committee. It was decided that the next meeting of the local Committee should be held on November 7th.

### Outstanding Subscriptions.

The Chamber has now nearly 1,000 members, and the Secretary reported to the last meeting of the Council that of all these only 22 had this year failed to pay their subscriptions. As it is possible that the usual applications for payment have not come to hand, or that remittances may have gone astray, members who have not paid would do the Chamber a service by remitting the amount due as soon as possible, or in the latter case if receipts have not been received the Chamber should be informed.



### Visitors to the Chamber.

In addition to numerous visits by London members and others here interested in Commerce between Sweden and the United Kingdom, we have had the pleasure of calls on us by Mr. Gunnar Frykberg, of the Anglo-Scandinavian Trading Co., Ltd., at Johannesburg, Mr. Karl Pyhlson, Consul for the Netherlands at Sunderland, Mr. A. F. Ericsson, of Osbeck & Co., Newcastle, Mr. Theod Fischer, of Felber Jucker & Co., Manchester, and representatives from James Webster & Bro., Ltd., of Liverpool, Richard Haworth & Co., Ltd., of Manchester, W. H. Eustace & Co., of Luton, Timothy White and Co., Ltd., of Portsmouth, and several members of the Provincial Press.



### Commercial and Industrial Conferences in Sweden.

RECENTLY a number of industrial and commercial meetings have taken place or have been arranged to take place in Scandinavia. A meeting of men representing industry was thus held in Stockholm some time ago, and a congress of craftsmen from the three countries will be held at Stockholm in October. The Association of Swedish Shipmasters has also decided to send out an invitation to the Scandinavian shipmasters for a congress in the first week in December.

The most important of these meetings was, however, that held by Scandinavian commercial delegates in Stockholm on September 14th and 15th. The deliberations took place in the Hall of the first Chamber of the Riksdag, and each country sent 25 members. The meeting was presided over by Mr. K. A. Wallenberg. The Vice-Presidents were Mr. Bjerke, a well-known merchant of Christiania, and Mr. Clausen, bank director (Copenhagen). After the opening speech by Mr. Wallenberg, discussions were held concerning commercial collaboration by the three countries, led by Professor Eli Heckscher, Professor Morgenstjerne, and Folketingsman Schovelien. A lecture was delivered by Mr. Arnold Raestedt (Christiania) on agreement in the value exchange between the three countries, and a resolution on this subject was passed.

Another resolution was passed stating that "The difficulties and dangers, which the future may have in store for the three Scandinavian countries in commercial and political fields, are such that in the opinion of the conference it is of the greatest importance that their Govern-

ments should examine the possibilities and increase the power of the countries in this regard by closer relations, and on the result of this examination will depend the form in which the deliberations between the three countries shall be continued."

After a lecture by Professor Stang on commercial legislation in common for the three countries, the following resolution was adopted: "This commercial conference considers that laws containing regulations of a commercial character should be compiled by the three countries in common, and that, especially in maritime law, the responsibilities for goods in transport should be revised."

The congress was concluded by a banquet at Hasselbacken, where the Foreign Minister, Admiral Lindman, characterised the practical Scandinavism as better than that which we had previously, and Mr. Wallenberg expressed his satisfaction with concord in the three Scandinavian countries, and also said that common economical interests must bind closer together than treaties.

On the proposal of Mr. Wallenberg, the desire was expressed that the Scandinavian collaboration should continue, and it was decided that the next meeting should take place at Copenhagen.



### Swedish Iron and Steel.

ACCORDING to the Annual Report for 1916 of the Stockholm Chamber of Commerce, the condition of the iron and steel industry of Sweden was fairly good in 1916, despite many adverse circumstances. The total amount of iron and steel shipped in 1916 was 560,000 metric tons, about the same quantity as in 1915, the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and Italy being the chief customers. Exports to Russia and Finland showed a small increase, and small quantities were also exported to Denmark and Norway.

The export of iron ore during 1916 was 5,339,000 metric tons, as compared with 5,994,000 tons during 1915. The Swedish home market was exceptionally busy, owing to greater activity in the engineering trade.

The manufacture of iron showed no great falling-off, despite the difficulty of obtaining raw materials: 737,300 metric tons of pig iron were produced in 1916, or 30,000 tons less than in 1915, but on the other hand 130,000 tons more were produced than the annual



average for the last ten years (643,700 tons). Manufactures by the Bessemer process decreased by 15,000 tons, whereas manufactures by the Martin process increased by 25,000 tons.

Imports of iron and steel from foreign countries in 1916 were 28,000 metric tons more than in the previous year, and 17,000 tons more than the annual average for the past five years. This increase was in the first three-quarters of the year; the last quarter showed a decided decrease. (A metric ton = 2,204.6 lb.)

The *Stockholms Dagblad* of the 22nd July published an announcement to the effect that new iron-smelting works have recently been completed at Oxelösund. The erection of the works was commenced in 1913, when a company was formed with a capital of 5,500,000 kronor. These new works are of special importance, not only because they are the most up-to-date of their kind, but also because there is at present a very great shortage in Sweden of pig iron, which was formerly imported in considerable quantities; in the year 1913 imports of pig iron to the value of 17,500,000 kronor were chiefly obtained from the United Kingdom. The smelting furnace at the new works is built on the most modern American lines, and is the first constructed in Sweden to use coke instead of charcoal.



## Future Organisation of Commercial Intelligence.

WE have in our possession a copy of the Memorandum by the Board of Trade and the Foreign Office with respect to the Future Organisation of Commercial Intelligence. This Memorandum may be inspected in the Chamber's Library, or copies may be obtained from Messrs. Wyman & Sons, Ltd., Fetter Lane, London, E.C.4, price 4d. each, 5d. post free. (Refce.: Cd. 8715.)

The Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom has sent us a copy of a resolution which was adopted at the monthly meeting of its Executive held on the 5th inst., such resolution being as follows:—

“That the Council, while endorsing the Majority Report of the Faringdon Committee, regards the proposals put forward by the Board of Trade and the Foreign Office in their joint Memorandum on Commercial Intelligence (Cd8715) as a ‘compromise’ which, while open to objections, is a step in the right direction, affords a foundation

upon which other reforms may be based, and does not preclude development in the direction of a Ministry of Commerce.”



## Freight Rates on the Swedish State Railways.

AS we had received several enquiries regarding freight rates on the Swedish railways we have asked the Swedish State Railway Board for information on this subject, and expect to receive in a few days a copy of “Taxa för transporter å Statens järnvägar” (Freight Rates on the Swedish State Railways). The regulations and classifications of goods in the above tariff are valid for the State Railways and for stations included in the Swedish joint goods traffic agreement. Those interested are cordially invited to inspect this tariff at the Chamber's offices when it comes to hand.



## Brand- och Lifförsäkrings Aktiebolaget Svea.

UNTIL the middle of the nineteenth century there were no Swedish insurance companies, but in February, 1866, “Svea” started as nr. 2. It was formed by a number of prominent Gothenburg merchants, and from the very beginning had the confidence of the inhabitants of this rich commercial town. Its experienced and energetic management has always endeavoured to maintain its rank among the numerous Swedish insurance companies, and its activity now not only covers the whole of Sweden, but also extends to most European countries, and has also worked up a very extensive business in the United States. Having this year passed its first half century, the company celebrated the event by issuing a superb jubilee publication, which is a fitting memento of fifty years' most successful work.



## Swedish Consular Service.

ON the 13th ult. the Swedish Minister for Foreign Affairs accepted the resignation of Mr. Arthur Edward Pearce, Swedish Consul in Wellington, New Zealand.



**O. Reich & Co.,**

24, Martin's Lane, Cannon Street, E.C.4, have removed their offices to *Stuart House*, 1, *Tudor Street*, E.C.4.

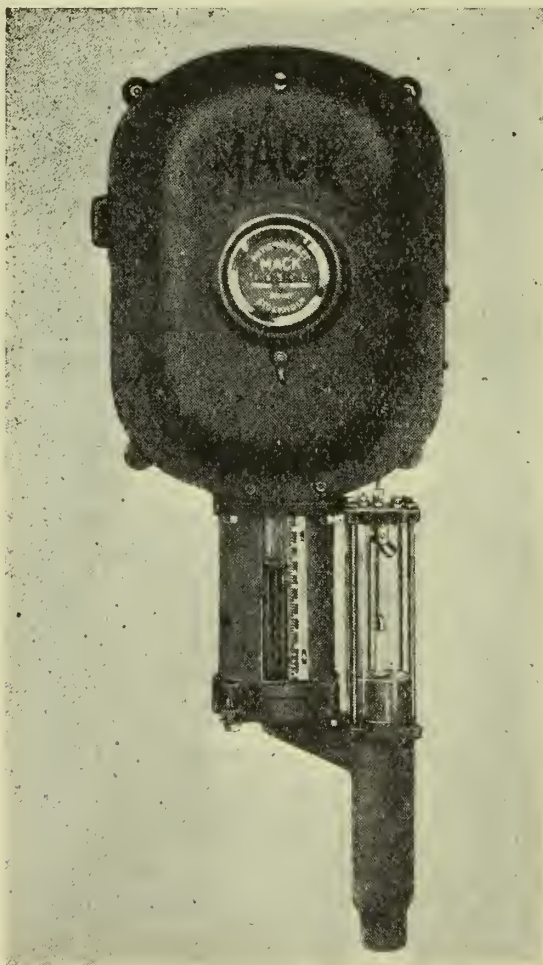


## The "Mack" Precision Meter for Liquids.

THE "Mack" Precision Meter measures automatically the volume of the liquid passing through it. It consists essentially of a measuring drum, a casing enclosing this drum and an extension thereof, a measuring tube or cylinder, and, lastly, an aerometer casing with an aerometer floating therein.

The inlet may be arranged at will at the right or on the left side of the apparatus.

The cylinder on which the drum is borne receives the liquid from the inlet and delivers

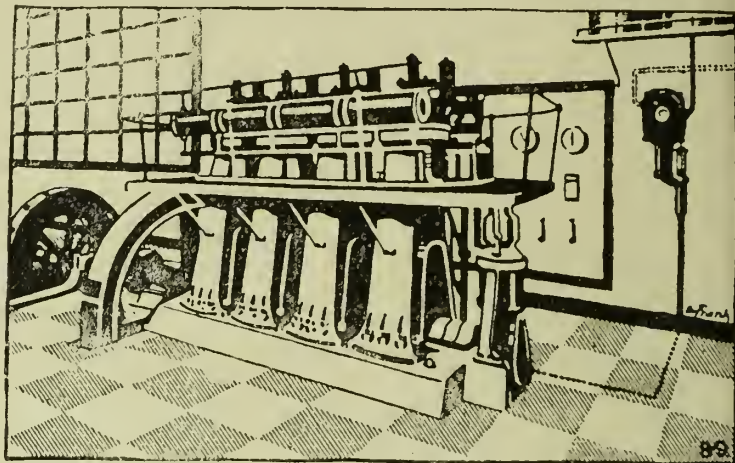


A "Mack" Meter.

it into whichever of the two compartments of the measuring drum happens to be situated uppermost.

The measuring drum is divided by a partition into two compartments of equal size. One compartment is filling while the other is being emptied. When one compartment has been filled with exactly the quantity of liquid for which it is intended, the liquid raises a float, which then in its turn shuts off the air-valve.

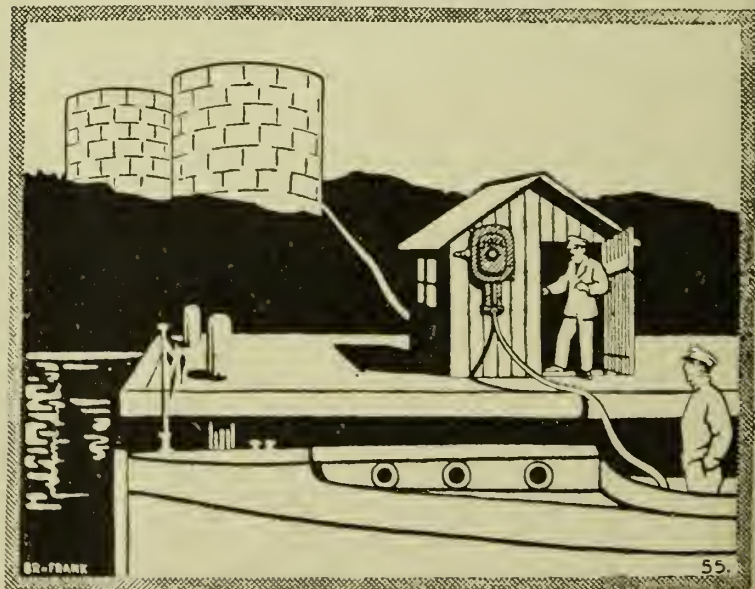
The outlet valve of the compartment which happens to be in the position for emptying is held open by a cross-piece until the drum swings round.



Stationary Motor with "Mack" Meter.

The measuring cylinder or tube which holds exactly the same quantity as one compartment of the measuring drum receives the liquid which is delivered by the measuring drum. With the aid of the scale provided on the front side of the measuring cylinder, even fractions of a unit volume can be drawn and read off. As long as there is sufficient liquid in the measuring cylinder to keep the float raised, the latter acts indirectly on a pawl, which will not release the drum for a fresh oscillation until the valve has been closed and the float has sunk. *The measuring drum thus cannot oscillate again until on the one hand, one compartment of the measuring drum has been filled, and, on the other hand, the liquid in the measuring cylinder has run out.* Stops limit the movement of the drum.

From the measuring cylinder the liquid, flows through the aerometer casing into the discharge pipe. The aerometer contained in the aerometer casing always indicates the specific



The Meter for Motor Boat Supplies.



gravity of the liquid flowing through. As soon as the supply of liquid runs short, the aerometer descends, and if the two alarm contacts on the top of the aerometer casing are connected with an electric alarm bell, the latter will ring continuously.

The registering mechanism on the front side of the meter continually registers, by clear figures springing into view, the number of litres of liquid passed through the meter.

In certain cases, such as for measuring and distributing petrol, petroleum, etc., when there is no need for reading off the specific gravity of the liquid, the H M type is most suitable, as in this meter the liquid then runs direct from the measuring cylinder out into the discharge pipe.

Where considerations of space do not permit

meter is faultily mounted or damaged in any way it does not indicate wrongly, but its action stops.

For serving out and sale of petrol, paraffin oil, and similar liquids, the "Mack" meter series H M is best suited, and it is usually combined with the "Mack" index—e.g., type V-10 or V-25, or only with a push knob V-1. By means of the "Mack" index it is possible to set the meter beforehand for drawing off a stated quantity.

Owing to the large quantities required for serving motor cars with petrol at motor car stations, garages, etc., types H M-2 and H-M 5, sometimes even H M-10 or H M-20, are generally used, and should, as a rule, be combined with a "Mack" index. The meters are fitted up on an outer wall in the gateway

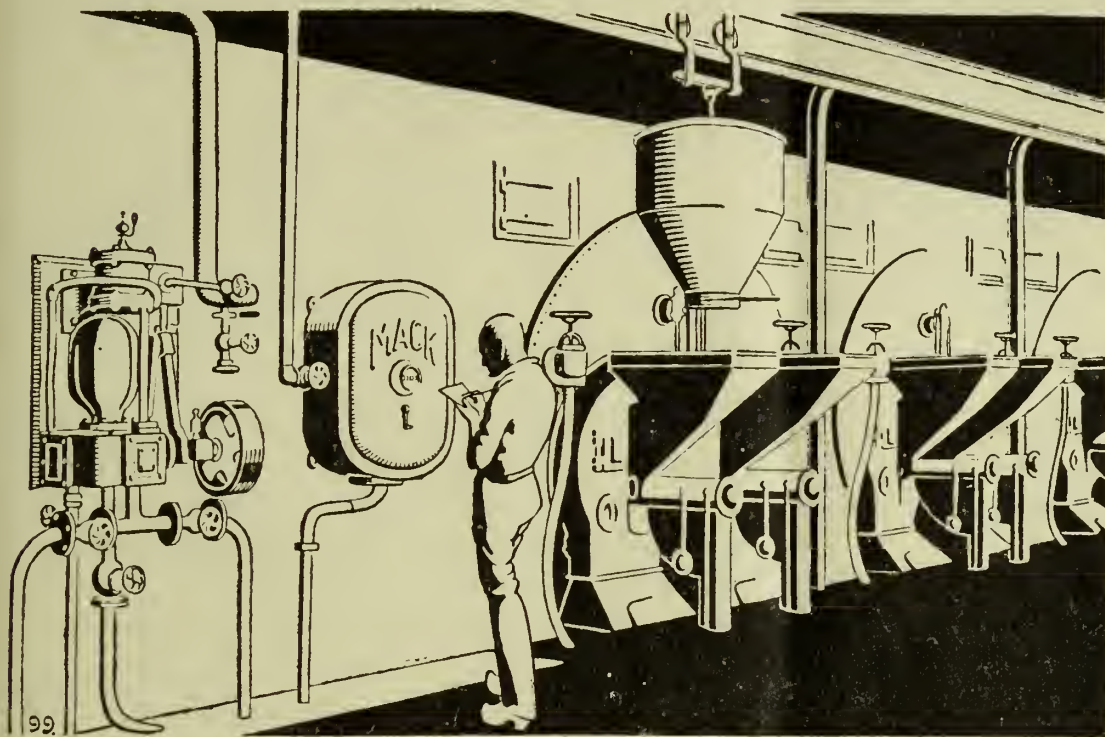
leading to the garage, or in a separate shed, so that they can be used conveniently. The "Mack" index is placed so as to be within easy reach of the attendant.

Our illustrations of the placing of the meter for stationary motors, and for serving motor boats with oil, petrol, etc., explain themselves; but it may be pointed out that owing to the large quantities usually taken in by motor boats, types H M-5, H M-10, and H M-20, combined with "Mack" index V-10, V-25, or V-50, are most suitable. The meter in such cases is fitted up on the quay

or landing bridge, and connected with the reservoir by a pipe line. The liquid flows direct from the meter, through a short length of hose, into the boat. *The boat can take in motor fuel and oil, even in a heavy sea, without difficulty.*

For delivering paraffin oil, petrol, etc., into tank steamers, type H M-100 (maximum capacity 500 litres per minute), H M-200 (maximum capacity 1,000 litres per minute), or H M-500 (maximum capacity 2,500 litres per minute) may be used.

Among other public institutions using "Mack" meters for their own checking purposes, the Stockholm Municipal Fire Brigade may be specially mentioned. The fact that the Fire



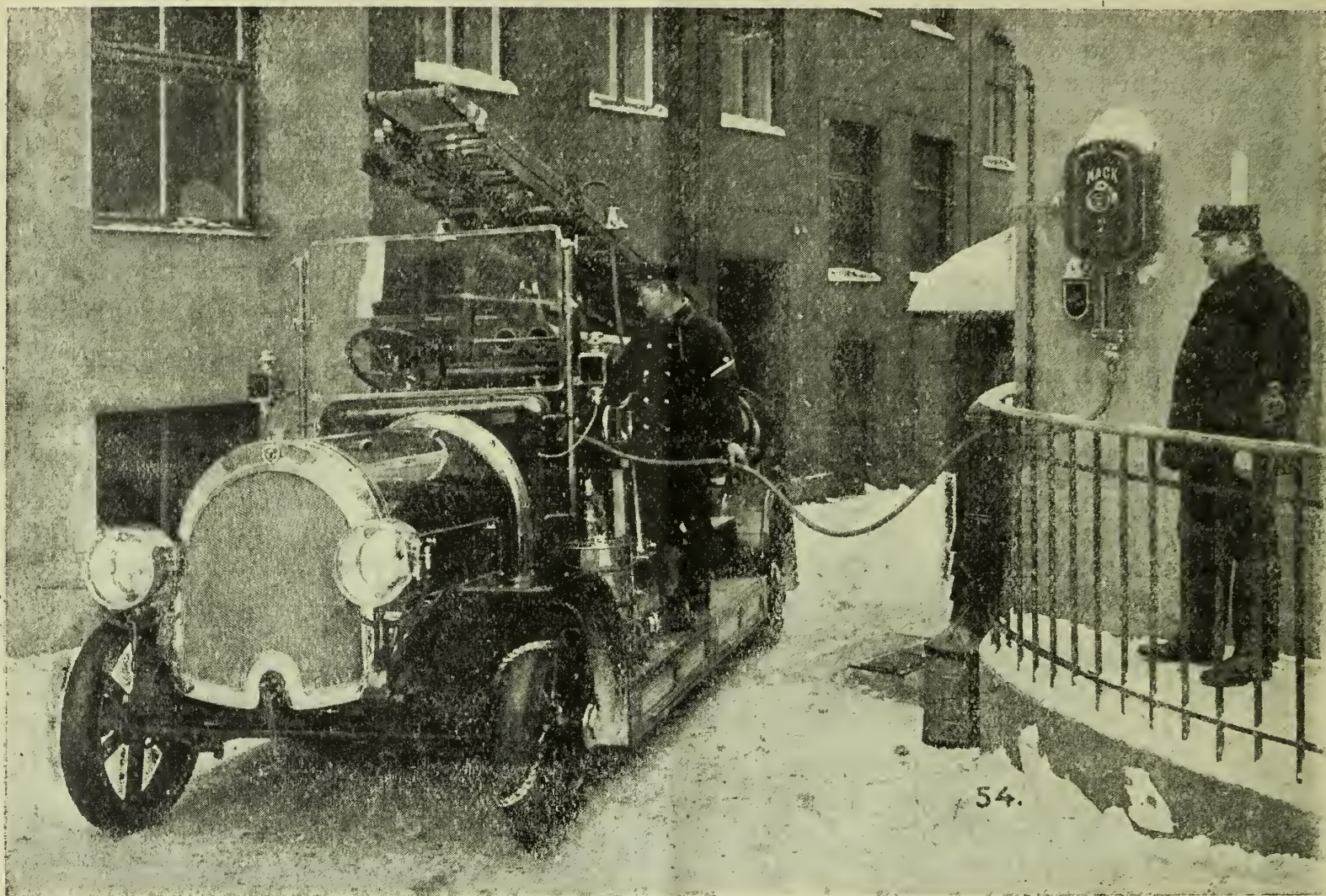
A "Mack" Meter of considerable size.

the use of either of the foregoing types, the type H S—a smaller meter—may be used. In this the float is arranged in the lower part of the drum casing, where it acts in the same way as in the types already mentioned.

Actual experience has proved that the "Mack" acts with great precision, and we may mention that it is the only automatic meter for liquids approved by the Swedish Government as a lawful measure.

The Mack meter acts irrespectively of the specific gravity of the liquid, and being hermetically closed may be inserted in closed pipe lines, so that it cannot be tampered with. It entirely obviates spilling, leakage, and any smell during the measuring operations, and if the





Benzine supply being registered by a "Mack" Meter.

Brigade itself is making use of the "Mack" is the best proof that it meets all the requirements which may be made as regards a meter for inflammable liquids.

We may mention that the "Mack" meter  
(The "Mack" Company are seeking for a first-class firm to represent them in the United Kingdom.)

and its accessories are Swedish inventions. They are manufactured in Sweden, exclusively of Swedish material, by Aktiebolaget Mack, Stockholm, Sweden, to whom application should be made.

## Authorisation of Chambers of Commerce in Sweden.

**R**EFERRING to a notice under the above heading in our March Journal, we now learn that applications for authorisation according to the Royal Swedish Ordinance of December 15th, 1916, have been made by the following Chambers of Commerce in Sweden:—

- Norrbottens och Västerbottens Läns Handelskammare, Luleå.
- Handelskammaren i Gefle, Gefle.
- Stockholms Handelskammare, Stockholm.
- Smålands och Blekinge Handelskammare, Jönköping.
- Gotlands Handelskammare, Visby.
- Skånes Handelskammare, Malmö.
- Handelskammaren i Göteborg, Göteborg.
- Handelskammaren i Karlstad, Karlstad.

Handels och Industrikammaren for Örebro och Västmanlands Län, Örebro.

Västernorrlands och Jämtlands Läns Handelskammare, Sundsvall.

Östergötlands och Södermanlands Industri- och Handelskammaren, Norrköping.

Västergötlands och Norra Hallands Handelskammare, Borås.

Such applications have been made jointly by the Chambers themselves and the associations by which they were founded.

All these twelve Chambers of Commerce have fulfilled the conditions of the above Ordinance, and Kungl. Kommerskollegium (The Swedish Board of Trade) considers the districts of the Chambers as defined to be suitable, and is of opinion that the Chambers, both economically, and in other respects, will answer their purpose. Accordingly Kungl. Kommerskollegium recommends the authorisation of the above-mentioned Chambers of Commerce.



## Money Matters.

### SWEDEN.

Sveriges Riksbank (State Bank of Sweden) :—

Rate of discount :—

Bills at 3/m .. .. 6 per cent.  
(Raised on September 28th, 1917, from 5½ per cent.)

Nominal exchange rates on London :

			Buyers.		Sells.
			3/m.		Sight.
August 13th	..	..	13·95	..	14·45
.. 14th	..	..	13·85	..	14·35
.. 16th	..	..	13·82	..	14·32
.. 17th	..	..	13·80	..	14·30
.. 21st	..	..	13·83	..	14·33
.. 23rd	..	..	13·78	..	14·28
.. 25th	..	..	13·76	..	14·26
.. 27th	..	..	13·74	..	14·24
.. 29th	..	..	13·72	..	14·22
.. 30th	..	..	13·66	..	14·16
Sept. 1st	..	..	13·64	..	14·14
.. 6th	..	..	13·66	..	14·16

London, E.C., October 1st, 1917.

Bank of England :—

Minimum discount rate, 5 per cent. (Reduced Jan. 18th, 1917, from 6 per cent. to 5½ per cent., and April 5th from 5½ per cent. to 5 per cent.) (A year ago 6 per cent.)

London Bankers' Rates :—

On deposit : At call .. .. 4 per cent.  
Three months' Bank bills 4¾-4⅞ per cent.  
Three months' fine Trade bills 5-5¼ per cent.

Foreign Exchanges :—

The following rates have been quoted on Royal Exchange for **Stockholm**, during August-September.

			Cheques and cable transf.	
			Sellers.	Buyers.
			Kr.	Kr.
August 23rd	..	..	14·20	14·30
.. 28th	..	..	14·17	14·27
.. 30th	..	..	14·17	14·22
Sept. 4th	..	..	14·10	14·12
.. 6th	..	..	14·07	14·12
.. 11th	..	..	14·12	14·22
.. 13th	..	..	14·05	14·15
.. 18th	..	..	14·05	14·15
.. 20th	..	..	14·00	14·10
.. 25th	..	..	13·95	14·05
.. 27th	..	..	13·75	13·82

### INDIA.

Calcutta, August 10th, 1917.

**Presidency Bank Rates** { Calcutta 6 per cent. (Mar. 15, 1917).  
Bombay 6 per cent. (Mar. 15, 1917).  
Madras 8 per cent. (Dec. 4, 1916).  
**Exchange** .. { On demand 1-4 9/32.  
Telegraphic Transfer 1-4 7/32.  
3 months 1-4 19/32.  
6 months 1-4 27/32.  
**Government Paper** (3½ per cent.) Rs. 67-0-0.

—The Indian Trade Journal



## Swedish Trade and Traffic Proclamations.

### Export Prohibitions.

**A** LIST of goods prohibited for exportation from Sweden (and also for *transit through Sweden*) corrected up to January 1st, 1917, accompanied the February issue of the JOURNAL as a special supplement. Additions were published in the March-August Journals. The following additions, which appeared unclassified in the August Journal, have since been proclaimed :—

Number in the Statistical Goods Index.		Date of prohibition
From 130, 131 and 132	<b>Lichens</b> .. .. .	15/8/17
308	<b>Paper for Newspapers</b> .. .. .	21/8/17
311 A	<b>Printing Paper</b> , not specially mentioned, of natural colour, white, or coloured in the pulp ; without watermarks .. .. .	21/8/17
353-373 and 543-51	<b>Animal and Vegetable Textile Materials and Articles manufactured therefrom</b> (Section 8 A, E and F, Swedish Customs' Tariff) A <b>Silk</b> , also if artificial. E <b>Textile Materials</b> in combination with <b>India-rubber</b> . F <b>Textile Goods</b> , waterproof, coated or impregnated with other materials than india-rubber ; <b>Tissues</b> fastened together by other materials than india-rubber ; <b>Polishing Cloth</b> .. .. .	21/8/17

The Chamber has further received a cable specifying a short list of fresh prohibitions, for which we have no classification particulars, viz. :—

**Rough Tissue Paper** (No. 311 B, Swedish Customs' Tariff) ; **Copying and Fine Tissue Paper** (No. 311 C, Swedish Customs' Tariff) ; **Wrapping Paper** (No. 311 E-H, Swedish Customs' Tariff) ; **Paper** of other unspecified kinds (No. 311 M, Swedish Customs' Tariff), all provided they are of natural colour, white, or coloured in the pulp.



## British Proclamations Relating to Trade, etc.

**Note.**—In quoting below the more important orders and regulations issued by the British Government, we invite any Member desiring further information to write to the Secretary of the Chamber, mentioning the particular measure on which he desires such information, and quoting the *Board of Trade Journal* indicated.

### Goods Prohibited for Exportation from the United Kingdom.

Additions to and amendments in the list of goods prohibited for exportation from the United Kingdom have been made by an Order-of-Council dated August 28th, 1917, full particulars of which are given in the *Board of Trade Journal* for August 30th.

The Department of Commercial Intelligence of the Board of Trade has received from the War Trade Department a number of copies of the list of goods the export of which from the United Kingdom is prohibited by the Royal Proclamation of May 10th, 1917, as amended by subsequent Orders-of-Council up to and including August 28th, 1917. Within the limits of the available supply, British firms may obtain copies of this list on application, either personally or by letter, to the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2. In making written application envelopes should be marked "Prohibited Exports."

A Supplement (Part I) was issued to the *Board of Trade Journal* for August 30th containing (*inter alia*) the "Prohibited Export" list for the *United Kingdom*, and a Supplement (Part II) on September 6th, containing (*inter alia*) the "Prohibited Export" list for *Sweden*. A reprint of the United Kingdom contraband list in its present form is also included in the latter issue. Copies of these Supplements (3½d. each post free) may be obtained from Messrs. Wyman and Sons, Ltd., Fetter Lane, London, E.C.4.

The Director of the War Trade Department announces that applications for licences to export *boots and shoes* should be accompanied by a copy of the export invoice, showing quantity, prices, and full description of the goods in question. Where the goods are regarded as unsuitable for home use, a declaration stating clearly the ground for that view must accompany the application.

The Director of the War Trade Department also gives notice that from the 17th September, no further applications for licences to export *vegetable ivory nuts or buttons* can be considered.

### Import Restrictions.

A Proclamation dated August 29th prohibited as from that date the importation into the United Kingdom of *bacon, butter, hams, and lard* (other than neutral lard), except under Board of Trade licence. The prohibition on *butter* was, however, suspended for a short time pending the completion by the Ministry of Food of arrangements for controlling this article.

Further lists of Rulings and Decisions regarding

restrictions on importation are given in the *Board of Trade Journals* for September 13th and 20th.

### Restrictions on Trade.

On August 25th the Minister of Munitions took possession of the 1917 *flax crop* of the United Kingdom, of all flax grown in the United Kingdom at any time and not at the above date in the possession of a flax spinner for the purpose of his business, and of all other flax (except Russian flax) now or hereafter situated in the United Kingdom. For further particulars see the *Board of Trade Journal* for August 30th.

The Secretary of the War Office notifies that the Army Council has released for civilian use a quantity of *sole leather* previously held for military purposes. Certain arrangements have been made with regard to the sale of such leather, which are embodied in an Order of the Army Council of August 16th. The Army Council has subsequently given notice that it takes control of all descriptions of sole leather, and will proceed to release such quantities as are not required for military purposes. One effect of these arrangements will be to regulate the prices at which the leather will be sold for the civilian trade.

By an Order of August 31st the Minister of Munitions prohibits dealing in *chrome ore* except under permit. All applications for such permits should be addressed to the Director of Materials, Reference AM2/FWH, Ministry of Munitions, Hotel Victoria, Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.2.

By an Order of August 29th dealings are prohibited as from October 1st in *crude benzol, crude naphtha, and light oils*. Applications in reference to this Order should be addressed to the Director of Raw Materials Supply, Ministry of Munitions, Department of Explosives Supply, Storey's Gate, Westminster, London, S.W.1.

Dealings in *coal tar* are also prohibited (with certain exceptions) as from October 1st by an Order dated September 4th. Applications should be addressed to the Ministry of Munitions, address as above, and marked, "E. G. S."

For further particulars as to the two latter Orders see the *Board of Trade Journal* for September 6th.

With reference to the Wool (Restriction of Consumption) Order No. 2, 1917, the Army Council have issued an Order under date August 30th further restricting the manufacture of certain classes of *wool*, for particulars of which see the *Board of Trade Journal* for September 6th.

The Army Council announce that they have



approved the appointment of a Board of Control of the *woollen and worsted industries*, such Board to consist of eleven representatives nominated by the Army Council and eleven representatives each of employers and employees. The Chairman is to be the director of Textile Production, and the Secretary is to be an officer of the War Department. Further details as to the functions of the Board are given in the *Board of Trade Journal* dated September 20th.

Dealings in *lead and lead compounds* are regulated by an Order of the Minister of Munitions dated September 1st, for particulars of which see the *Board of Trade Journal* for September 13th.

With reference to the notice in our August issue relating to stocks of *mahogany and American walnut*, we beg to draw attention to a notice from the Controller of Army Supplies to the effect that, for the present, holders of stocks affected may continue to supply these woods out of stock, provided that the sales shall not exceed in each week the average weekly sales during the half year ended June 30th last, and that the sale so made shall only be for direct consumption for Government requirements. Cuban, Sapeli, Cape Lopez, and Okoume or Gaboon mahogany may be sold out of stock without restriction until further notice.

The Controller of Timber Supplies announces that, in addition to previous arrangements, applications for licences to import timber from Canada and the United States of America will now be recommended to the Department of Import Restrictions on the following terms:—

#### Shipments :—

- (a) In any unrequisioned space under deck of British or Allied lines or steamers.
- (b) In neutral steamers, subject to the approval of the Inter-Allied Chartering Executive, Holland House, Bury Street, London, E.C.3, to whom application for permission to charter must be made before application is made for a licence to import.

#### Conditions :—

- (a) The timber must not displace foodstuffs or munitions.
- (b) Shipment is to be made within three months of the application for import licence, otherwise the licence, if granted, will become void.
- (c) Importers must agree to be bound by the rules as to prices contained in the War Office letter of the 8th February, and by the communiqué to the press dated July 20th.

#### Trading in War Material.

The Minister of Munitions has issued an Order dated August 28th extending the restrictions in force relating to *steel scrap*, and on the same date certain extensions will come into force relating to dealing in *wrought iron scrap*.

On August 24th an Order was made by which

Regulation 30A of the Defence of the Realm Regulations was applied to *tin plates and terne plates*.

For particulars of all these see the *Board of Trade Journal* dated August 30th.

#### Defence of the Realm Regulations.

With reference to the notice in our August issue relating to the transmission of written and printed matter to neutral countries, we beg to draw attention to particulars of further exemptions, details of which are given in the *Board of Trade Journal* for September 13th, and which include the following:—

Any shipping document from a shipping company or business firm, provided that such document

- (a) relates to the cargo or charter of the vessel on which it is conveyed,
- (b) is placed for conveyance in the ship's box,
- (c) is handed over on demand in an open cover for inspection to any competent naval or military authority or any person authorised by him to any aliens officer or officer of police, unless it can be shown that it has already been examined and passed by an officer of the postal Censorship.

#### Enemy Firms in the United Kingdom Wound Up.

An addition to the Consolidated List of enemy businesses in the United Kingdom ordered to be wound up appears in the *Board of Trade Journal* for September 13th, making the total of such firms wound up 488.

#### Trading with the Enemy (Neutral Countries) Proclamation.

Referring to notices in previous issues regarding firms with whom trading is prohibited, certain alterations have been effected by an Order-of-Council dated August 31st whereby (*inter alia*) two firms in Sweden were added, and by an Order-of-Council dated September 14th whereby (*inter alia*) a further two firms in Sweden were added.

#### Shipping Regulations.

The Department of Commercial Intelligence of the Board of Trade (73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2) is prepared to furnish available information regarding British cargo steamship services trading between the United Kingdom and all ports of the world. Applicants for information are requested to state their requirements clearly, particularly indicating the ports or districts between which cargo is to be carried.



WE have received a copy of the Report of the British Chamber of Commerce, Paris, for 1916. This publication gives valuable and interesting information, such as regulations of trade with allied and neutral countries, French treaties and conventions, decrees, customs circulars, etc., which appeared in 1916, and tables of French trade. At the end of the year the Chamber had a membership of 1,329; 118 members were elected in 1916.



## Welfare Work.

(Continued from page 221.)

IN continuation of the article which appeared in our last issue on the Welfare work engaged in by the head office of the Skefko Ball Bearing Co., some particulars of the result of the working of the scheme during the first year may prove interesting. It may also be stated that in subsequent years the results have more than justified the well-meant anticipations of those who formulated and then carried this good work into effect. At first, says the report:—

A rather strong, though passive, opposition was raised against the Welfare Office, mainly because the employees suspected a plot to bind them, or to limit their liberty of action. They also suspected that the directors might take their saving as an excuse for not improving their position. That the Welfare Office, however, has developed in a very satisfactory way is due mainly to the behaviour of the directors, who allowed the office to work its way without interference, and furnished the necessary capital.

When the office was opened in May, 1913, only a few took enough interest in it to trouble to obtain information on the subject, but ten to fifteen persons quickly realised the advantage they could derive from the institution and applied for membership, and by the end of the first month there were 231 members.

During the following months the membership increased in the same proportion, and at the end of the first year the institution had a membership of 1,048 or 50 per cent. of the employees. Another 160 persons became members, but then either left the employ of the S.K.F. or resigned their membership, the latter, however, only totalling fourteen, and out of them six again joined the institution.

By the opening of the "Welfare Office" all the usual advances to employees were stopped. The "office" made it its task to arrange the advance question, preferably by accumulating reserve funds of the employees through small weekly deposits. It was proved, however, that most of them started their membership by borrowing.

Through the "office" those most in want of help received small loans to tide over their most urgent needs. As an example we may mention that the "office" interfered and saved a family from losing their furniture. The furniture was to be paid by instalments, but as they failed to meet these, the seller,

according to contract, was entitled to take possession of the furniture back without returning any amounts paid. The firm threatened to do so, but the "office" interfered and succeeded in obtaining easier terms on condition that the payments should thereafter be made through the "office." The "office" then lent the necessary sum to the father of the family, who agreed to pay a small amount weekly, which was afterwards to be collected at the "office" by the firm.

Loans were repaid by about 10 per cent. of the amount owing weekly, and a corresponding sum was to be deposited at the bank. The agreed instalments and deposits were deducted from the salary, the debtor not being allowed to draw anything from his account as long as his loan is not fully paid. Thus, when this is done, he would have a corresponding sum to dispose of. In this way the "office" tries to save a small reserve fund for each of its members.

The "Welfare Office," however, has not limited its work to lending and saving only. By entering into connection with several well-known firms it has succeeded in obtaining reduced prices to its members for some or most of the necessaries of life. This practice has also been of benefit for the firms in question, who have thereby got reliable and to a large extent new customers. To facilitate the transactions the "office," without standing security (the "office" only guarantees payments as long as its members are employed by the S.K.F.), has undertaken to make the payments and take care that they are punctually met.

During the period, October 6th–December 31st, 1913, members of the "office" had the opportunity to buy first-class coal for kronor 1.69 per hectolitre and London coke for kronor 1.44 per hectolitre, which was kronor 0.41 below the current retail prices per hectolitre. Firewood was obtained at kronor 1.50 per fathom below the market prices. In this way kronors 600 were saved to members for these commodities alone.

Several clothing merchants of Gothenburg having also shown great interest in the institution offered their goods at reduced prices on easy terms, and the members availed themselves thereof to a large extent. The value of clothing which was sold in this way amounted to kronor 19,265.

As rents, taxes, and insurance premiums are, of course, very important factors in the expenses of the members, the Welfare Office endeavoured



to facilitate the payment thereof by encouraging weekly advance-deposits for these expenses. By degrees the employees realised the prudence of this arrangement, and a gradually increasing number availed themselves thereof.

It is, of course, to be regretted that the "office" made losses on a few persons, who for one reason or another left the employ of the S.K.F. These losses, however, are relatively small, considering the large number of workers employed by the Company. On nine persons, the "office" only lost a sum of kronor 86.73. From this sum, deposits and interest which have not been withdrawn by persons who left the S.K.F., may be deducted making the total loss kronor 74.66. It is not, however, quite fair to cancel the losses or to utilise the means which have not been withdrawn before the end of 1914, as it was probable that some of the debtors or creditors before then might be employed by the S.K.F. again, in which case the outstanding debts and claims should be open to them.

The best proof that the Welfare Office is on a sound basis is shown by the obvious decrease in applications for loans. During the months under review it was found that persons, who from the start were borrowers, had gradually paid their loans and saved up fair amounts. At Christmas many had saved money, which could be drawn with quite different feelings than those of borrowers. Some of the first-mentioned also freely acknowledged their satisfaction by saying that they would most probably not have saved that money if it had not been for the Welfare Office.

Briefly, the rules governing the Welfare Office are that the applicant must give information as to the reason for his becoming a member. If the reason is to avail himself of the savings bank, he must give information regarding the amount he wishes to deposit, and if he wishes to borrow he must state the amount of the loan and the terms of repayment. Should he wish the "office" to make deductions from his salary for certain objects, he must indicate what expenses he wishes the "office" to take care of for him, and the amounts and dates of such expenses. After this, the "office" works out the necessary weekly deductions. The new members then signs a form entitling the "office" to make these deductions.

The deductions are entered on special lists, which are sent over to the pay-office, where the deductions agreed upon are made. Through

the pay-office the members receive receipts signed by the Welfare Office for the amounts in question.

The "private" total is receipted by the Welfare Office, and entered on the banking lists and deposited in the bank for account of the members concerned, while the amount of the loan is payment on account from the Welfare Office to the Company. From the deduction lists the amounts deducted are entered on the members' accounts respectively, and from the banking lists into the banking book. These two books have been combined to simplify the bookkeeping.

From the beginning the members generally availed themselves only of the savings banks and for very small amounts, but as they found out the effects of the deductions on their salaries, and the advantage of having savings, they gradually increased the amounts saved and asked the "office" to arrange for the payment of their rents, taxes, etc.

Through the Welfare Office, members can buy clothing, furniture, etc., by instalments and on easy terms. As already stated, the "office" stands security only so long as the worker is employed by the S.K.F., but it is proved that the losses of the suppliers have been insignificant ( $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 per cent.), and they have found it possible to reduce their prices by 6-8 per cent., and for cash by 10 per cent. In transactions as mentioned above, the member has to sign a bond, in exchange for which he receives a warrant from the "office" to hand over to the supplier—which to the latter has the same value as cash, as the "office" guarantees the payments as long as the debtor is in the S.K.F.'s employ.

The payments of old debts have also been left to be transacted by the Welfare Office, to the satisfaction of both creditors and debtors. The debtor in this way gets all his debts concentrated in one place, viz., the Welfare Office, to which he makes regular payments according to his ability and gradually, therefore, becomes economically strong.

To obtain loans, a written order from the foreman is necessary, and before a loan is granted the applicant must bind himself to deposit a certain amount simultaneously with his instalments, and he is not allowed to draw anything from his account till the loan is fully paid, this so as to accumulate a small fund for the debtor, and to give a certain amount of security to the Welfare Office for the repayment of the loan.



As already mentioned these amounts are deposited at the bank, and the current interest is paid thereon. Sometimes the borrower withdraws his account when the loan is paid, but in many cases he increases his deposits. Experience has proved that the Welfare Office is more and more appreciated by the employees. At the end of May, 1913, the membership comprised 15 per cent. of the workers, against 71 per cent. at the end of 1915. Since then the percentage has fluctuated very considerably and seemingly also very capriciously. This does not, however, indicate any fluctuating interest on the part of the workers. If a comparison is made between the fluctuations in this percentage and the increase or decrease in the number of workers, it proves that the proportion is very regular, and that when the number of workers increases the above percentage decreases, while it increases when the number of workers is unaltered or decreased.

This Welfare Office is an absolutely voluntary institution. Members can resign whenever they like, but during the past years only six members have done so. To transact the duties of the Welfare Office, two men and two boys are employed, and their salaries are paid by the Company. The maintenance of the "office" is therefore cheap and simple.

On account of the high cost of living, the Welfare Office has lately undertaken to buy and sell food, coal and firewood, without any increase in the number of the staff having taken place. During recent cold seasons, the "office" purchased and sold large quantities of coal, coke, and birchwood.

The Welfare Office also helps its members to find suitable and cheap lodgings. The "office" is able to recommend reliable lodgers through its connections with the foremen and partly guarantees the punctual payments of the rents.



## Employment Department.

To Members and others in want of Foreign Correspondents, Clerks, and Volunteers, full particulars are given, FREE OF CHARGE, of the following clerks, on application, stating reference number, to Secretary, Swedish Chamber of Commerce (Employment Department), 5, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.3.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF VACANT SITUATIONS ARE INSERTED FREE OF CHARGE.

### SITUATIONS WANTED.

#### MALE.

**Export-Import Manager.**—(43) Swede, familiar with modern methods and capable of organising and managing an office—but principally interested in the

selling side of a business—offers his services to any respectable Swedish firm intending to open a branch office or agency in U.K. Is also willing to take up a position in Sweden. Has travelled extensively throughout most European countries and has lived in England for the last ten years. First-class references. (Ref. C/611/17.)

#### FEMALE.

### PLATS ÖNSKAD I SVERIGE.

**Engelsk korrespondent eller sekreterare.**—Engelsk dam, god bokföreläsare, stenograf och maskinskrifverska, med flerårig erfarenhet från ingenjör- och affärskontor samt litterär verksamhet, söker plats som engelsk korrespondent eller sekreterare i Sverige; är van vid självständigt arbete. Förstklassiga referenser. (Ref. C/610/17.)

### SITUATIONS VACANT

#### MALE.

### KONTORSCHIEFSBEFATTNINGEN.

**VID SVENSKA HANDELSKAMMAREN I LONDON** anmäles härmed till ansökan ledig. Nödvändiga fordringar: vana vid självständigt arbete; ingående kunskaper i svenska; goda kunskaper i engelska; kontorspraktik. Kunskap i svensk stenografi önskvärd. Ansökningar, åtföljda av meritförteckning, fotografi och uppgift om löneanspråk, torde insändas till The Secretary, Swedish Chamber of Commerce, 5, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.3.

**Befraktungs- och rederifirma i Paris** erbjuder plats åt ung, duglig skandinav såsom föreståndare för afdelningskontor i London. Svar med fullständiga upplysningar, referenser och lönepretentioner, torde f.v.b. adresseras till: Chambre de Commerce Suédoise en France, 17, Rue de Surène, Paris, 8:e., under referens H/18/17.—Diskretion utlovas.

**Scandinave actif**, très capable, est demandé par maison établie en France. On préfère personne au courant des affaires en pâtes à papier, sachant travailler indépendamment afin de pouvoir diriger, par la suite, succursale en Suède. Ecrire: Référence D/188/17, aux soins de la Chambre de Commerce Suédoise de Londres.

**Wanted, Swedish Correspondent for Machinery Exporter's office**; state age, salary required, qualifications and experience; send photograph if convenient.—Reply to D/212/17, c/o Swedish Chamber of Commerce, London, E.C.3.

#### FEMALE.

**Shipping Agency in Paris** requires a fully-competent Stenographer and Typist (Underwood machine); knowledge of French not essential, but perfect knowledge of English necessary.—Reply to D/214/17, c/o Swedish Chamber of Commerce, 5, Lloyd's Avenue, E.C.3.

**SWEDISH CLERKS WILL NOT BE ABLE TO OBTAIN EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM UNLESS THEY ARE PREPARED TO BIND THEMSELVES TO STAY AT LEAST ONE YEAR WITH THE FIRM EMPLOYING THEM.**



Members are invited to keep in close touch with the Chamber, and avail themselves of its services.

## Trade Enquiries. (Circular No. 307.)

Medlemmar uppmanas att alltid hänvända sig till Handelskammaren, när tillfälle yppar sig, och använda sig av dess tjänster.

**NOTE.**—On receipt of a written application, stating Reference Number, full particulars of names and addresses are given to Members and accredited enquirers in reference to enquiries marked with an asterisk, which denotes that the enquirer is a Member of the Chamber. Particulars of enquiries not marked with an asterisk are given to Members only.

### BRITISH ARTICLES WANTED.

- Catechu. (A/390/17.)  
 Caustic Soda. (A/409/17.)  
 Chloride of Lime. (A/410/17.)  
 Colours and Varnishes. (A/391/17.)  
 Consistent Greases. (A/397/17.)  
 Cotton Waste. (A/395/17.)  
 Ferro-Chrome. (A/405/17.)  
 Ferro-Molybdenum. (A/407/17.)  
 Ferro-Wolfram. (A/406/17.)  
 Fluoric Acid. Chamber of Commerce in Sweden enquires for this article on behalf of Swedish Buyers. (A/382/17.)  
 Iron, all kinds. (A/403/17.)  
 Litharge. (A/401/17.)  
 Lubricating Oils. (A/397/17.)  
 Metals, all kinds. (A/404/17.)  
 Plates, galvanised and corrugated. (A/402/17.)  
 Red Lead, (Minium). (A/399/17.)  
 Resin. (A/408/17.)  
 Screws. (A/393/17.)  
 Sodium Sulphate. (A/411/17.)  
 Sulphur. (A/412/17.)  
 Vegetable Oils, all kinds. (A/398/17.)  
 White Lead. (A/400/17.)  
 Wire Ropes. (A/394/17.)

### SWEDISH ARTICLES OFFERED.

- Clog Soles. (A/387/17.)  
 Hobnails. (A/384/17.)  
 Iron Tips for Boots. (A/385/17.)  
 \* "Osmund" Furnaces for gas and crude oil. (A/381/17.)  
 Shoe Nails, iron. (A/386/17.)  
 Shoe Pegs, wooden. (A/383/17.)  
**SVENSKA ARTIKLAR ÖNSKADE FÖR STOR-BRITANNIEN OCH IRLAND.**  
 Stearinsyra. Svenskt Vice Konsulat i England frågar efter svenska tillverkare av denna artikel. (A/380/17.)  
 Trähus, transportabla. (A/389/17.)  
**ENGELSKA ARTIKLAR OFFERADE TILL SVERIGE.**  
 Damhattar, strå, filt och velour. (A/423/17.)

### Additions to the Library.

The following publications have recently been added to the Chamber's Library:—

*Received from Government Departments.*

SWEDISH.

Redogörelse rörande Svenska Fartygsolyckor under 1915. Utgiven av Kungl. Kommerskollegium.

ENGLISH.

Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions, 1916. Compared with the four previous years. Volumes I and II.

Memorandum by the Board of Trade and the Foreign Office with respect to the future organisation of commercial intelligence.

*Received from the following Chambers of Commerce and Industrial Associations.*

SWEDISH.

Meddelanden från Stockholms Handelskammare. Juli-Augusti 1917.

Om Koncession och Lösningsrätt. Av J. Gust. Richert. Utgiven av Svenska Vattenkraftföreningen.

Svenska Vattenkraftföreningens yttrande över förslag till lag innefattande vissa bestämmelser i syfte att trygga rätt till elektrisk kraft, m.m. och därvid fogade reservationer.

Svenska Vattenkraftföreningens åttonde ordinarie årsmöte den 26 april 1917.

Svensk-Rysk Exportkalender, 1917-1918. Utgiven av Sveriges Allmänna Exportförening.

Brand- och Lifförsäkringsaktiebolaget Svea. Minnesskrift 1866-1916.

ENGLISH.

The British Chamber of Commerce in Paris. Annual Report, 1916.



**The Northern Transport Line (Ltd.) Aktiebolag** was founded on July 7th to carry on shipping and chartering business, regular steamship service as well as trading and other commercial transactions connected therewith. The share capital is 512,000 kronor in 1,000 kronor shares, the minimum capital being 500,000 kronor and maximum 1,500,000 kronor. The share capital is fully paid up. The Board of Directors is located in Gothenburg and consists of Joseph Källman, shipowner (managing director), Frans Petrus Källman (secretary), Ejnar Sjöqvist (branch director), with Karl Jacobson (cashier) as secondary. Further information in advertisement section of this journal.



## AGENCY, ETC., ADVERTISEMENTS.

Enquiries for AGENTS and AGENCIES are only published in the JOURNAL as advertisements at a charge of 3s. 6d. per inch, single column. This charge is made to members as well as non-members. Replies can be addressed c/o The Chamber, and are forwarded against payment of postage.

SINGLE LINE advertisements will be accepted at 5s. for six consecutive insertions.

## BRITISH AGENCIES WANTED.

**IVAR LUNDBERG,**  
NORRKÖPING, SWEDEN.  
Established 1878.

General Commission Agent.  
OPEN FOR ALL AGENCIES. (J)

General Commission Agent.

**CARL SÖDERLING,**  
MALMÖ, Sweden.  
OPEN FOR ALL AGENCIES. (A)

**MAGNUS KOLLBERG,**  
Stockholm, Sweden,  
BROKER AND AGENT  
in Corn, Colonial Produce, and Chemicals.  
Wants Agencies. (I)

**JOHN R. RETTIG & Co., A.-B.**

3, Norrmalmstorg, STOCKHOLM, Sweden,  
GENERAL MERCHANTS.

Specialities: Minerals, Chemicals.

(J) AGENTS IN FINLAND AND RUSSIA.

TRANSLATIONS.—An Office making a speciality of the translation of technical and commercial matters from and into SWEDISH, Norwegian and Danish, has been established in the City of London since 1900. Highest references. Address: H. G. WALTERSTORFF, 505, Mansion House Chambers, 11, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C. Telephone: 410 City. Telegrams: "Transducto, London." (D)

## SELLING AND BUYING AGENT IN SWEDEN.

General Merchandise **H. ASKLUND** 11, Blasieholmstorg, Stockholm, Sweden.

**THE NORTH CORNWALL  
CHINA CLAY CO., LTD.,**

St. Breward, Bodmin, Cornwall.  
LARGEST CHINA CLAY SETT IN THE WORLD.  
(A) WALTER SESSIONS, Managing Director

CLERK REGISTER will be found  
on page 262.

**Crossley**  
"of Gas Engine Fame"

Firman med det världsberömda namnet, som

garanterar



effektivitet

## LEDAREN.

Hvarje industri har sin ledande firmaf—abriken, hvars namn verkar ögonblickligt öfvertygande om öfverlägsna egenskaper.

När Ni köper dess varor, blir all tanke på priset lämnad åt sidan inför stoltheten att äga, medan köpet af andra fabrikat påkallar förklaring nästan afbön.

Sådant ledareskap kommer ej af en slump; endast långa års oafslätliga sträfvan kan tillförsäkra en det.

I mer än 60 år ha CROSSLEYS tillverkningar genom deras inneboende öfverlägsenhet bevisat firmans ledareställning inom motorindustrien.

Att döma af dess brukbarhet och värdefulla egenskaper är CROSSLEY-BILEN fortfarande ledaren.

Vi skulle tycka om att få bevisa detta för Eder senare.

LÅT ER NÄSTA BIL BLI EN "CROSSLEY."

**CROSSLEY MOTORS, LTD.**

(Tillverkare av kvalit -vagnar),

Telegram: MOTORS, GORTON."

MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.

Telefon: CITY 4611 (3 linjer).

UTSTÄLLINGSLOKALER I LONDON: 45 Great Marlborough Street, W.1.

Telegram: "JEMIDAR, REG, LONDON."

(A)

Telefon: GERRARD 2361-2, 3.



## Swedish Bonds Quoted on the London Stock Exchange.

**W**E publish below a list of prices at which the Swedish State Loans, the City of Stockholm and City of Göteborg Loans are sold on the London Stock Exchange.

### Swedish State Loans.

DATE.	3½% 1880.	3% 1888.	3% 1894.	3½% 1900.	1908.
Aug. 23	109½ (t.b.I) 7/8 (t.b.I)	—	—	85 Δ	86¾ (t.b.I) ¼ Δ
„ 27	109½ (t.b.I) 10¼ (t.b.I)	—	—	—	(t.b.I).
„ 28	109 7/8	—	—	—	86½ 6 3/8
„ 29	110 ½ 9¾ (t.b.I)	73 7/8 (t.b.I) 4 (t.b.I)	—	—	—
„ 30	110 3/8 (t.b.I) 5/8 (t.b.I)	—	—	85 (t.b.I) 4¾ (t.b.I)	—
Sept. 3	110½ (t.b.I)	—	—	5 1/8 (t.b.I)	—
„ 5	111 (t.b.I) ¼ (t.b.I) 3/8 (t.b.I)	74 1/8 3/8	77½ (t.b.I) 5/8 (t.b.I)	85 ¼ (t.b.I) 3/8 (t.b.I)	86¾ 7/8 —
„ 6	111½ (t.b.I) †† 5/8 (t.b.I)	—	—	85 5/8 (t.b.I)	87½ † 3/16 (t.b.I) ¼ 1/8
„ 10	—	73	—	84¾ (t.b.I) 5/8 (t.b.I)	85½ (t.b.I) 6¼ ¼ (t.b.I)
„ 11	110 Δ †† 10 (t.b.I) ¼	—	—	84 5/8 (t.b.I)	85 5/8 Δ
„ 13	111 1/8 (t.b.I) 5/8	—	77	—	—
„ 17	111 3/4	—	77 1/4 (t.b.I) 5/8 (t.b.I)	—	86¾ 7 1/8 6½ 3/4 1/2 7 6 7/8
„ 18	109¼ (t.b.I) †† ½ (t.b.I)	—	½ 3/4 (t.b.I)	—	86¾ 7
„ 19	—	—	—	—	87 (t.b.I) ¼ (t.b.I)
„ 20	111 5/8 9 7/8 (t.b.I) 3/4 (t.b.I)	—	—	85 7/8	87½ (t.b.I) ¼ (t.b.I)

### Stockholm City.

DATE.	4% 1900.	4½% 1900.	4½% 1913.	4½% 1914
Aug. 23	—	—	108¾ (t.b.I)	—
„ 27	98¾ (t.b.I)	—	109 (t.b.I) 3/8 (t.b.I)	—
„ 28	98 (t.b.I) ¼ (t.b.I)	—	109 1/8 8¾ 9¾	—
„ 29	x.d., 97¾ 8	—	108 (t.b.I) †† 9 ¼ 8¾ (t.b.I) 9 1/3 (t.b.I)	—
„ 30	—	—	¼ (t.b.I) ½ (t.b.I)	—
Sept. 3	—	—	109¼ ½	—
„ 5	—	109½ (t.b.I) 10 (t.b.I)	—	108¾
„ 6	100¼ 1/8 100	—	110 1/8	—
„ 10	—	—	109 1/8	—
„ 11	—	—	108 3/8 9 9 (t.b.I) ½ Δ 8 7/8 9 1/8 ¼ (t.b.I)	—
„ 13	99¼ Δ (t.b.I) ††	—	108 7/8 10¼ 1/3 10	—
„ 19	99¾ (t.b.I) ¼ 3/4	—	110 1/2 ¼	—
„ 21	100 1/8 †† 100 (t.b.I) 1/16 (t.b.I) 99¾	—	110 1/2 (t.b.I) 3/4 (t.b.I)	—

### Göteborg City.

DATE.	4% 1899.	4% 1900.	4% 1909.	4½% 1914.
Aug. 23	—	—	98½ (t.b.I)	—
„ 27	—	—	—	108 1/2
„ 28	—	—	—	108 5/8
„ 29	—	—	—	108 1/8 5/8 3/8
„ 30	—	—	98 1/2	—
Sept. 3	—	99 (t.b.I) 8¾ (t.b.I)	—	—
„ 10	—	—	—	108 1/2 1/8 Δ 1/2
„ 11	98 1/8 3/4	—	98 1/2 Δ ††	108¼ 1/2 3/8
„ 17	—	—	—	108½ (t.b.I) 9 (t.b.I) 1/8 (t.b.I)
„ 19	100 1/8 ¼ 100	—	—	—

The meaning of the signs used is as follows:—  
 † Small bonds at special prices.  
 ‡ Exceptional bargains.  
 §§ Free of stamp duty.

†† Bargains done on the previous day.  
 Δ Bargains done with or between non-members.  
 t.b. Treasury Certs. of Deposit (Scheme B).



## SHIPPING AGENTS IN SWEDEN.

### AKTIEBOLAGET NYMAN & SCHULTZ, STOCKHOLM, General Forwarding and Chartering Agents.

Special service to and from Finland and Russia.

*Forwarders to H.M. The King of Sweden.*

Branch Offices at

HAPARANDA and LULEÅ, Sweden.

(I)

### Jonsson, Sternhagen & Co.

#### GOTHENBURG.

Regular lines of Steamers between  
Gothenburg & Antwerp, Amsterdam,  
Rotterdam, Rouen, and Havre.

#### INSURANCE AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

(D)

Goods forwarded to all parts  
of the World at cheapest rates.

### JOSEPH KÄLLMAN & Co., GOTHENBURG, Ltd.

Shipowners, Shipbrokers, Chartering and  
Forwarding Agents.

REGULAR SERVICES: Gothenburg/Humber,  
Gothenburg/Rouen, U.S.A./Archangel,  
U.S.A./France.

ALSO SAILINGS: East and West Coast  
Sweden/France and East Coast U.K.,  
Russian Baltic Ports/France and Spain.

Telegrams: "Shipping" and "Kaellman," Gothenburg. (D)

### AKTIEBOLAGET W. LARKA

10, SKEPPSBRON, STOCKHOLM.

FORWARDING AND SHIPPING AGENTS,

Forwarding Narvik-Haparanda-Torneå to Russia,  
through own Branch Offices.

Tel. Address: "LARKA, STOCKHOLM." (D)

### EMIL R. BOMAN, STOCKHOLM.

SWORN SHIPBROKER,

Chartering, Steamship, Insurance, Average, and  
Forwarding Agent.

Telegrams — — "BOMANS, STOCKHOLM." (D)

### Löwenadler & Co.

GOTHENBURG,

FORWARDING AGENTS.

Telegrams: LÖWIS, GOTHENBURG. (E)

### WILSON & CO., GOTHENBURG.

Forwarding and Shipping Agents

Telegrams: "WILSON, GOTHENBURG." (G)

### Öberg & Horn Dahl

SHIPBROKERS,

Helsingborg, Råå, & Karlshamn.

Average, Insurance, Chartering and Forwarding Agents.

Telegrams: "Ödahl." (C)

### AKTIEBOLAGET P. J. HAEGERSTRAND,

Shipbrokers, Forwarding Agents,

GEFLE.

Telegrams: "HAEGERSTRAND, GEFLE." (D)

## NORTHERN TRAFFIC

SVEN TÖRNGREN

11 Drottninggatan 11 ——— STOCKHOLM

GENERAL FORWARDING AGENT

TRANSPORT of merchandise of all kinds to and from Northern Europe and other parts.

CHIEF OFFICE:

Northern Traffic, Ltd., 53, Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES & AGENCIES:

Petrograd, Moscow, Krasnoiarsk, Siberia, Christiania, New York, etc. (A)

## NORDSTRÖM & THULIN

STEAM SHIP OWNERS—SWORN SHIP BROKERS—FORWARDING AGENTS—TEL: NORDSTROMS, STOCKHOLM.(C)



31  
w 34j

# JOURNAL

PUBLISHED BY



(INCORPORATED)

Registered Office :  
5, Lloyd's Avenue,  
London, E.C.3.

Telephone :  
Central No. 6338.

Office Hours :  
9.30 a.m.—5 p.m.  
Saturdays : 9.30 a.m.—1 p.m.

Telegraphic Address :  
For Foreign Telegrams :  
"Swediscom—London."  
For Inland Telegrams :  
"Swediscom—  
Fen. London."

Editor :  
THE SECRETARY  
OF THE CHAMBER.

## ANGLO-SWEDISH TRADE JOURNAL.

VOL. IX.

OCTOBER 31, 1917.

No. 10—(107).

All Communications to be addressed to the Editor.

Opinions given in this Journal do not necessarily represent the views of the Chamber unless expressly stated.

No articles or matters in this Journal must be copied, in part or *in extenso*, without acknowledgment. Artiklar få icke *in extenso*, eller delvis återgifvas efter denna journal utan aft källan angifves.

### Contents.

	PAGE
Amalgamation of Swedish Match Factories ..	277
Doings of the Chamber .. .. .	278
Items of Interest .. .. .	279
Personal and Business Notices .. .. .	280
Swedish Chamber's Old Boys .. .. .	280
Swedish Trade and Traffic Proclamations ..	281
British Proclamations Relating to Trade, etc...	282
War Trade Ministries, Departments, Com- missions and Committees .. .. .	284
War Trade Department .. .. .	285
Money Matters .. .. .	286
City Street Names .. .. .	286
Swedish Bonds Quoted on the London Stock Exchange .. .. .	287
Reviews .. .. .	288
Trade Enquiries (Circular No. 307) .. .. .	289
Trade and the Mercantile Marine .. .. .	290
Agency, etc., Advertisements .. .. .	292
The Matches Order, 1917 .. .. .	292
Chemical Trades Committee Appointed ..	292
A Swedish Finance Council for Regulating Con- ditions of Payment for Swedish Exports ..	293
Silver and Trade .. .. .	293
Shipping Agents in Sweden .. .. .	294
Storbritanniens Septemberhandel .. .. .	296
General Advertisements .. .. .	293, 295, 297-304

### Amalgamation of Swedish Match Factories.

THE Chamber is informed by cable from Stockholm that negotiations for an important amalgamation of Swedish match factories have been completed through Svenska Emissionsaktiebolaget, Stockholms Handelsbank, and Skandinaviska Kreditaktiebolaget. A new company has been formed, under the style of Svenska Tändsticks Aktiebolaget, with headquarters at Stockholm, which is to acquire the majority of the shares in Jönköpings och Vulcans Tändsticksfabriks Aktiebolag and Aktiebolaget Förenade Svenska Tändsticksfabriker.

This amalgamation forms the largest match company in the world, with a present annual output of 4,750,000,000 boxes, excluding the output of the subsidiary companies. The number of workmen employed will be about 12,000. Jönköpings och Vulcans Tändsticks-



fabriks Aktiebolag lately increased its capital to 16,474,000 kronor, and the net profit in 1916 was 6,069,970 kronor. The capital of Aktiebolaget Förenade Svenska Tändsticksfabriker is 18,000,000 kronor, and the net profit in 1916 was 2,170,729 kronor.

The new company is to commence operations early in 1918, with a capital of 45,000,000 kronor, paid at 200 per cent., thus giving a reserve fund of 45,000,000 kronor. It is stated that the shareholders in Aktiebolaget Förenade Svenska Tändsticksfabriker are offered two shares of 100 kronor in the new company for one share of 100 kronor in Förenade. At the time of the flotation the quotation for Förenade shares was 325 plus 175 kronor; thus the cost of the new company's shares would be 250 kronor. This part of the arrangement will produce 36 of the 45 million kronor capital. Emissionsbolaget has already acquired for the new company the majority of the ordinary shares in Jönköpings och Vulcans Tändsticksfabriks Aktiebolag, and the shareholders in that company will probably receive 30 shares in the new company for one 1,000 kronor share in Jönköpingsbolaget, the balance to be paid in cash or otherwise. This part of the arrangement would appear to require 9,000,000 kronor, but will take only 4,500,000 kronor, as the majority of the shares in Jönköpingsbolaget, of the nominal value of 1,510,000 kronor (which were originally owned by the Löwenadlers), were acquired in 1913 by Jönköpingsbolaget itself, and formally transferred to its subsidiary company, the Junebro Aktiebolag, as legal owner. The balance of 4,500,000 kronor consists of shares in Aktiebolaget Förenade Svenska Tändsticksfabriker which are to be paid in cash at 200 per cent. by Emissionsbolaget, and then divided between Emissionsbolaget, Handelsbanken, and Skandinaviska, and not offered for sale. No public issue will take place, but, of course, the shares exchanged for sale in the old companies will be quoted on the Stock Exchange.

The board of the new company is to comprise all the members of the board of Jönköpings och Vulcans Tändsticksfabriks Aktiebolag, and representatives of Aktiebolaget Förenade Svenska Tändsticksfabriker, and of Svenska Emissionsaktiebolaget and the banks connected with it. The President will be the former Minister of Justice, Mr. Hasselrot, the Vice-President Mr. Berndt Hay, and the Managing Director the present Director of Aktiebolaget Förenade Svenska Tändsticksfabriker, Mr. Ivar Kreuger.

## Doings of the Chamber.

### Council Meetings.

An ordinary meeting of the Council was held in the Chamber's Council Room at 5, Lloyd's Avenue on Thursday, the 18th ult. Eleven members and the Secretary were present, and Mr. Louis Zettersten looked in for a short time to take final leave of those with whom he had worked for so many years.

### Manchester Standing Committee.

The minutes of the meeting of the above Committee held on the 9th inst. was presented, in which their desires in regard to the interpretation of the wording "Manchester and district" were recorded, and the opinion expressed that it would be desirable to make Manchester the centre for as large and important a district as possible. There being two vacancies on the Committee, Mr. Robert Graham (of Lovell and Christmas, Ltd.) and Mr. Geo. Thomas (of Geo. Thomas and Co.) were elected. It was further decided that instead of holding a Committee meeting every alternate month, it should be left to the Chairman to call a meeting whenever he considered the circumstances warranted such, over and above the quarterly meeting provided for in the bye-laws.

### Alteration in Bye-laws.

Arising out of the minutes referred to above, and letters which have passed between the Chamber in London and the Newcastle Standing Committee, the Council has resolved that having received at various times from the Committees in the Provinces suggestions as to alterations of the bye-laws, and as to definitions of areas, a special meeting with the representatives of the Provincial Committees shall be called to discuss and finally to decide these various points, and the Secretary was instructed to communicate this resolution to the Provincial Committees and try to arrange and fix a meeting in London for this purpose.

### A Building Project.

The Council has appointed a Committee to enquire into the possibilities and advantages of erecting or acquiring in the City of London a building suitable to become, under the auspices of the Chamber, a worthy and prominent centre of Anglo-Swedish Commercial interests. A meeting of this Committee will probably be held early in November.



### Scandinavian Studies in the University of London.

A letter dated, October 5th, has been received from Sir Gregory Foster, the Provost of the University of London University College, Gower Street, W.C., stating that "it will be a great help to the Committee that is promoting the scheme for Scandinavian studies in the University if you will announce that arrangements are in progress so that work may be begun in January. The necessary guarantee funds for the first three years of work have been raised with the exception of £500. Efforts are being made to raise that in the course of the next week or two."

### Swedish Cable News Service.

Owing to the phenomenal fall in the rate of exchanges with Sweden it has been found necessary to increase the charge for the above service, and consequently the following letter has been sent to subscribers:—The Chamber instituted its Swedish Cable News Service for the convenience of its members, feeling sure that it would be appreciated, and the experience gained since the inception of the service proves that it has given satisfaction. The low charge of 1s. per day fixed in the first place left a small surplus on the actual outlay, but now that the rate of exchange has fallen so heavily there is each month a substantial loss. The Chamber considers that it would be very undesirable to stop this service, particularly as it can be continued with a very slight increase in price, and we therefore beg you to signify on the enclosed form that you will continue your support on the new terms, it being understood that we revert to the old price as soon as the exchange rights itself. Needless to say we do not wish to lose any subscribers to the service, as is might then be necessary to suspend it."

We feel sure that as the benefits of this cable service are great the present subscribers will continue to patronise it; and so that a further fall in the exchange—if such occurs—may not necessitate the service being discontinued, we trust that an additional number of our members will see their way to becoming subscribers. It is clear that below a certain number of subscribers a loss is bound to be made on the service.

### Life Member.

Mr. Ralph O. Evers, of John Lyon and Co., Gothenburg, who was elected in June last, has become a life member. This rather belated announcement is due to some correspondence having gone astray in course of transmission.

### Election of Members.

The following were elected as members of the Chamber at the Council Meeting held on the 18th inst.

Arvid Bäckmans Handels A.B., Stockholm.  
(Agent for textiles.)

Handelsaktiebolaget Hermes, Stockholm  
(Chemicals, oils, electrical materials,  
iron machinery and tools.)

Allan Brattström, Paris. (Ships' sale and  
chartering agency.)

Förenade Kommers och Industri Aktie-  
bolaget, Stockholm. (Export, import,  
and ironware.)

Thos. Henry Norman, 46, Cripplegate Street,  
London, E.C. (Wholesale stationer.)



### Items of Interest.

#### New Iron Smelting Works at Porjus Falls.

Referring to a notice under the above heading in our August JOURNAL, our members, the A. Karlson Metall- och Maskin-Aktiebolag, of 6, Mäster Samuelsgatan, Stockholm 1, inform us that they are the owners and sole sellers of these Iron Smelting Works, the name of which is Aktiebolaget Porjus Smältverk, and that all correspondence in the matter should be addressed to the first-mentioned Company in Stockholm. They add that the works started in May this year with three furnaces, and that an electric smelting-house, capable of an annual output of 10,000 tons of pig iron is being built. A similar smelting-house is to be erected early next year. At present a pig iron containing 2½ per cent. to 4½ per cent. silica and having a very low percentage of sulphur is produced from iron ore from the mines in Lapland. Moreover, all kinds of ferro-alloys are manufactured.

#### Spitzbergen Coal Mining.

Information is to hand concerning Swedish coal mining at Spitzbergen. The coal deposit now to be worked is called the Svea mine, and the breaking of coal commenced on September 3rd, and does not present any serious difficulties, as the coal lies almost on the surface. Pending arrangements being made, the coal will be stored under cover, and stocks of some 10,000 tons are reckoned to be available when shipment can commence next year. The Russian Spitzbergen Company is going ahead also; it owns the rich coal deposits between Green Harbour and Cole's Bay, and has had men working there since the spring of 1913, but work on a somewhat extensive scale has been taken in hand only since last summer. The Russian Company think they will also have probably 10,000 tons at least ready for shipment next year.



### A Swedish Motor Bicycle.

There are still a good many countries in Europe which do not manufacture motor bicycles. One of these, up to the present, has been Sweden, but we know of a young Swedish engineer who was over in this country last Christmas for the purpose of devoting his attention to studying the design of English machines.

We have just heard from him to the effect that he is head of the motor cycle department of the firm manufacturing small arms in Sweden. He points out that they intend to build the whole machine, and they are the first Swedish firm to do so. So far as possible they are following British ideas throughout, but the Swedes have learnt certain facts from the numerous competitions they have held over their bad mountainous roads, and, in consequence, the design will be modified to some extent to suit the conditions of that country. He also points out that the British machines made for the Russian Government are very closely allied to the ideal Swedish motor cycle.—*Motor Cycle.*

### New Ball Bearing Company—Baltiska Kullager A.-B.

On the 28th September a new ball bearing company, named the Baltiska Kullager A.-B., was formed at Norrköping, Sweden. Among the founders of the company, which has a minimum capital of 5,000,000 kronor, are some prominent citizens of that important industrial centre, including Mr. A. Swartling, a former Speaker of the Riksdag, who is likely to be the President of the Board, and also well-known men from other parts of the country. It is proposed to erect works at Norrköping, but manufacture will start as soon as possible in rented premises. It is expected that the output, as early as 1918, will be considerable. Mr. W. Lindman is the inventor of the ball bearing to be manufactured, and the company is said to have paid about 1,000,000 kronor in shares for the patents.

### Union of Coal Importers.

We are informed that importers in Sweden of British coals have formed a Union under the name of "Föreningen Engelsk Kolimport," with an office at Brunkebergstorg 15, Stockholm.

The following gentlemen have been elected members of the Board:—

Messrs. R. Lignell (of August Carlson & Co., A.-B., Göteborg), Chairman; Georg Lavén (Lavéns Kolimport A.-B., Stockholm), Vice-Chairman; Anders Smith (Uddevalla); Hugo Bergelin (Aktiebolaget Bergelin & Co., Göteborg); Robert Göhle (H. Unér A.-B., Norrköping); and Gustaf Albrecht (Palander & Co., Karlskrona).

This association has been formed principally to protect the interests of Swedish importers of British coals at the present time, and to exercise control in relation to the import of British coals to Sweden, and the resale thereof in Sweden in conformity with the statutes and regulations now in force.

## Personal & Business Notices.

### Mr. John Carlbom,

Mr. John Carlbom, of Grimsby, who recently made a business trip to Scandinavia, returned safely early this month.

### British Bank of Northern Commerce.

The Directors of this Bank have resolved to pay an interim dividend for the six months ended September 30th at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, free of tax.

### Swedish Consular Service.

On September 22nd, the Swedish Minister for Foreign Affairs accepted the resignation of Mr. John E. Johnson, Swedish Consul in Johannesburg, and deputed Mr. Vilhelm Frykberg to fill the post temporarily.

### Visitors to the Chamber.

Among numerous visitors to the Chamber during this month we mention the following Swedes, viz.: Messrs. Arthur Wesslau and Gustav Malmfors, on behalf of the Svenska Ackumulator Aktiebolaget Jungner; and Mr. Erik Pallin, accredited representative of *Stockholms Dagblad.*

### Mr. Louis Zettersten.

The Swedish Colony in London—or for the matter of that Swedes throughout the United Kingdom—have with quite unusual unanimity given expression to their regret at Mr. Zettersten's departure from the sphere of his manifold activities for some ten years past. As Secretary of this Chamber he made many friends, and proved his real worth by the exercise of exceptional ability, and in private life he shone as a boon companion and made a host of friends. His tact and knowledge of human nature should prove of the greatest value to him in the onerous and important duties he is now called upon to perform. Mr. Zettersten left for Sweden about a fortnight ago, and we are glad to say that information of his having crossed the North Sea safely has already reached us.



## Swedish Chamber's Old Boys.

### Farewell Entertainment to Mr. Zettersten.

**B**EFORE his departure from this country, Mr. Louis Zettersten was entertained to dinner on the 18th inst. by "The Swedish Chamber's Old Boys"—a club made up of the present and former clerks of the Chamber.

In proposing the toast of Mr. Zettersten,



Mr. E. Simonsson, the Chamber's head clerk, said that twenty years ago Mr. Zettersten was known to all Swedish boys as one of the Editors of the Journal *Kamraten*, and one could not hear the name of Zettersten without having in one's mind the word "Comrade." When after many years they met him at the Chamber he proved to be a good friend and comrade, although he had been their chief. They all regretted that he was leaving them, but they wanted to give him their best wishes in his new position.

Mr. N. Jepson, of Thornett & Fehr, London, E.C., as a former clerk of the Chamber, thanked Mr. Zettersten for the opportunity he had given (through the formation of the Chamber's Employment Department) to young Swedes without relations in this country to obtain a position here, and thus enable them to perfect their commercial education. Not only were those who had so far obtained positions through that Department grateful to him, but coming generations of young Swedes also would on this account be grateful to him.

In returning thanks for the toast, Mr. Zettersten, in a very interesting and entertaining speech, dealt with the Chamber's work, thanked the staff for the part they had taken in its success, then told them what *he* had found to be the key to success in commercial life. Being now himself an "Old Boy" of the Chamber he presented a cheque to the club, and to the members personally copies of his newly-published book, "City Street Names."

A number of Old Boys in Sweden, England, France, U.S.A., and China had sent their thanks and best wishes to Mr. Zettersten, and these letters are to be bound in an album as a memento to him from his clerks at the Swedish Chamber of Commerce for the United Kingdom.



## Swedish Trade and Traffic Proclamations.

### Export Prohibitions.

**A** LIST of goods prohibited for exportation from Sweden (and also for *transit through Sweden*) corrected up to January 1st, 1917, accompanied the February issue of the JOURNAL as a special supplement. Additions were published in the March-September Journals. The following additions have since been proclaimed:—

**Paper**—other kinds than yellow straw paper, grey and other coarse wrapping paper of natural colour, also if coated with asphalt or similar substances; paper imported with envelopes in boxes of cardboard, paper or wood, also if fitted up to hold various kinds of paper in sheets,

correspondence cards or envelopes (boxes of stationery)—of natural colour, white or coloured in the pulp, without water-marks:—

Number in the Statistical Goods Index.		Date of prohibition
311 B	<b>Rough Tissue Paper</b> .. ..	28/9/17
311 G	<b>Copying and Fine Tissue Paper</b> .. ..	28/9/17
311 E-H	<b>Wrapping Paper</b> .. ..	28/9/17
311 M	<b>Other kinds of paper</b> , without watermarks, the exportation of which is not already prohibited, except writing paper, drawing paper, and paper for books (ledgers and the like) .. ..	28/9/17

We have received further cables specifying a list of fresh prohibitions, for which we have no classification particulars. These goods are detailed below as telegraphed:—

**Iron Plates and Sheets**, cut or uncut; perforated.

**Essential Vegetable Oils**, not specially mentioned.

**Matches** (all descriptions).

**Bengal Lights** (in match form).

**Zinc Ore**.

**Hats**, not lined, also **caps**, sewn of plaits of straw, grass, rushes, bast, roots, or other vegetable substances, not being textile material, alone or in combination with each other; and so-called **felt shapes**, all kinds.

**Other Kinds**.

**Tooth Powder and Tooth Paste**.

**Tobacco**, all kinds.

**Earthboards for Ploughs**, also **Ploughshare Points**.

**Ploughshares and Landsides**, **Pins for Horse Rakes**, **Spring-Harrows**, **Cultivators**, also **Cultivator Springs**.

**Knives for Chaff-cutting Machines**, and **Loose Knife Blades for Harvesters and Haymaking Machines**.

**Rollers, Drags** and other appliances (not being hand-tools) for cultivating the ground, not specially mentioned.

**Ploughs**, including also **Steam Ploughs**, **Double Mould-Board Ploughs** and **Subsoil Ploughs**.

**Harrows** and other agricultural appliances similar to harrows; **Reaping and Harvesting Machines**; **Horse-rakes**, **Hay-turners**; **Weeders**; **Horse-hoes** and other appliances, not specially mentioned, for sowing or reaping; **Screening and Winnowing Machines**, etc.; **Seed Sorters** and other appliances, not specially mentioned, for sorting, purifying and cleaning seeds, grain, etc.;

**Potato and Peat Grinding Machines**, **Root Cutters**, **Rotary Crushers** (also seed and oilcake crushers); **Mashing Mills**, **Chaffcutting Machines** and other machines for cutting cattle food; also **Hay Elevators** and other stacking machines.

**Parts of Reaping and Harvesting Machines**, not specially mentioned.

**Threshing Machinery**, **Straw and Hay Presses**; **Sowing Machines** and **Fertiliser Sprinklers**.

**Steam Traction Engines**.

**Other Machines and Apparatus**, other than milk skimming machines, not specially mentioned, of 1034-0143 Swedish Customs' Tariff.



## British Proclamations Relating to Trade, etc.

**Note.**—In quoting below the more important orders and regulations issued by the British Government, we invite any Member desiring further information to write to the Secretary of the Chamber, mentioning the particular measure on which he desires such information, and quoting the *Board of Trade Journal* indicated.

### Goods Prohibited for Exportation from the United Kingdom.

The War Department has issued a Memorandum for the Information of Holders of Licences. The Chamber has received a copy from the Association of Chambers of Commerce for the United Kingdom, in the form of an appendix to its "Monthly Proceedings" for September. We reproduce the text thereof in full on page 285.

Additions to and amendments in the list of goods prohibited for exportation from the United Kingdom have been made by an Order of Council dated October 18th, 1917, full particulars of which are given in the *Board of Trade Journal* for October 25th.

By a Royal Proclamation dated September 29th the Proclamation of August 18th, 1916, relative to the prohibition of exports to Sweden was revoked as from October 8th, and from the latter date all goods were prohibited to be exported to all ports and destinations in Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and the Netherlands, with the exception of (1) Printed matter of all descriptions, and (2) personal effects accompanied by their owners. Printed matter will, however, remain subject to the censorship regulations. In reference to the above-mentioned Royal Proclamation, the Director of the War Trade Department stated that it was not proposed immediately to refuse all consideration of applications for the grant of licences for the export of goods which had not formerly been prohibited from export to Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Holland, but which then became prohibited. Exporters were warned, however, that the continuance of that arrangement should not be counted upon. The special arrangements in regard to the export of goods to Sweden, announced by the War Trade Department on August 18th, 1916, were withdrawn as from October 8th, 1917, Sweden being thus placed on the same footing as the other Scandinavian countries and Holland. The Order also applies to articles consigned by *parcels post*. Licences already issued for the export of goods to the above countries were to be regarded as provisionally suspended, except for the shipment of coal.

With regard to the prohibitions relating to the export of *steel*, the Director of the War Trade Department has notified that certain articles manufactured wholly of steel or iron wire, hitherto exempt from the necessity of licence or certificate, are now *within* the terms of the prohibitions. A full list of these articles is given in the *Board of Trade Journal* dated October 4th,

The Director of the War Trade Department

announces that applications for licences to export *raw horse hides* and/or *calf skins* will not be considered unless evidence accompanies each application to the effect that the hides and skins in question have recently been examined by an Inspector authorised by the Director of Raw Materials, and have been rejected as being unsuitable for present home requirements.

A series of amendments of the Directions of the Controller of Coal Mines of June 28th as to the sale of *coal for shipment* has been issued, together with a revised schedule of prices, making provision for a general increase of 2s. 6d. per ton (except in the case of shipments to France and Italy) in consequence of the war wage recently granted to the miners. This increase applies to all sales of coal for bunkering ships at ports in the United Kingdom, as well as of coal for shipment as cargo; the general conditions affecting the sale of coal for bunkering have also been modified in certain respects. In the case of all coal for shipment as cargo to destinations abroad other than France and Italy, or for the manufacture of patent fuel for shipment to such destinations, and of all coal shipped as bunkers, an addition of 2s. 6d. per ton is to be made to the schedule prices to meet the recent war wage increase. The increase is to be made in the case of all coal despatched from the colliery on and after October 15th, 1917, including deliveries under existing contracts. Copies of the amendments to the Directions of June 28th may be obtained on application to the Controller of Coal Mines, 8, Richmond Terrace, Whitehall, London, S.W.1.

### Restrictions on Trade.

With reference to the notice in our September issue respecting *sole leather*, we beg to draw attention to a further Order issued by the Army Council with regard to the release of such sole leather. Conditions limiting profits on all transactions in the released leather are fully set out in the Order, which is published as a Third Supplement, dated September 19th, to the *London Gazette* of September 18th. Copies of this Supplement may be obtained from Messrs. Wyman & Sons, Ltd., Fetter Lane, London, E.C.4, price 4½d each post free.

The Army Council have since issued an Order dated October 11th, expressing their intention of taking possession of *all leather that may be imported into the United Kingdom* at any time after the date of the Order, and all dealings therein are prohibited except under licence of the Army Council. It is also provided that no person may, without permission of the Director of Raw Materials, make



or take delivery of or payment for any such leather in pursuance of any agreement entered into on or subsequently to October 3rd.

The Minister of Munitions has issued an Order dated September 24th taking possession of all stocks in the United Kingdom exceeding  $\frac{1}{2}$  cwt. of *calcium carbide*. Dealings in the material are prohibited except under permit, and returns of all stocks over  $\frac{1}{2}$  cwt. are to be made each month. All applications in reference to this Order should be made to the Controller of Non-ferrous Materials Supply, AM2/H, Hotel Victoria, Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.2.

The Minister of Munitions has also issued an Order dated September 19th [entitled the Glass Control (Consolidated) Order, 1917] imposing restrictions on the manufacture and supply of *chemical and medical glass (except bottles), electric lamp glass, and glass tubing and rods*. Dealings in any such glass situated or to be manufactured outside the United Kingdom are prohibited except under licence from the Director of Glassware Supply, with certain modifications with regard to electric lamp glass, but the present Order does not affect any obligation to obtain from the Board of Trade (Department of Import Restrictions), 22, Carlisle Place, London, S.W.1, or otherwise, import licences for the import of glass and glassware. Applications in reference to the above Order should be made to the Director of Glassware Supply, Ministry of Munitions of War, 117, Piccadilly, London, W.1. The full text of the Order, with explanatory notes, is given in the *Board of Trade Journal* for September 27th.

The Army Council have issued an Order dated September 29th requiring all persons engaged in the production, manufacture, purchase, sale, distribution, transport, storage, or shipment of *wool*, or of any article or material wholly or partly manufactured therefrom, or of any article required for or in connection with the production thereof, to give such particulars of their business as may be required by or on behalf of the Director of Raw Materials.

With reference to *merino tops*, the Army Council has ordered that from September 30th no person shall deliver merino tops otherwise than under permit issued by or on behalf of the Director of Raw Materials, or against a rationing sub-certificate issued on the authority of a District Rationing Committee. Attention is called to the Army Council Order requiring particulars of all deliveries of merino tops to be furnished to the Secretary of the District Priority Committee, as apparently some of these returns have not been duly made, and the failure to do so constitutes an offence against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

By an Order of the Army Council dated September 17th, maximum prices have been fixed for *hemp, tow, and sisal fibre*.

The Army Council have issued an Order dated September 24th, taking effect as from October 1st,

prohibiting dealings in *hosiery latch needles*, except under permit of the Hosiery Needle Committee.

The Board of Trade have made an Order dated October 2nd prohibiting the sale or purchase in the United Kingdom, as from October 5th, until further notice, of *teak logs, planks, boards, and decking*, and of *lignum vitæ*, except under licence or permit issued by or on behalf of the Board of Trade, but no such licence or permit will be required for the purchase or sale of teak logs, planks or boards where the aggregate thereof purchased or sold does not exceed £50 per calendar month. Applications for permits in connection with this Order should be addressed to the Controller of Timber Supplies, Caxton House, Tothill Street, Westminster, London, S.W.1.

The Admiralty has issued an Order dated September 27th prohibiting the supply, sale or purchase of *anchors, chain cables, chain cable gear, and chain cable iron*, except under Admiralty permit. All applications for permits, and any correspondence on the subject of the Order, should be addressed to the director of Materials and Priority, Controller's Department, Admiralty, Great George Street, London, S.W.1. The text of the Order is published in the *London Gazette* of October 5th, the Official Intelligence Section of which may be obtained from Messrs. Wyman and Sons, Ltd., Fetter Lane, London, E.C.4. price 8½d. each, post free.

The Rt. Hon. Walter H. Long, M.P., has been requested by the War Cabinet to take control of all questions affecting *petroleum oils and petroleum products*. A Petroleum Executive is in course of formation, with headquarters at 8, Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.2, to which all communications should be addressed.

The Minister of Munitions has issued an Order dated October 17th prohibiting dealings in certain *potassium compounds* except in accordance with the terms of licences issued by the Controller of Potash Production, provided that no such licence will be required by the Admiralty or War Office, or for purchase and delivery of potassium compound in quantities not exceeding in the whole 3 lbs. avoirdupois in one calendar month. Returns are also to be made of all stocks, manufactures, etc., of *all potassium compounds*. Details as to the compounds affected by the Order are given in the *Board of Trade Journal* for October 25th; all applications relating thereto should be addressed to the Controller of Potash Production, Ministry of Munitions, 117, Piccadilly, London, W.1.

#### Trading in War Material.

The Minister of Munitions has ordered that Regulation 30A of the Defence of the Realm Regulations relating to war material shall apply to *glacial acetic acid and acetic acid of all strengths*.

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty direct attention to an Order made by them on August 4th ordering that the war material to which Defence of the Realm Regulations 30A



applies shall include *marine box chronometers*. Applications for permits to deal in such chronometers should be addressed to the Hydrographer of the Navy, Admiralty, London, S.W.1.

The Minister of Munitions has made an Order dated October 19th, that Defence of the Realm Regulation 30A shall include *nitrate of soda*. Applications and communications in connection with this Order should be addressed to the Department of Explosives Supply, Ministry of Munitions, Storey's Gate, Westminster, London, S.W.1.

#### Defence of the Realm Regulations.

The following amendment, relating to *pilotage of vessels*, has been made (*inter alia*) by an Order-in-Council dated September 29th:—

Regulation 39 is amended by the insertion, after the words "payment of pilots," of the following paragraph:—"The power of the Army Council under this regulation to make Orders providing for pilotage being compulsory may, as respects vessels within the limits of any defended port in the United Kingdom, be exercised by the competent military authority or any pilotage authority duly authorised by him in writing."

#### Enemy Firms in the United Kingdom Wound Up.

An addition to the Consolidated List of enemy businesses in the United Kingdom ordered to be wound up appears in the *Board of Trade Journal* for September 27th, making the total of such businesses wound up 489.

#### Trading with the Enemy (Neutral Countries) Proclamation.

Referring to notices in previous issues regarding firms with whom trading is prohibited, certain alterations have been effected by an Order of Council dated September 28th whereby (*inter alia*) eleven firms in Sweden were added, and by an Order of Council dated October 12th, whereby (*inter alia*) one firm in Sweden was added.

#### Shipping Regulations.

An Order-in-Council, dated September 29th, sets out Regulations for the registry of Government ships in the service of the Shipping Controller. The text of the Order is published in the *London Gazette* of October 2nd, copies of the Official Intelligence Section of which may be obtained from Messrs. Wyman & Sons, Ltd., Fetter Lane, London, E.C.4.

With reference to the notice in our previous issue relating to information obtainable from the Commercial Intelligence Department of the Board of Trade (73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2) as to British cargo steamship services, it is now stated that the above-named Department is prepared to furnish information regarding *British forwarding agencies* from the United Kingdom to all parts of the world. Firms requiring information are requested to give full details, especially in regard to the ports or districts between which the goods are to be carried.

In regard to the *War Risks Insurance Scheme* it is stated that with the approval of the Board of

Trade the facilities of the scheme are now extended by the following addition to the Certificate of Insurance, viz.:—

"It is hereby agreed that this Certificate of Insurance shall apply to goods carried on any vessel on the British Register, the within expressed limitation to vessels insured under His Majesty's Government's War Risks Insurance Scheme notwithstanding."

Further, with regard to the notice published by the War Risks Insurance Office early in May, 1917 (referred to in our May issue), as follows:—

"In view of the uncertainty in the existing conditions as to the steamer or steamers into which *transshipment* may be made during the ocean voyage, it has been decided by the War Risks Insurance Office, with the approval of the Board of Trade, that if the original coasting steamer (if any) and ocean steamer are both eligible under His Majesty's Government War Risks Insurance scheme, the warranty of shipment by an approved vessel shall be deemed to have been complied with for the whole voyage irrespective of any subsequent transshipment,"

it has now, with the approval of the Board of Trade, been further decided that in any case in which goods are shipped under a "through" bill of lading issued by or on behalf of any British steamship line, so that the goods shall be carried for the main ocean voyage from the transshipping port to their destination in a British steamer or steamers of such line, then the said goods shall be insurable under the Government scheme at and from the port of original shipment, even though the first part of the voyage be made in a steamer not otherwise entitling to insurance under the scheme.



#### War Trade Ministries, Departments, Commissions and Committees.

THE *Board of Trade Journal* for October 11th contains a list of the principal Ministries, Departments, Commissions, and Committees established since the beginning of the war to deal with matters affecting trade. This list has been collated at the Department of Commercial Intelligence, and in addition to the titles and addresses of the Committees, gives the name of the Secretary in each case.



TRADE ENQUIRIES will be found on  
page 289.



## War Trade Department.

### Information for the Holders of Licences.

We have received from the Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom (in the form of an appendix to its "Monthly Proceedings" for September) a copy of the Memorandum issued by the War Trade Department for the information of holders of licences, the full text of which is as follows:—

#### As to Specific Licences.

(1) An export licence is valid for the period named therein. The word "months" should be regarded as meaning "calendar months." If for any reason the licence is not used or is only partly used, it *must* be returned to the Secretary, War Trade Department, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, S.W.1, on the expiry of the period for which it was granted, together with a statement showing the quantity, net weight and value, of the goods, if any, which have been exported.

The licence should be accompanied by a letter indicating clearly the purpose for which it has been returned. If it has been decided not to export the balance of the goods, the reason for this decision should be stated. If, on the other hand, the exporter desires an extension of the period of the validity of the licence, he should indicate why it was not used during the period of its validity. The probable date of shipment should also be stated; if this information cannot be given the licence should, nevertheless, be returned on expiry and, if approved, it will be returned to the exporter duly extended for a period fixed by the War Trade Department. Should that period expire before the goods can be shipped, the licence should again be returned to the Department with a request for further extension. *It must be borne in mind, however, that extensions cannot be granted as a matter of course.*

Any failure to comply with these regulations may have the effect of prejudicing future applications for licence to export similar goods, or for extensions of expired licences.

(2) If the shipment of the whole consignment at one and the same time and by the same ship cannot be arranged, the Collector of Customs and Excise at any port named in the licence (including any additional port allowed in accordance with paragraph 3 below) has discretion to allow shipment by instalments within the period of the validity of the licence.

#### As to Alteration of Port of Shipment.

(3) Should it be desired to alter the British port of shipment as recorded on the licence, application should be made to the Collector of Customs and Excise at the port mentioned on the licence, or at the intended port of shipment, and not to the War Trade Department. (See paragraphs 2, 6

and 7). *This does not apply to licences for the export of Coal, Coke, or Manufactured Fuel; and applications for an alteration of port in respect of these commodities must be addressed to the War Trade Department (Coal Division), 3, Central Buildings, Westminster, S.W.1.*

#### As to General Licences.

(4) General Licences, unless otherwise stated, allow shipment to take place at any port in the United Kingdom. These licences must be returned to the War Trade Department on expiry under the same conditions as apply to specific licences (see paragraph 1).

#### As to Licences for Transmission by Post.

(5) A licence authorising transmission by parcel post is available only at the Post Office mentioned therein. *It must not be used for ordinary shipment, nor must a shipping licence be used for exports by Post.*

A Post licence is available for one posting only, and must be surrendered to the Postmaster with the parcels to which it relates.

Licences cannot be granted for the export of prohibited goods by letter post.

#### As to Licences Generally.

(6) *A licence must not under any circumstances be altered by the holder thereof. Infringement of this rule may render the offender liable to prosecution.*

(7) Applications for amendments to licences [other than amendment of Port of Shipment as to which see (3)] must be made to the War Trade Department, and will only be considered where satisfactory reasons are given.\*

(8) In all correspondence relating to licences the number and date of the licence should be quoted.

(9) A licence may be revoked if at any time circumstances arise rendering this course necessary, and it must be returned to the War Trade Department immediately on receipt of a request to this effect.

(10) The grant of a licence does not in any way relieve an exporter of his personal responsibility under the law relating to Trading with the Enemy; and he should take all possible steps to ensure that the goods—

- (I) will not, directly or indirectly, reach an enemy or enemy territory; and
- (II) will not be used in the production of other goods for export to an enemy or enemy territory.

*This Memorandum cancels all previous Memoranda.*

The following statutory requirements which impose penalties for default must be complied with:—

- (a) Where a licence to export any goods autho-

\* Attention is drawn to the Trading with the Enemy and Export of Prohibited Goods Act, 1916, which contains provisions under which it is an offence, punishable summarily, to make false statements or present false declarations, guarantees, certificates or undertakings in connection with applications for licences.



rises the exportation thereof to a particular person or place, or to a particular person at a particular place named in the licence, the name of the person or place, or both, as the case may be, must be inserted in all invoices, bills of lading, manifests and other documents relating to the goods. (5 Geo. V, c. 31, s. 4.)

- (b) The goods may only be delivered to the person or persons to whom they are consigned in any case in which provision to this effect is made by Proclamation. (5 and 6 Geo. V, c. 52, s. 1.)
- (c) The exporter may be required by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to produce evidence to their satisfaction that goods have not reached a person who is an enemy, or treated as an enemy, or a country which is an enemy country or treated as an enemy country, under any law for the time being in force relating to trading with the enemy. (5 Geo. V, c. 31, s. 5; 5 and 6 Geo. V, c. 71, s. 1; 5 and 6 Geo. V, c. 102, s. 2.)
- (d) The exporter must not bring prohibited goods to any quay or other place to be shipped unless a licence for their export has been issued. (42 and 43 Vict., c. 21, s. 8; 5 and 6 Geo. V, c. 52, s. 2.)



## Money Matters.

### SWEDEN.

#### Sveriges Riksbank (State Bank of Sweden) :—

Rate of discount :—

Bills at 3/m .. .. 6 per cent)

(Raised on September 28th, 1917, from 5½ per cent.)

Nominal exchange rates on London :

			Buys. 3/m.	Sells. Sight.
Sept. 7th ... ..	..	..	13·64	14·14
„ 8th ... ..	..	..	13·65	14·15
„ 10th .. ..	..	..	13·63	14·13
„ 11th .. ..	..	..	13·61	14·11
„ 12th .. ..	..	..	13·5	14·09
„ 13th .. ..	..	..	13·56	14·06
„ 14th .. ..	..	..	13·56	14·06
„ 15th .. ..	..	..	13·59	14·09
„ 17th .. ..	..	..	13·59	14·09
„ 18th .. ..	..	..	13·55	14·05
„ 19th .. ..	..	..	13·55	14·05
„ 20th .. ..	..	..	13·55	14·05
„ 21st .. ..	..	..	13·55	14·05
„ 22nd .. ..	..	..	13·55	14·05
„ 24th .. ..	..	..	13·52	14·02
„ 25th .. ..	..	..	13·50	14
„ 26th .. ..	..	..	13·40	13·90
„ 27th .. ..	..	..	13·40	13·90
„ 28th .. ..	..	..	13·30	13·80
„ 29th .. ..	..	..	13·20	13·70

Oct. 1st .. ..	..	..	13·05	13·55
„ 2nd .. ..	..	..	12·75	13·25
„ 5th .. ..	..	..	12·80	13·30

London, E.C., October 23rd, 1917.

#### Bank of England :—

Minimum discount rate, 5 per cent. (Reduced Jan. 18th, 1917, from 6 per cent. to 5½ per cent., and April 5th from 5½ per cent. to 5 per cent.) (A year ago 6 per cent.)

#### London Bankers' Rates :—

On deposit : At call .. .. 4 per cent.  
Three months' Bank bills 4¼-4½ per cent.  
Three months' fine Trade bills 5-5½ per cent.

#### Foreign Exchanges :—

The following rates have been quoted on Royal Exchange for **Stockholm**, during September-October.

				Cheques and cable transf.	
				Sellers.	Buyers.
				Kr.	Kr.
October 2nd .. ..	..	..	..	13·28	13·40
„ 4th .. ..	..	..	..	12·90	13·00
„ 9th .. ..	..	..	..	12·85	12·95
„ 11th .. ..	..	..	..	12·75	12·90
„ 16th .. ..	..	..	..	12·93	13·03
„ 17th .. ..	..	..	..	12·68	12·78



## Review.

“City Street Names.” By Louis Zettersten.

The author of this most interesting book points out that it was compiled in rather a haphazard manner, and only pretends to be a resumé of what learned historians have gathered through diligent and extended researches. This is rather a modest way of describing the author's own efforts, as his personal interpretation and deductions from that which historians had put on record are at least as valuable as the information on which they are based. Those of us who spend much of our time in the City should know at least something of the origin and history of the names of its streets, lanes, alleys and courts, as besides being interesting, such knowledge materially assists in forming an opinion of the aspect of the City at various periods.

This book has been printed on good paper by Hamptons Ltd., of Cursitor Street, London, and is published by “City Kotteriet” a little coterie of Swedes which was formed by Mr. Louis Zettersten some years ago. So far the book has been issued privately, and a limited number of copies are available at the Chamber Offices for the members. The work, however, deserves a wider circulation and will no doubt get it.



## Swedish Bonds Quoted on the London Stock Exchange.

**W**E publish below a list of prices at which the Swedish State Loans, the City of Stockholm and City of Göteborg Loans are sold on the London Stock Exchange.

		<b>Swedish State Loans.</b>				
DATE.		3½% 1880.	3% 1888.	3½% 1899.	3½% 1900.	1908.
Sept. 24	110 (t.b.I) 1/16 (t.b.I) 10 (t.b.I)	—	—	—	86¾ (t.b.I) ½ (t.b.I)	88¼ ¾ 7½ 8¼ ¾ (t.b.I) 8 (t.b.I) 7¾ 8¼ Δ ¾
„ 25	110 5/8 †	—	—	—	—	—
„ 26	110 9/16 †	—	—	—	86½	87 5/8 7/8
„ 27	—	—	—	—	—	88 3/4 Δ
„ 28	111 5/8 † 12 3/8 Δ (t.b.I) ½ † ¼ † 12 (t.b.I) ¼ (t.b.I)	75 (t.b.I) ¼ (t.b.I)	—	—	87 1/4 (t.b.I) ½ (t.b.I)	88 1/2 (t.b.I) 9 1/8 (t.b.I)
Oct. 1	112 5/8 (t.b.I) ½ (t.b.I) 12 (t.b.I) x.d.	—	—	—	—	89 1/4 Δ x.d.
„ 2	113 1/2 14 (t.b.I) ¼ (t.b.I) ½ (t.b.I) x.d.	—	—	—	—	—
„ 4	118 1/4 (t.b.I) 5/8 (t.b.I) x.d.	79 1/2 Δ (t.b.I)	—	—	92 1/2 (t.b.I) 3 (t.b.I)	92 † †
„ 5	—	—	—	—	—	95 1/4 3/8
„ 8	120 (t.b.I) x.d.	79 1/2	—	—	—	—
„ 9	—	79 (t.b.I) 1/2 ¼ (t.b.I) 1/2 (t.b.I)	119 7/8 (t.b.I) 20 (t.b.I) 3/4 (t.b.I) 1/2 (t.b.I)	92 (t.b.I) † † ¼ (t.b.I) † †	93 3/4 4 1/4 (t.b.I) 4 (t.b.I) 1/4 (t.b.I) 3 1/4 1/2	
„ 10	119 3/4 (t.b.I) 20 (t.b.I) x.d.	—	—	—	—	94 1/8 (t.b.I) † † 3 7/8 (t.b.I) 4 1/8 (t.b.I) 1/8 (t.b.I) 1/4 (t.b.I) 1/4
„ 11	119 3/4 (t.b.I) 1/2 20 (t.b.I) 19 3/4 (t.b.I) Δ	—	—	—	92 1/4 (t.b.I) 1/2 (t.b.I) 5/8 (t.b.I)	94 1/4 (t.b.I) 4 (t.b.I)
„ 12	119 1/2 18 1/2 (t.b.I) 3/4 1/4 (t.b.I)	79 1/4	—	—	91 1/4 1 3/4 3/4 (t.b.I) 1 (t.b.I)	—
„ 15	118 1/2 1/4 18 1/8 (t.b.I) 3/8 (t.b.I) 3/8 79 1/4	—	—	—	91 1/2 (t.b.I) 1/4 (t.b.I) 3/4 (t.b.I) 1/4 3/4 (t.b.I) Δ	93 1/4 (t.b.I) † † 1/2 (t.b.I) † † 3/8 (t.b.I) 1/4 (t.b.I) 3/16 (t.b.I) 3/8
„ 16	117 (t.b.I) 7/8 (t.b.I) 3/4 (t.b.I) 18 1/4 (t.b.I) 17 1/2 (t.b.I) 18 1/16 (t.b.I) 17 5/8 (t.b.I) 16 1/2 (t.b.I)	—	—	—	—	92 (t.b.I) 1 1/2 3/4
„ 17	117 1/4 (t.b.I) 18 1/4 (t.b.I) 1/2 (t.b.I)	79 1/8 1/4	—	—	90 1/2 † † 1/2 (t.b.I) 1/4 (t.b.I) 90 1/4 1/2 5/8 (t.b.I)	92 † † 1 5/8 3/8 1/2 (t.b.I) 3/4 (t.b.I) 7/8 5/8 (t.b.I) 7/8 (t.b.I)
„ 18	119 1/2 3/4	—	—	—	—	91 90 5/8 (t.b.I)
„ 22	120 (t.b.I) 1/2 (t.b.I) 1 (t.b.I)	79 (t.b.I) 1/4 (t.b.I)	—	—	—	91 7/8 2 (t.b.I) 1/2 (t.b.I)
„ 23	121 3/4 (t.b.I) 2 (t.b.I)	—	—	—	91 1/4 (t.b.I) 3/4 2	92 3/4 3
„ 24	120	—	—	—	—	—

### Stockholm City.

DATE.	4% 1900.	4 1/2% 1913.
Sept. 24	100 1/2 (t.b.I) 1/4 (t.b.I)	111 1/2 1/4 11 1/4 (t.b.I)
„ 25	100 1/4 1/2	—
„ 26	—	111 1/4 (t.b.I) 1/8
„ 27	101 1/4 (t.b.I) 1/2 (t.b.I) 100 (t.b.I)	111 1/4 12
„ 28	—	112 5/8 (t.b.I) 7/8 (t.b.I)
Oct. 1	101 7/8 (t.b.I) 2 1/8 (t.b.I)	—
„ 14	107 1/2 (t.b.I) 3/8 (t.b.I) 7 (t.b.I)	—
„ 5	107 3/8 5/8 7	119 7/8 20
„ 8	107 3/4 Δ	120 1/4 1/4 (t.b.I)
„ 9	108 5/8 (t.b.I) 1/2 (t.b.I)	120 1/2 3/4 (t.b.I) 20 1/3
„ 10	108 1/8 (t.b.I) Δ † †	121 (t.b.I) † † 19 3/4 (t.b.I) 20 1/4 (t.b.I)
„ 11	107 1/4 (t.b.I) 3/8 (t.b.I) 1/8 (t.b.I) 1/2 (t.b.I)	119 1/2 3/4 20 (t.b.I) 20 19 3/4 3/4 (t.b.I) 20 (t.b.I) 19 1/2



Oct. 12	107 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\Delta$ †† 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ †† 6 (t.b.I) 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ (t.b.I) 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ (t.b.I)	—
	5 $\frac{1}{4}$ (t.b.I) 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	
„ 15	106 $\frac{3}{8}$ (t.b.I) $\frac{1}{4}$ (t.b.I) $\frac{3}{8}$ (t.b.I)	118 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ (t.b.I) 19 (t.b.I) 18 $\frac{1}{4}$ (t.b.I) $\frac{1}{2}$ (t.b.I)
		19 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\Delta$ 19
„ 16	106 $\frac{1}{4}$ ††	117 $\frac{1}{4}$
„ 17	105 $\frac{1}{2}$ (t.b.I) 5 (t.b.I) 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ (t.b.I)	117 (t.b.I) 18 $\frac{1}{8}$ (t.b.I) 18 (t.b.I) $\frac{1}{4}$ (t.b.I)
„ 18	—	118 (t.b.I)
„ 22	107 (t.b.I) 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ (t.b.I)	118 $\frac{3}{4}$ 19
„ 23	—	119 $\frac{3}{4}$ (t.b.I) 20 (t.b.I) $\frac{1}{4}$ (t.b.I)

### Göteborg City.

DATE.	4% 1899.	4% 1909.	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ % 1914.
Sep. 24	100 $\frac{1}{4}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$ 100 $\frac{5}{8}$ $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{8}$ 99 $\frac{1}{2}$ 100	—
„ 25	—	100 $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	—
„ 26	—	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
„ 27	—	—	110 $\frac{1}{2}$ 11
Oct. 1	—	102 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\Delta$	—
„ 2	—	103 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{5}{8}$ 3	113 $\frac{1}{2}$ 14
„ 4	—	107 $\frac{1}{4}$ 7	—
„ 5	106 $\frac{1}{2}$ 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$ 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	—
„ 8	108 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{8}$	108 $\frac{3}{4}$ 9 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ † $\Delta$ 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{3}{16}$	—
„ 9	108	—	118 $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{7}{8}$
„ 10	—	108 $\frac{1}{4}$	118 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ 19 19 (t.b.I) $\frac{1}{4}$
„ 11	108 $\frac{3}{4}$	108 $\Delta$ †† $\frac{1}{2}$ $\Delta$ $\frac{1}{4}$ 8	119 $\frac{1}{4}$ 19
„ 12	—	106 $\frac{3}{4}$ (t.b.I) 7 (t.b.I) 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ 7	—
„ 15	107 $\frac{3}{4}$ (t.b.I) 8 (t.b.I)	106 $\frac{3}{8}$ †† $\frac{1}{2}$ 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{3}{8}$ $\Delta$	117 $\frac{5}{8}$ †† 18 (t.b.I)
„ 16	—	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
„ 17	—	105 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ (t.b.I) 3 † $\frac{1}{4}$ † 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ $\Delta$	—
„ 22	—	105 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ 6 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	118 $\frac{1}{4}$
„ 23	—	105 $\frac{7}{8}$ 6 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{3}{8}$ $\Delta$	—
„ 24	—	—	118

The meaning of the signs used is as follows:—

† Small bonds at special prices.

‡ Exceptional bargains.

§§ Free of stamp duty.

†† Bargains done on the previous day.

$\Delta$  Bargains done with or between non-members.

t.b. Treasury Certs. of Deposit (Scheme B).

## Reviews.

### “Dawson's Ready Reckoner for Timber, etc.”

A handbook with the above title has recently been published. The author is Mr. W. J. Dawson, of the firm W. J. Dawson and Co., Gothenburg, Sweden. The book contains a number of practical tables of different kinds, and should prove very useful to timber merchants and others. It also gives the rates which came into force on the 1st August last for the transport of timber on the Swedish State Railways of Sweden. The handbook can be obtained from W. Hartelius Bokhandel, Gothenburg, Sweden, at the price of kr. 2.50.

### “England I Världskriget.” (England in the World War.)

A Swedish book with the above title has just been published by Åhlén and Åkerlund, of Gothenburg. The author is Mr. Fritz Henriksson, the London correspondent of “Göteborgs Handels and Sjöfartstidning,” one of the leading Swedish Liberal newspapers, Mr. Henriksson, who has lived in

England for many years and is a prominent member of the Swedish colony here (he was one of the founders of the Swedish Chamber of Commerce) has a thorough knowledge of this country, and is also well acquainted with Germany and Austria. He lived in Berlin for a number of years, and on several occasions during the war has visited Germany, Austria and France.

The book starts off with a description of England before the war, the quarrelling over internal questions, and her unpreparedness for a war. But, as the preface says, she was like a man who is suddenly exposed to an unexpected attack, “defending himself with one hand while with the other making ready for a counter attack.” England at once began to prepare a blow. The book tells the story of all these preparations: recruiting, munition work, war loans, etc., in a most interesting manner, and illustrates it with reproductions of good photographs.

The work, which is complete in ten parts at one krona each, is written by a man who knows his subject, and he obviously realizes the importance of the Allies' cause in their battle for right and freedom.



Members are invited to keep in close touch with the Chamber, and avail themselves of its services.

## Trade Enquiries.

(Circular No. 307.)

Medlemmar uppmanas att alltid hänvända sig till Handelskammaren, när tillfälle yppar sig, och använda sig av dess tjänster.

**NOTE.**—On receipt of a written application, stating Reference Number, full particulars of names and addresses are given to Members and accredited enquirers in reference to enquiries marked with an asterisk, which denotes that the enquirer is a Member of the Chamber. Particulars of enquiries not marked with an asterisk are given to Members only.

### BRITISH ARTICLES WANTED.

- Carbide Lamps. (A/426/17.)
- \*Ebony. (A/431/17.)
- Fluor Spar. (A/448/17.)
- Fluoride of Sodium. (A/447/17.)
- \*Malacca Canes. (A/430/17.)
- Pitch of Coal Tar. (A/426/17.)
- \*Raw Materials for the Chemical Technical Industry. (A/443/17.)
- \*Shellac. (A/442/17.)
- \*Smoking Tobacco. (A/446/17.)

### SWEDISH ARTICLES OFFERED.

- Brush Bits. (A/444/17.)
- \*Marseille Soap. Swedish firm offers three tons of this article, stored in England, to U.K. buyers. (A/439/17.)
- \*Mining Drill Steel. (A/449/17.)
- Sloyd Articles for industrial purposes. (A/445/17.)

### SVENSKA ARTIKLAR ÖNSKADE FÖR STORBRITANNIEN OCH IRLAND.

- \*Hästkosöm, märket "Star." (A/427/17.)
- \*Hästkosöm, Engelsk firma önskar komma i beröring med svenska tillverkare av denna vara för export till Egypten. (A/428/17.)
- Kalendrar och illustrerade publikationer. (A/451/17.)
- \*Kavvasskor med rep- eller gummibottnar. Engelsk firma frågar efter denna artikel för den indiska marknaden. (A/452/17.)
- Nitrate. (A/425/17.)
- Salpetersyra. (A/424/17.)
- \*Tändstickor. (A/440/17.)
- \*Trämassepapp, huggen. Engelsk firma frågar efter svenska tillverkare, som specialisera i tillverkning av denna artikel för mössindustrien. (A/441/17.)
- Vy- och Brevkort. (A/450/17.)

### ENGELSKA ARTIKLAR OFFERERADE TILL SVERIGE.

- Glaubersalt. (A/437/17.)
- Kemikalier. (A/438/17.)

### Additions to the Library.

The following publications have recently been added to the Chamber's Library:—

*Received from Government Departments.*

#### SWEDISH.

Kommersiella Meddelanden. Utgivna av Kungl. Kommerskollegium. Nr. 13-16.

Taxa för transporter å Statens Järnvägar tillsammans med avståndstabell. Av Kungl. Järnvägstyrelsen.

Stockholms Kommunalkalender 1917. Av Stockholms Stads Statistiska Kontor.

Nionde Allmänna Bostadsräkningen i Stockholm. Av Stockholms Stads Statistiska Kontor.

Supplement till 1917 års Förteckning och Register över vid Svenska Telegrafverkets stationer inregistrerade telegramadresser.

Industri. Berättelse för år 1915 av Kommerskollegium. Sveriges Officiella Statistik.

Fiske år 1915 av Kungl. Statistiska Centralbyrån. Sveriges Officiella Statistik.

Mejerihantering år 1915 av Kungl. Centralbyrån. Sveriges Officiella Statistik.

Sjöfart. Berättelse för år 1915 av Kommerskollegium. Sveriges Officiella Statistik.

*Received from the following Chambers of Commerce and Industrial Associations.*

#### SWEDISH.

Meddelanden från Handelskammaren i Gefle, 1917. Häft. 2.

Meddelanden från Handelskammaren i Karlstad, 1917 2 exemplar.

Meddelanden från Stockholms Handelskammare. September, 1917.

Meddelanden från Östergötlands och Södermanlands Handelskammare. Oktober, 1917.

Vattendragens öfverbyggande och Fiskeriintressets tillvaratagande. Av Svenska Vattenkraftföreningen.

Den Svenska Vattenkraftindustrien inför en ny vattenlag. Av Svenska Vattenkraftföreningen.

#### ENGLISH.

Newcastle Chamber of Commerce. Thirty-first Annual Report and Business Directory, 1916-1917.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

City Street Names. By Louis Zettersten. Received from the Author.

Dawsons Snabbräknebok över trävaror m.m. Received from Mr. W. J. Dawson, Gothenburg.

England i Världskriget. Bilder och Intryck av Fritz Henriksson. Received from the Author.



## Trade and the Mercantile Marine.

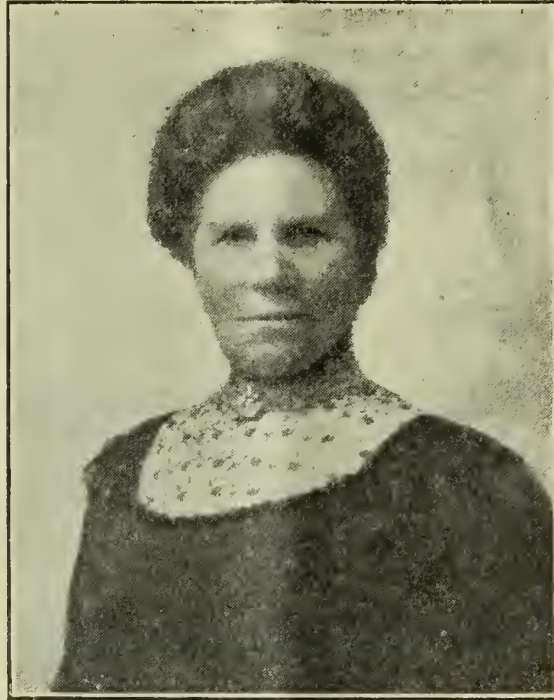
OUR Chamber exists to promote trade between the United Kingdom and Sweden, but the efforts in this direction depend entirely for their success on the mercantile marine. Scandinavian vessels do the bulk of the carrying in the trade with Sweden, and the balance is carried in vessels of foreign nationalities in which Scandinavian seamen are largely employed. It is, therefore, one of the essentials to the efficiency of the mercantile marine that its members should be well looked after when ashore, and here is where the Scandinavian Sailors' Home has done and continues to do yeoman service.

It is nearly forty years since the welfare of Scandinavian sailors in London became the object in life of the present Honorary Manageress, Mrs.

station, and therefore really accessible from any of the docks in the Port of London

Mrs. Welin and her husband—who is the Honorary Secretary of the Home—have all along devoted themselves whole-heartedly to what is in every sense a “labour of love,” and no task is too hard so long as Mrs. Welin’s “boys” benefit by it. She is up and about at “two bells” in the morning watch, and from then until bedtime is fully occupied with seeing that her great household runs smoothly, giving a cheering word to all, sympathy with U-boat victims, good advice when needed, and generally proving her wonderful fitness for probably the most onerous position ever undertaken by one woman. The Home since

the early days of the war has had consistently heavy calls on its accommodation; sailors tem-



Mrs. Axel Welin.



Officers' quarters on left. Sailors' quarters and dining rooms in large building on right

Axel Welin, and in the early eighties the large and well-appointed buildings of the Scandinavian Sailors' Temperance Home were erected on a site just opposite to the West India Dock

porarily deprived of their means of livelihood by the U-boats, others who have received injuries when their ship was torpedoed, and Scandinavian sailor-men, and often their womenkind as well



have accounted for the 200 or so good beds available. Captains and officers sleep and have sitting-rooms in the smaller of the two large buildings, but take their meals in one of the two spacious dining halls in the main building. The food is excellent, and there is no stint, and being cooked in Swedish fashion appeals to the inmates through that organ which is reputed to be the high road to success in dealing with men. Medical attendance is provided free and the spiritual needs of the inmates are met by the ministrations of Pastor Holmgren and the Rev. George H. Mitchell.

The sailors are also looked after in many other ways, one of the chief aims of the Home being to prevent hard-earned money being squandered on drink and even worse ways. Some of

Home as the one described is great, but the charges are exceedingly low, in fact they only very occasionally exceed the actual outlay, and sometimes, as conditions vary, an actual loss is incurred. In a general way the Home may be deemed self-supporting, but probably no one outside the five trustees and the management knows to what extent private aid has been given on occasion by those intimately connected with the Home.

A particularly useful aid in these times is Mr. Welin's farm in Essex. From this come butter, milk, eggs, pork, vegetables, etc., at actual cost of production. This alone is a most handsome contribution when converted into terms of money, but it counts for little to the Welins as long as those in their care benefit.



**One of the dining rooms at the Scandinavian Sailors Home.**

the men arrive with comparatively large sums in their possession, and many deposit them at the office for safe keeping. Each man has a page in a specially-prepared book, from which can be seen at a glance the amount of his deposit and the sums drawn out or paid for his accommodation, and if desired any balance remaining will be remitted by the Honorary Secretary in a lump sum or by instalments to the sailor's dependants. This scheme has worked well, as since the Home was started nearly half a million pounds sterling has been forwarded to dependants, and but for it much of this sum would certainly have gone into vicious channels, and something more valuable than money would have been lost in the way of moral and physical health.

Naturally the expense of keeping up such a

If such items had to be purchased in these days the Home would have a heavy deficit unless very material increases were made in the tariff of charges.

Our illustrations give a very fair idea of this pleasant and restful oasis in a wilderness of docks, railways, and warehouses. No one in recent years has written anything about the beauties of Limehouse, unless it be concerning the glorious Campanile of Limehouse Church, which faces the Home. Limehouse, however, is not a salubrious spot, so that no better proof of Mr. and Mrs. Welin's love for the work they are doing can be given than that they continue to dwell amid surroundings which to a great extent cut them off from most of their friends.



## AGENCY, ETC., ADVERTISEMENTS.

Enquiries for AGENTS and AGENCIES are only published in the JOURNAL as advertisements at a charge of 3s. 6d. per inch, single column. This charge is made to members as well as non-members. Replies can be addressed c/o The Chamber, and are forwarded against payment of postage.

SINGLE LINE advertisements will be accepted at 5s. for six consecutive insertions.

### BRITISH AGENCIES WANTED.

**IVAR LUNDBERG,**  
NORRKÖPING, SWEDEN.  
Established 1878.

General Commission Agent.  
OPEN FOR ALL AGENCIES. (1)

General Commission Agent.

**CARL SÖDERLING,**  
MALMÖ, Sweden.  
OPEN FOR ALL AGENCIES. (A)

**MAGNUS KOLLBERG,**  
Stockholm, Sweden,

**BROKER AND AGENT**

*in Corn, Colonial Produce, and Chemicals.*

**Wants Agencies.** (H)

**JOHN R. RETTIG & Co., A.-B.**

3, Norrmalmstorg, STOCKHOLM, Sweden,  
GENERAL MERCHANTS.

*Specialities: Minerals, Chemicals.*

(H) AGENTS IN FINLAND AND RUSSIA.

TRANSLATIONS.—An Office making a speciality of the translation of technical and commercial matters from and into SWEDISH, Norwegian and Danish, has been established in the City of London since 1900. Highest references. Address: H. G. WALTERSTORFF, 505, Mansion House Chambers, 11, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C. Telephone: 410 City. Telegrams: "Transducto, London." (c)

SELLING AND BUYING AGENT IN SWEDEN.

General Merchandise **H. ASKLUND** 11, Blasieholmstorg, Stockholm, Sweden.

**THE NORTH CORNWALL  
CHINA CLAY CO., LTD.,**

St. Breward, Bodmin, Cornwall.

LARGEST CHINA CLAY SETT IN THE WORLD

(A) WALTER SESSIONS, Managing Director

## The Matches Order, 1917.

WITH reference to the article *re* the above Order which appeared in our September issue, we beg to draw attention to an announcement by the Tobacco and Matches Control Board that the address of the Match Control Office (*for the receipt of orders only*) is now Salisbury House, Finsbury Circus, London, E.C.2.



### Chemical Trades Committee Appointed.

THE Minister of Reconstruction announces that he has appointed a Committee to advise him as to the procedure which should be adopted for dealing with the position of the Chemical Trades after the War. Dr. Addison has requested the Committee to conduct their deliberations with a view to the creation of some organisation which should be adequately representative of the trade as a whole, and by means of which the trade may be enabled hereafter to continue to develop its own resources and to enlist the closest co-operation of all those engaged in the chemical industry.

### AGENTS IN ENGLAND WANTED.

**EXPORTAKTIEBOLAGET JUNEBO,**  
GOTHENBURG, Sweden,



GENERAL EXPORTERS OF  
SWEDISH MANUFACTURES,

Require a Swedish Firm in  
England as Sole Agent.

**The United Commercial  
and Industrial Co.,**

KLARABERGSGATAN 23,  
STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN.

Exporters of Swedish Manufactures  
of all kinds, especially

**WOOD PULP, IRON & STEEL**

Require a first-class  
Agent in England.



# THE BLACK SEA TIMBER CO.,

*Timber Importers,*

**Purdon Chambers, Jameson Street, Hull.**

**Warehouse and Department, 6, Collier Street, Hull,  
for RUSSIAN and SWEDISH PLYWOOD.**

## A Swedish Finance Council for Regulating Conditions of Payment for Swedish Exports.

ACCORDING to *Svensk Utrikeshandel* of September 21st, a circular has been issued by the Swedish Riksbank addressed to banks, business firms, and private persons in Sweden, urging them to follow certain principles with regard to the conditions of payment for exported goods. The circular states that sales should not take place, nor should credit be allowed to exporters in connection with their business, unless the goods are paid for in Swedish money, either in advance or against bills of lading. If any exception from this rule should be thought desirable, the case should be submitted to the recently formed Finance Council. The Swedish Government has appointed the following gentlemen as members of this Council: Mr. Viktor Ludvig Moll, Commissioner to the Swedish Riksbank; Mr. Jonas Henrik Reinhold C:son Kjellberg, Managing Director Skandinaviska Kreditaktiebolaget; and Mr. Johan Gustaf Folke von Krusenstjerna, Bank

Inspector. Moreover, the Minister of Finance has been authorised to call a number of experts in the different branches of Swedish Export Trade to join the Council as temporary members. We are also informed that Mr. Eric Nylander, Managing Director of the General Export Association of Sweden, has been appointed a permanent member of the Council.

Banks and financiers are recommended to observe these rules, not only when allowing credit in respect of goods for export, but also in respect of goods for home trade which may be destined for ultimate export.



## Silver and Trade.

THE rise in silver, at one moment to 55 pence per ounce standard, has increased not only the purchase power of all the silver countries (China, Abyssinia, Persia, Honduras, Labuan Morocco and Tripoli), but has also restricted the coinage and export of the white metal. It looks, even, as if each country intends to make strong efforts to conserve, intact, its stock of silver as far as possible.

# GAUTHIOD Marine Insurance Co., Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

Gothenburg,

Underwrites Wood Risks on Lloyd's Terms through  
Messrs. BERNER & NIELSEN, London.

CLAIMS SETTLED through Messrs. W. K. WEBSTER & CO., London.



## SHIPPING AGENTS IN SWEDEN.

### AKTIEBOLAGET NYMAN & SCHULTZ, STOCKHOLM,

General Forwarding and  
Chartering Agents.

Special service to and from Finland and Russia.

*Forwarders to H.M. The King of Sweden.*

Branch Offices at

HAPARANDA and LULEÅ, Sweden.

(H)

### Jonsson, Sternhagen & Co.

GOTHENBURG.

Regular lines of Steamers between  
Gothenburg & Antwerp, Amsterdam,  
Rotterdam, Rouen, and Havre.

**INSURANCE AND  
FORWARDING AGENTS.**

(C) Goods forwarded to all parts  
of the World at cheapest rates.

### JOSEPH KÄLLMAN & Co., GOTHENBURG, Ltd.

Shipowners, Shipbrokers, Chartering and  
Forwarding Agents.

REGULAR SERVICES: Gothenburg/Humber,  
Gothenburg/Rouen, U.S.A./Archangel,  
U.S.A./France.

ALSO SAILINGS: East and West Coast  
Sweden/France and East Coast U.K.,  
Russian Baltic Ports/France and Spain.

Telegrams: "Shipping" and "Kaellman," Gothenburg. (C)

### AKTIEBOLAGET W. LARKA

10, SKEPPSBRON, STOCKHOLM.

FORWARDING AND SHIPPING AGENTS,

Forwarding Narvik-Haparanda-Torneå to Russia,  
through own Branch Offices.

Tel. Address: "LARKA, STOCKHOLM." (C)

### EMIL R. BOMAN, STOCKHOLM.

SWORN SHIPBROKER,

Chartering, Steamship, Insurance, Average, and  
Forwarding Agent.

Telegrams — — "BOMANS, STOCKHOLM." (C)

### Löwenadler & Co. GOTHENBURG, FORWARDING AGENTS.

Telegrams: LÖWIS, GOTHENBURG. (D)

### WILSON & CO., GOTHENBURG.

Forwarding and Shipping Agents

Telegrams: "WILSON, GOTHENBURG." (F)

### Öberg & Horn Dahl SHIPBROKERS,

Helsingborg, Råå, & Karlshamn.

Average, Insurance, Chartering and Forwarding Agents.

Telegrams: "Ödahl." (B)

### AKTIEBOLAGET P. J. HAEGERSTRAND,

Shipbrokers, Forwarding Agents,

**GEFLE.**

Telegrams: "HAEGERSTRAND, GEFLE." (C)

## NORTHERN TRAFFIC

SVEN TÖRNGREN

11 Drottninggatan 11 ——— STOCKHOLM

GENERAL FORWARDING AGENT

TRANSPORT of merchandise of all kinds to and from Northern Europe and other parts.

CHIEF OFFICE:

Northern Traffic, Ltd., 53, Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES & AGENCIES:

Petrograd, Moscow, Krasnoiarsk, Siberia, Christiania, New York, etc. (A)

## NORDSTRÖM & THULIN

STEAM SHIP OWNERS—SWORN SHIP BROKERS—FORWARDING AGENTS—TEL: NORDSTROMS, STOCKHOLM. (B)



## Eric Hultgren & Co. (Swedish Limited Company), Gothenburg, Sweden, SHIPPING AND FORWARDING AGENTS,

Expediently execute forwarding in all its branches, whether for export or import, at low rates.  
Exceptionally good connections with Shipping Companies. Telegrams: "GRENHULT." (A)

## FORSBLAD & SON, GOTHENBURG,

Shipping and Forwarding Agents.

Telegrams: "Forsblad, Gothenburg." Established 1878

Forwarding of all kinds of goods to and from Sweden.

Correspondents at Gothenburg for AMERICAN EXPRESS Co., New York (H)

ORDER NOW **1917-1918** EDITION

OF THE

# Sveriges Handels-Kalender

The Commercial Directory  
and Guide of Sweden.

Published annually since 1859.

PRICE **30** SHILLINGS.

For copies and insertions apply to—

**J. BOSCH**

SOLE AGENT,

11, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.4. (A)

## HOLMQUIST & CO., GOTHENBURG, SWEDEN,

are desirous of being put in communication  
with British firms who are interested in  
obtaining a market for their products in  
Sweden.

Excellent connections all over Sweden.

First-class references supplied on application. (A)

## POCKET KNIVES

of all kinds



First-class  
Swedish  
Manufacture.

**JOHN E. JOHNSON**

DROTTNINGGATAN 18,  
GOTHENBURG, SWEDEN. (F)



FOR ADVERTISING IN  
**SCANDINAVIAN  
PAPERS**

FÖR ANNONSERING I

**ENGELSKA PRESSEN**

AKTIEBOLAGET S. GUMÆLII ANNONSBYRÅ  
STOCKHOLM :: GOTHENBURG :: MALMÖ :: CHRISTIANIA

LONDON BRANCH

Gumælius Limited, 11 Arundel Street, Strand, London. W. C. (A)

## BARKMAN & Co., WAHRENDORFFSGATAN 4, STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN.

Exporters of Wood Goods & Wood Pulp  
IMPORTERS OF COAL. (B)

**JUTE HESSIANS** for Packing WOOD PULP.  
PACKING TWINES: TARPAULIN COVERS; SACKS.

**George Duncan & Co., DUNDEE, SCOTLAND.**

Telegrams—"Lodestar, Dundee." Codes—A1 and ABC 5th edition.

(E)

(and at 366, Broadway, New York, U.S.A.)



## Storbritanniens Septemberhandel.\*

Statistiken för September månad visar följande totalsiffror.

TABELL A.

	Import.		Export.					
	Total. £	Ökning eller minskning i %	Britiska varor. £	Ökning eller minskning i %	Utländska varor. £	Ökning eller minskning i %	Total Export £	Ökning eller minskning i %
Jan.-Sept. 1917	776,702,153	+ 10'34	394,029,088	+ 3'9	58,526,959	- 23'86	452,556,047	- 0'8
„ 1916	703,945,504	+ 9'34	379,328,938	+ 25'37	76,875,079	+ 1'63	456,204,017	+ 21'59
„ 1915	643,812,337	+ 18'88	283,091,686	- 19'28	75,619,886	- 1'56	358,711,572	- 16'06
September 1917	86,299,668	+ 11'44	43,244,194	- 0'54	3,158,410	- 55'64	46,402,604	- 8'29
„ 1916	77,440,183	+ 10'18	43,477,677	+ 25'45	7,120,571	- 5'88	50,598,248	+ 21'11
„ 1915	70,286,237	+ 35'98	32,308,432	+ 20'53	7,564,327	+ 30'27	39,872,759	+ 19'87

TABELL B.

STORBRIANNIENS IMPORT AV VISSA VAROR, VILKA BRUKAT DELVIS TAGAS FRÅN SVERIGE. SEPTEMBER.	1916.			1917.	
	TOTAL IMPORT	Sveriges andel av total impor- ten i % av värdet.	TOTAL IMPORT	Kvantitet.	Värde. £
	Kvantitet.	Värde. £		Kvantitet.	Värde. £
Järn : Basiskt tackjärn..... Tons	2,236	6,907	—	3,186	16,903
Gjutjärn i tackor .....	10,513	80,887	95'02	5,130	113,533
Hæmatite .....	51	716	—	4,503	41,288
Spiegel-, mangan-och kiseljärn ..	1,960	41,108	14'14	1,571	71,347
Puddeljärn .....	—	—	—	—	—
Smidesjärn, vinkeljärn, vals- tråd, o.s.v.....	3,773	50,135	91'25	3,464	153,708
Papper : Tryck- och skrivpapper på rullar .....	125,773	119,265	14'67	33,640	67,585
Tryck-och skrivpapper i ark ..	37,670	74,451	7'70	12,430	30,868
Omslagspapper .....	185,845	262,099	51'12	48,837	116,702
Smör.....	(D e t a l j e r	s a k n a s)	—	—	—
Trämassa : Kemisk, torr, blekt..... Tons	1,980	52,087	—	736	38,447
„ „ oblekt .. ..	16,464	569,047	0'28	20,919	849,954
Mekanisk, våt .....	49,242	214,247	42'02	9,354	79,153
Trävaror : Bilade ; furu, ek, o.s.v. (ej pit props)..... Loads	18,631	209,750	6'55	3,017	48,755
Sågade ; furu och gran ; oarbetade .....	141,893	503,063	26'45	72,540	423,301
Sågade ; furu och gran ; arbetade .....	426,824	3,322,796	66'75	279,571	2,572,319
Tändstickor : Säkerhets .... Gross of boxes	—	—	—	—	—
„ „ Ten thousands	31,454	4,653	43'08	19,689	4,478
Andra slag ....Gross of Boxes	—	—	—	—	—
„ .....Ten thousands	—	—	—	—	—

TABELL C.

STORBRIANNIENS EXPORT AV VISSA VAROR, VILKA BRUKAT DELVIS GA TILL SVERIGE. SEPTEMBER.	1916.			1917.		
	TOTAL EXPORT	Sveriges andel av total ekspor- ten i % av värdet	TOTAL EXPORT	Kvantitet. £	Värde. £	
	Kvantitet.	Värde. £		Kvantitet. £	Värde. £	
Järn och stål :						
Tackjärn .....	Tons	72,683	604,752	2'54	68,066	591,860
Ny räls .....	„	2,712	41,126	—	3,773	74,916
Knivsmiden .....	Cwts.	2,887	52,789	0'06	2,830	57,544
Järnmanufaktur.....	„	41,528	159,461	0'05	18,574	82,767
Andra metaller :						
Bly i tackor och bearbetat .....	Tons	1,693	63,833	2'46	596	32,044
Koppar och tillverkningar därav ..	„	1,747	239,393	0'01	663	67,685
Tenn .....	„	1,183	201,913	3'21	898	215,171
Kol och Koks .....	„	3,698,566	4,865,032	3'99	3,337,534	4,586,597
Bomullsgarn :						
Grått .....	Lbs.	11,658,100	927,194	0'67	7,334,600	983,910
Blekt och färgat .....	„	2,596,000	240,475	0'70	2,089,600	272,898
Ylle :						
„ Tops ” .....	„	1,207,600	182,623	4'66	691,800	143,318
Kamgarn (Worsted) .....	„	1,656,600	42,639	4'19	1,235,700	49,643
Yllevävnader .....	Yds.	10,699,000	2,058,061	1'46	11,534,700	3,036,086
Kamgarnsvävnader .....	„	4,558,000	730,935	0'56	3,189,200	590,813
Tomsäckar .....	Dussin	266,149	120,651	0'06	218,419	98,553

\* Förevarande statistik över exporterade varor inbegriper sådana varor, som inköpts i det Förenade Konungariket av de allierade staternas myndigheter eller för deras räkning, men inbegriper icke varor, som uttagits från det brittiska guvernementets upplag och depåer, eller varor, vilka inköpts av detsamma och skeppats på dess båtar.

**OBS !** — För denna månad finnas icke några detaljer om fördelningen av Export och Import på olika länder.



JAN 21 1918

# JOURNAL

PUBLISHED BY



(INCORPORATED)

Registered Office :

5, Lloyd's Avenue,  
London, E.C.3.

Telephone :

Central No. 6338.

Office Hours :

9.30 a.m.—5 p.m.

Saturdays : 9.30 a.m.—1 p.m.

Telegraphic Address :

For Foreign Telegrams :

"Swediscom—London."

For Inland Telegrams :

"Swediscom—

Fen. London."

Editor :

THE SECRETARY  
OF THE CHAMBER.

## ANGLO-SWEDISH TRADE JOURNAL.

VOL. IX.

NOVEMBER 30, 1917.

No. II—(108).

All Communications to be addressed to the Editor.

Opinions given in this Journal do not necessarily represent the views of the Chamber unless expressly stated.

No articles or matters in this Journal must be copied, in part or *in extenso*, without acknowledgment.Artiklar få icke *in extenso*, eller delvis återgifvas efter denna journal utan att källan angifves.

### Contents.

	PAGE
Annual Subscriptions .. .. .	305
Distribution of Members .. .. .	305
Doings of the Chamber .. .. .	306
Wood Pulp .. .. .	306
Swedish Commercial Delegates .. .. .	306
Personal and Business Notices .. .. .	307
Bulletin de la Chambre de Commerce Suédoise en France .. .. .	307
Swedish Right of Disposal Law .. .. .	308
Parcels and Sample Packets for Neutral European Countries .. .. .	308
Scandinavian Trade Congress .. .. .	309
Money Matters .. .. .	310
The Wood Trade .. .. .	310
Swedish Trade and Traffic Proclamations .. .. .	311
Help from Sweden .. .. .	312
British Proclamations Relating to Trade, etc. .. .. .	313
Trade Enquiries .. .. .	314
Obituary .. .. .	315
Agency, etc., Advertisements .. .. .	315
Swedish Bonds quoted on the London Stock Exchange .. .. .	316
Employment Department .. .. .	317
Storbritanniens Oktoberhandel .. .. .	318
General Advertisements .. .. .	319-328

### Annual Subscriptions.

Reminders concerning their subscriptions have just been sent out to our members abroad, but as the postal service is necessarily rather irregular in war-time, we take this opportunity of pointing out to our members that their subscriptions for 1918 are due on January 1st in that year. They should be forwarded to the Secretary, Swedish Chamber of Commerce for the United Kingdom, 5, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.3., preferably by means of a crossed cheque or by that of a post office order.



### Distribution of Members.

There has of late been a steady increase in applications for membership of the Chamber; chiefly by individuals and firms in the provinces. Liverpool is at the moment particularly prominent in this respect and it is proposed to appoint



a local committee at an early date to give special attention to the interests of the Chamber's members in this district. In the Manchester and Newcastle districts there are together already 70 members, and a substantial nucleus has also been created in the Liverpool district. The total number of members of the Chamber has now reached 962, of whom 344 are resident in the United Kingdom, 600 in Sweden, and 18 in other countries.



### Swedish Commercial Delegates.

ACCORDING to information to hand, the Swedish Commercial delegates to the U.K. are Count Wrangel—the Swedish Minister in London,—Mr. Marcus Wallenberg, Mr. Gunnar Carlsson the well-known engineer Mr. Holmberger, Mr. Nordvall—one of the delegates to Washington—and Mr. James Millar. Most of these gentlemen are expected to be in this country during the second week in December.



### Doings of the Chamber.

#### Council Meetings

Ordinary meetings of the Council were held in the Chamber's Council Room at 5, Lloyd's Avenue, on Thursday, November 8th, and on Wednesday, November 28th. On both occasions eleven members of the Council attended.

#### Life and 25 Years Members.

Mr. Gustaf Sperling, of Stockholm, was elected a life member on November 8th, and Harper, Seed and Co., Ltd., of Newcastle-on-Tyne, were also elected "twenty-five" years' members on November 8th.

#### New Members.

During November the following were elected as Annual Members of the Chamber:—

The Cunard Steam Ship Co., Ltd., Liverpool. (Steamship owners.)

Robert Coltart & Co., Liverpool. (Wood brokers and agents.)

Evans Sons, Lescher & Webb, Ltd., Liverpool. (Wholesale and export druggists.)

McLean & Lawrenson, Liverpool. (Produce importers and agents.)

W. H. Rhodes and Son, Liverpool. (Stevedoring contractors and master porters.)

#### Swedish Cable News Service.

Considerable improvement has been effected in this popular service with the result that we have recently added several new subscribers

to our list. In addition to important political news, and subjects of interest to commercial men, Stock Exchange news and rates of exchange are given daily, and freight market reports at frequent intervals. The subscription is 1s. 3d. per telegram, and accounts are rendered monthly.

#### Visitors to the Chamber.

Mr. L. Nordström, the well-known Swedish writer, is at present in this country, and on the occasion of his calling at the Chamber, he had an opportunity of discussing with some of the Council the effect of the war, so far, on Swedish commercial interests, and the extent to which they are likely to be affected after the war is over.

Mr. Erik Pallin; of the *Stockholms Dagblad*, called to take leave before returning to Sweden, and we have also had the pleasure of visits by Mr. G. Joseph, of Bahi Behreud and Co., Liverpool, Mr. A. F. Ericsson, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, Mr. Th. Fischer, of Manchester, and Mr. F. W. Smith, of Southampton.

#### Provincial Standing Committees.

Meetings of the Committees at the centres already formed—viz., Manchester and Newcastle—were held on the 16th and 30th inst. respectively, and the minutes thereof were received by the Council. The chief subjects dealt with were in regard to alterations found necessary in Bye-law 37, and the defining of the Manchester area. These matters are to come up at a special meeting of the Council on December 12th.



### Wood Pulp.

SOMETHING like consternation was noticeable when, on the 14th inst. the Paper Commission informed importers in this country that their licences for the importation of paper-making materials were no longer available for the importation of *woodpulp* from Sweden. The Commission also stated that existing orders must be cancelled and clearance would only be permitted in those instances where the shipments had already been made before the receipt of the official intimation. In most circles capable of expressing an opinion it was, however, thought—or, where not thought, confidently hoped—that the withdrawal of the licences was only of a temporary nature.



## Personal & Business Notices.

### Henry Snöbohm.

We are informed that Mr. Henry Snöbohm will move from 27, Clement's Lane, into new and commodious offices at 1, Philpot Lane, E.C.3, on December 20th.

### Robert Johnston.

We regret to have to record the death on October 21st, in his 83rd year, of Mr. Robert Johnston, founder of the firm of R. Johnston and Co., and Chairman of R. Johnston & Co., Ltd., and of the Kosta Glass Works British Agency, Ltd.

### The North-European Trading Company, Ltd.

We have received a circular, dated October 16th, stating that an exporting concern, the North-European Trading Co., Ltd., has been started in Stockholm and Gothenburg, with a capital of 11,000,000 kr. Mr. John E. Johnson, of Gothenburg, whose export business has been incorporated with the new enterprise, has been appointed Joint Managing Director of the Company and General Manager of the Gothenburg Offices.

### Blom & Co., Norrköping.

Mr. Frans Gustaf Blom, partner in Blom & Co., of Norrköping, retired from business and left the firm on October 1st. The business will in future be carried on by Mr. Karl Henningson under the same style and in the same manner as before.

### England i Världskriget (England in the World War)

The publishers of the above interesting book are Albert Bonniers Förlag, Stockholm, but copies may, if so desired, be ordered through the Chamber.

### Ivar Mützing & Co.

We are informed that the offices of Messrs. Ivar Mützing & Co., of Gothenburg, are now at Östra Larmgatan 15, 1 tr., and that Mr. Olle Sundström has been appointed manager of the firm's chemical department. Mr. Ad. Gripenberg signs for the firm by procuration.

### Aktiebolaget Calvert & Co., Gothenburg.

We are informed that the business of the above concern has now had a chemical department added to it, the management of which has been entrusted to Mr. Leopold Lindbäck, formerly confidential clerk to Mr. Axel H. Ågren of Gothenburg. The firm would like to get into touch with English manufacturers of chemicals.

### Mr. Theodor Fischer's Son Interned in Germany.

Mr. Theodor Fischer, Swedish Vice-Consul at Manchester, has received word from his son, who is interned in Germany as a prisoner of war, that he is well and has little to complain of. His place of internment has been changed, but he writes regularly. Another son is still at the front in France.

### Aadnesen & Dahl, Ltd.

Messrs. Ludvig Aadnesen and Harald Dahl, who have carried on business as shipbrokers, coal exporters, shipowners and general shipping agents at Bute Docks, Cardiff, have, as from November 15th, converted their firm into a private limited company with a capital of £50,000 in £1 shares. The permanent governing directors are Ludvig Aadnesen and Harald Dahl. Registered office:—7-8, Bute Crescent, Cardiff.

### G. Stjernberg.

Mr. G. Stjernberg, Director of Swedish General Electric, Limited, has recently left England to take up his residence in Sweden. His address there is: Allmänna Svenska Elektriska Aktiebolaget, Vesterås, Sweden.

### Mann & Cook.

Messrs. Mann & Cook have found it necessary to move into larger premises, and have therefore acquired more commodious offices on the first floor at 7, St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill, E.C.3, where all communications should be addressed after December 1st.



## Bulletin de la Chambre de Commerce Suédoise en France.

We have much pleasure in drawing our readers' attention to this new monthly journal, the first number of which was issued in October last. The Editor is Mr. Arvid Lagerman, Secretary to the Swedish Chamber of Commerce in Paris. The aim of the publication is to facilitate the work the Chamber has undertaken for the development of Franco-Swedish commerce. In order to give some idea of the contents we may mention in the October issue articles on La Création de la Chambre; La Chambre et ses Travaux; Franska Profmarknader; Le Commerce des Vins et des Spiritueux en Suède, etc. In features and style this publication is somewhat similar to our own Journal.



## Swedish Right of Disposal Law.

THE British Minister at Stockholm has forwarded to the authorities here, under date October 3rd, a translation of the Swedish Right of Disposal Law (No. 151), which is dated April 27th, 1917.

This Law amends and renews Law No. 187 dated June 9th, 1916, relative to the disposal of certain property in extraordinary circumstances due to war. By the earlier Law power was taken to demand that property should be ceded to the Crown, or otherwise placed at its disposal, and it was provided, *inter alia*, that goods required for military purposes, or for the public welfare, should be ceded against compensation, if it was found that the free sale thereof, or the withholding of such goods from consumption, caused a difficulty in satisfying public requirements; that a holder of goods placed under restriction might not dispose of them except under certain conditions; and that establishments intended, or fit for use for the manufacture, etc., of goods, or for means of transport, should, if required, be placed at the disposal of the Crown.

By the 1917 Law the goods liable to expropriation are more clearly defined as:—Foodstuffs, feeding stuffs, materials for the production of light, heat and power, articles of clothing, and "other necessities of importance for the population," thus covering practically all goods except luxuries. The Law was also made to include "goods required for military or other State purposes, for a commune or public institution, or otherwise for any special purpose of importance for the public welfare," and "goods which could be used for producing, preparing, repairing, supplying, or transporting the above-mentioned goods."\*

\* Details of certain goods affected by these Laws, which were of particular interest to our members, have been published in this Journal from time to time, as the information came to hand.

The ordinary procedure in the case of important goods is as follows:—(1) embargo (*beslag*) on the goods; (2) control of trade in, and consumption of, the goods, either (a) by purchase for the State account of goods under embargo, or (b) by subjecting trade in the goods to State control; and (3) expropriation in exceptional cases where the owner refuses to sell to the State.

A Royal Decree (No. 160) dated April 27th, 1917, which came into force on May 1st, and expires April 30th, 1918, contained detailed regulations for the execution of the provisions of the above-

mentioned Right of Disposal Law, and provided, *inter alia*, for the appointment of authorities, other than the State, to deal with the cession of or embargo on goods; for the destination, etc., of the goods; and that holders of restricted goods should furnish particulars of their stocks.

Copies of the two laws (187/1916 and 151/1917) in Swedish may be inspected at the Chamber's offices (references G/141/17 and G/142/17).

Referring to the above notice the Chamber is just informed that from October 29th the Swedish Government has taken possession of all rails for railways and tramways, new or used.

## Parcels and Sample Packets for Neutral European Countries.

THE Postmaster-General announces that all parcels (except those for prisoners of war) and all sample packets posted on and after December 17th, 1917, for Denmark, Holland, Norway, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland, will be stopped by the Military Censors unless posted under a War Office permit. The notice on the subject issued by the War Office is as follows:—

*Order dated November 7th, 1917, made by the Army Council under Regulation 24C of the Defence of the Realm Regulations.*

In exercise of the powers conferred upon them by Regulation 24C of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, the Army Council hereby order as follows:—

"On and after December 17th, nothing may be sent to any neutral country in Europe by sample post, or (unless addressed to a prisoner of war) by parcel post, by any person who has not previously obtained a permit for this purpose from the Chief Postal Censor."

With reference to the above Order, applications for permits under Defence of the Realm Regulation 24C should be addressed to the Chief Postal Censor, M.I.9D., Strand House, Carey Street, London W.C.2.

Permits are issued, subject to the fulfilment of prescribed conditions, only to those whose normal and legitimate business is affected. Persons who wish to send for private purposes to the countries affected articles suitable for despatch by parcel post or by sample post should place an order with an appropriate firm in possession of a permit.

The despatch of parcels containing printed



matter sent under permit issued by the Chief Postal Censor under Defence of the Realm Regulation 24B is not affected by this Order; and persons holding such permits may continue to send such parcels under the conditions stated in their permits.

Permits issued under Regulation 24C do not in any way affect the necessity of complying with all other formalities required in connection with the export of merchandise.

Attention is particularly drawn in this connection to the necessity for obtaining from the War Trade Department, Westminster, S.W.1, a licence for any goods of which the export is prohibited by Royal Proclamation or Order of Council. Copies of the prohibited list may be obtained on application to that Department or to the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2.

The despatch of parcels to prisoners of war is subject to special regulations already announced in the Press.

It is stated that postal officers cannot give any information on the subject of the new regulations beyond that furnished by this notice, and persons who desire further information should write to the Chief Postal Censor at the address given above.



## Scandinavian Trade Congress.

THE reports of the meetings of the Scandinavian Commercial Congress which took place on several days about the middle of September leave no doubt that the meetings were instinct with the desire that the three Scandinavian kingdoms should support each other now and in the future. The solution of the political problems which used to be an obstacle has opened the door for an unbiased consideration of the possibilities of co-operation in the commercial and other fields.

The threatened intensified commercial exclusiveness of the Central Powers and the economic resolution passed at Paris are looked upon as a danger, and the desire undoubtedly was that if this danger could be met to some extent by an increased exchange of products between the Scandinavian countries it should be done.

On the other hand, it is useless to shut one's eyes to the fact that immediately the details of the question are touched upon the difficulties loom large. Denmark has gained her present position by a colossal export of dairy produce, rendered possible by cheap imported agricultural products; Sweden has prospered by her larger

internal market, and the possession of raw materials for industries which require world markets, and Norway has relied on her shipping, which is of international importance, and on her water power, which also requires world markets for its development, while her need of agricultural imports from the cheapest producing countries in the world must powerfully influence her policy. The countries are so differently placed that anything in the nature of a Customs Union seems impossible. Professor Heckscher, of Stockholm, Professor Morgenstjerne, of Christiania, and Mr. Schovelin, member of the Danish Rigsdag, were attracted by the idea, but all of them were equally clear that nothing can be done at the present moment except to set on foot an inquiry of the most searching kind as to the possibilities of putting it into practice. It was resolved that the three Governments should be asked to produce statistics of a more enlightening nature than those available at present, thereby proving whether and in what respect the three Scandinavian countries can support each other by throwing open to each other their own markets on specially favourable terms.

The Congress was evidently feeling very much happier and on much more solid ground when Professor Stang, of Christiania, introduced the subject of uniform legislation in the three countries. He warned against the idea of aspiring to one code of laws for the three countries. On the whole, he did not welcome the idea of passing any laws until necessity demanded it; already in the past uniform laws had been introduced by the three countries with great success, as was proved by the long time they had been in force. He also recalled how recently a new law on bills of exchange had been proposed jointly by representatives of the three countries, and how the result had been the adoption by them all of an international law on bills of exchange, in a revised form.

Professor Stang was supported by Councillor Almen, of Sweden, and Mr. Otto Liebe, barrister, of Copenhagen, in proposing that steps should be taken to formulate a new law governing all kinds of insurance, since, at the present moment, while the companies are safeguarded, the insured persons are in an exposed position. A new law, it was pointed out, is needed to regulate the relations between the two parties: uniform legislation governing transactions in stocks and shares, and also against disloyal competition are both needed. But most important of all would be a new maritime law, uniform for the three countries. The present law is old-fashioned, such important questions as "time charters" and "through bills of lading" not being dealt with. The "exception clause" in bills of lading also gives rise to many difficulties at the present. A resolution was adopted unanimously recommending that uniform legislation should be passed by the three countries whenever possible.

The last item on the agenda was the discussion



of the Scandinavian Coinage Convention. In spite of the difficulties which have arisen during the war all the speakers agree that on the whole the Convention had been of such value that it ought to lead to imitation in other fields.

Finally, Consul H. Halvorsen, of Christiania, proposed that the results of state and municipal commercial enterprise during the war should be studied carefully, as it was important to extract as much experience from those efforts as possible.

The President of the Congress was Mr. Wallenberg, formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs in Sweden; the vice-presidents were Mr. Alf. Bjercke, merchant, of Christiania, and Mr. C. C. Clausen, bank director, of Copenhagen.

The Congress was not called in connection with the particular difficulties caused by the war requiring immediate solution. It meets at regular intervals in the three Scandinavian capitals and has done so for many years. It is by no means a product of the war, although the threatened "war-after-the-war" was bound to influence the proceedings.



## Money Matters.

### SWEDEN.

#### Sveriges Riksbank (State Bank of Sweden) :—

Rate of discount :—

Bills at 3/m .. .. 6 per cent)

(Raised on September 28th, 1917, from 5½ per cent..)

Nominal exchange rates on London :

			Buys.	Sells.
			3/m.	Sight.
Oct.	10th	..	12.45	12.95
..	11th	..	12.50	13.
..	12th	..	12.55	13.05
..	13th	..	12.55	13.05
..	15th	..	12.50	13.
..	16th	..	12.45	12.95
..	17th	..	12.40	12.90
..	18th	..	12.35	12.85
..	19th	..	12.15	12.65
..	20th	..	12.	12.50
..	22nd	..	12.	12.50
..	23rd	..	11.95	12.45
..	24th	..	11.85	12.35
..	25th	..	11.65	12.15
..	26th	..	11.35	11.85
..	27th	..	11.35	11.85
..	29th	..	11.20	11.70
..	30th	..	11.05	11.55
..	31st	..	11.05	11.55

London, E.C., November 28th, 1917.

#### Bank of England :—

Minimum discount rate, 5 per cent. (Reduced Jan. 18th, 1917, from 6 per cent. to 5½ per cent., and April 5th from 5½ per cent. to 5 per cent.) (A year ago 6 per cent.)

#### London Bankers' Rates :—

On deposit : At call .. .. 4 per cent.

Three months' Bank bills 4¼-4½ per cent.

Three months' fine Trade bills 5-5½ per cent.

#### Foreign Exchanges :—

The following rates have been quoted on Royal Exchange for **Stockholm**, during October-November.

				Cheques and cable transf.	
				Sellers.	Buyers.
				Kr.	Kr.
Oct.	23rd	..	..	12.35	12.45
..	25th	..	..	12.10	12.25
..	30th	..	..	11.00	11.40
Nov.	1st	..	..	9.85	10.00
..	6th	..	..	10.75	10.90
..	8th	..	..	11.05	11.20
..	13th	..	..	11.30	11.45
..	15th	..	..	11.23	11.33
..	20th	..	..	11.83	11.93
..	22nd	..	..	12.45	12.60
..	27th	..	..	12.60	12.70

### INDIA.

Calcutta, October 18th, 1917.

**Presidency Bank Rates** { Calcutta 5 per cent. (Sept. 6, 1917).  
Bombay 5 per cent. (Aug. 23, 1917).  
Madras 6 per cent. (Sept. 4, 1917).

**Exchange** .. { On demand 1-5 1/32. } Sell-  
Telegraphic Transfer 1-4 31/32 } ing.  
3 months 1-5 13/32.  
6 months 1-5 23/32.

**Government Paper** (3½ per cent.) Rs. 69-0-0.

—The Indian Trade Journal.



## The Wood Trade.

THE most encouraging news of the last week or two has been the improvement in the rate of exchange with Sweden. The rates still fluctuate a good deal, and no strongly rising tendency is shown, but, on the whole, there has been an advance. Freights from Sweden are also decidedly easier, so with these two important factors of exchange and freights, and a little help from war insurance, there is a possibility for importers to yet make some contracts. We hear the Government is still purchasing, and, being in the happy position of freedom as regards prices, will probably continue to do so. A certain volume of wood from Sweden is being sent to the Norwegian ports in various ways, and the mills are being worked to their fullest capacity. Boxboard mills, in particular, are overwhelmed with orders.



# Swedish Trade and Traffic Proclamations.

## Export Prohibitions.

**A** LIST of goods prohibited for exportation from Sweden (and also for *transit through Sweden*) corrected up to January 1st, 1917, accompanied the February issue of the JOURNAL as a special supplement. Additions were published in the March-October Journals. The following additions, some of which appeared unclassified in the October Journal, have since been proclaimed:—

	Number in the Statistical Goods Index.	Date of Prohibition.
	2 D	Zinc Ore. . . . . 18/10/17
	195	Tobacco, unmanufactured . . . 28/10/17
	196-197	Tobacco, manufactured, Travelers for abroad are allowed to bring a quantity of manufactured tobacco not exceeding 50 grammes, each cigar being considered to weigh 5 grammes and each cigarette 2 grammes. . . 28/10/17
		Hats, finished or partly finished : other kinds than ladies' hats, trimmed with flowers or feathers : of other kinds of material than those containing silk :
622		Unlined, also caps, sewn of plaits of straw, grass rushes, bast, roots, or other vegetable substances, not being textile material, alone or in combination with each other; also so-called Felt Shapes, all kinds . . . . . 18/10/17
623		Other Kinds . . . . . 18/10/17
743-745		Iron Plates and Sheets, cut or uncut; perforated . . . . . 4/10/17
802		Earthboards for Ploughs, also Ploughshare Points . . . . . 28/10/17
803		Ploughshares and Landsides, Pins for Horse Rakes, Spring-Harrows, Cultivators, also Cultivator Springs . . . . . 28/10/17
810 A		Knives for Chaff-cutting Machines, and Loose Knife Blades for Harvesters and Haymaking Machines . . . . . 28/10/17
811		Knives for Beet-crushing Machines (Scnhitzelknivar) . . . . . 28/10/17
		Rollers, Drags, and other appliances (not being hand-tools) for cultivating the ground, not specially mentioned . . . . . 28/10/17
8024		Ploughs, including also Steam Ploughs, Double Mould-Board Ploughs and Subsoil Ploughs,

Number in the Statistical Goods Index.

Date of prohibition.

		Harrows and other agricultural appliances similar to harrows; Reaping and Harvesting Machines; Horse-rakes, Hayturners; Weeders; Horse-hoes and other appliances, not specially mentioned, for sowing or reaping; Screening and Winnowing Machines, etc.; Seed Sorters and other appliances, not specially mentioned, for sorting, purifying and cleaning seeds, grain, etc.; Potato and Peat Grinding Machines, Root Cutters, Rotary Crushers (also seed and oil-cake crushers); Mashing Mills, Chaff-cutting Machines and other machines for cutting cattle food; also Hay Elevators and other stacking machines . . . . . 28/10/17
		Parts of Reaping and Harvesting Machines, not specially mentioned . . . . . 28/10/17
		Threshing Machinery, Straw and Hay Presses; Sowing Machines 28/10/17
1028		Fertiliser Sprinklers . . . . . 28/10/17
1034 P		Steam Traction Engines . . . . . 28/10/17
55		Other Machines and Apparatus, other than milking machines, not specially mentioned, of 1034-1043 Swedish Customs' Tariff . . . . . 28/10/17
1043		Rollers for seed and oil - cake crushing machines, and grinding discs, all kinds, for grinding mills . . . . . 28/10/17

The export prohibitions for machinery, etc., referring to headings 1024-1028, 1034 and 1043 also include parts of such machinery.

1212-1213		Essential Vegetable Oils not specially mentioned . . . . . 4/11/17
1222 B		Tooth Powder and Tooth Paste 18/10/17
1239-1240		Matches (all descriptions). . . . . 4/11/17
From 1241		Bengal Lights (in match form). 4/11/17

We have received further cables specifying a list of fresh prohibitions, for which we have no classification particulars. These goods are detailed below as telegraphed:—

- Furriers' Goods**, not dressed, all kinds.
- Dressed, loose :
  - Of sheep, goat, reindeer, dog, wolf, common fox, cat, equine and bovine animals ;
  - Of the Siberian lamb (not Persian), civet, hamster, marmot, nutria, musk, rabbit or hare ;
  - Other kinds.
- Dressed skins, skins sewn together, and partly manufactured articles, such as linings ;



Of sheep, goat, reindeer, dog, wolf, common fox, cat, equine and bovine animals, Siberian lamb (not Persian), civet, hamster, marmot, nutria, musk, rabbit or hare ;

Other kinds.

Finished articles, covered or lined with fur, such as caps, muffs, boas, fur coats, cloaks and carriage rugs :

Of sheep, goat, reindeer, dog, wolf, common fox, cat, equine and bovine animals, Siberian lamb (not Persian), civet, hamster, marmot, nutria, musk, rabbit or hare ;

Other kinds.

**Paper Bags**, with outside print ;

Other kinds. (321A and 322A Swedish Customs' Tariff.)

**Bottles and Jars.**

Entirely unground and without painting or gilding or any decorations except those produced by engraving in the mould :  
Of a capacity not exceeding hundred grammes ;

Other kinds.

With ground rims or bottoms, or with perforated, unground or ground stoppers, but otherwise unground and without painting, gilding or any other decorations than those produced by engraving in the mould.

**Tubes of glass**, not specially mentioned, and **rods.**

**Laboratory appliances**, not specially mentioned, such as test tubes, retorts, pipettes, and the like.

**Compressed ammonia gas ; Caustic ammonia.**

**Chromate of Potash** and bichromate of potash ; also chromate and bichromate of sodium, and chromic acid .

**Tartar Emetic** and other compounds of antimony, not being colours.

**Thorium Nitrate** and other compounds of rare metallic earths, and wolfram acid ; also salts of gold, platinum and radium.

**Nitrate of Lead.**

**Chrome Sulphate**, chrome chloride, chrome sulphate-chloride, basic, solid or liquid, with varying percentage of sodium sulphate and sodium chloride.

**Oil of bitter Almonds ;** also if artificial.

**Heliotropine**, cumarine, musk and other unspecified scented substances, natural or artificial, for use in the manufacture of perfumery, not being essential vegetable oils.

**Liquid Scents and Toilet Waters**, containing ether or spirits, including also hair-dye.

**Guano**, also natural, and other manure consisting of animal waste.

**Sulphofatty Acids, Ammonium Chromate and Bichromate, Chloric Acid** dissolved in water, **Diphosphate, Perborates, Liquid Dinitro and Trinitro Benzol and Toluol.**

**Calcium Bisulphite, Potassium and Sodium Nitrites.**

**Salts of Fatty Acids.**

**Chemical Preparations**, not specially men-

tioned, containing or consisting of vanadium, molybdenum, chrome, tin, lead, cadmium, copper and nickel.



## Help from Sweden.

**B**ENEVOLENCE is one of the noblest traits in mankind, and it is particularly interesting to note that so many members of the timber and allied trades in Sweden have subscribed heavily to the funds of the Timber Trades' Benevolent Society. The good work this Society has done and is doing in Great Britain is well known to most wood exporters in Sweden, and when these realised that the war was found to have an injurious effect on the funds of the Society, and that heavy calls would certainly be made upon it to relieve the distress in so harassed a trade, donations were freely made.

The list appended is an interesting one, and we anticipate that it will be added to when others closely identified with the export of wood to England see what has already been done.

	£	s.	d.
Stora Kopparbergs Bergslags Aktiebolag	136	10	0
Agency, Ltd. . . . .			
Seth M. Kempe, Hernösand . . . . .	105	0	0
Kramfors Aktiebolag, Stockholm . . . . .	50	0	0
Mo & Domsjö Aktiebolag, Mo . . . . .	50	0	0
Aktiebolaget Ytterstfors-Munksund, Byske	26	5	0
Bergvik & Ala Nya Aktiebolag, Söderhamn	26	5	0
E. A. Enhörning, Sundsvall . . . . .	26	5	0
Skönviks Aktiebolag, Skönvik . . . . .	26	5	0
E. A. Enhörnings Trävaru Aktiebolag,			
Sundsvall . . . . .	25	0	0
Korsnäs Sågverks Aktiebolag, Gefle . . . . .	25	0	0
Uddeholms Aktiebolag, Uddeholm . . . . .	25	0	0
Mons Trävaru Aktiebolag, Sundsvall . . . . .	25	0	0
Hudiksvalls Trävaruaktiebolag, Hudiksvall	15	15	0
Baltiska Trävaruaktiebolaget, Stockholm	10	10	0
Frederick Cöster & Co., Trävaruaktie-			
bolaget, Uddevalla . . . . .	10	10	0
Ekman's Expertaktiebolag, Gothenburg . . . . .	10	10	0
J. Ljunggren (Stora Kopparbergs Aktie-			
bolag, Paris) . . . . .	10	10	0
Ljusne-Woxna Aktiebolag, Stockholm . . . . .	10	10	0
Wifstavarfs Aktiebolag, Wifstavarf . . . . .	10	10	0
Ando Wikström, Sundsvall . . . . .	10	10	0
P. Wikström Jor., Stockholm . . . . .	10	10	0
Hillringsbergs Aktiebolag, Seffle . . . . .	10	0	0
Råmen-Liljendahl, Seffle . . . . .	10	0	0
Aktiebolaget Backlund & Rönqvist,			
Gothenburg . . . . .	5	5	0
Aktiebolaget Fogelfors Bruk, Lillsjödal . . . . .	5	5	0
Aktiebolaget Kalmar Kol & Trävaruaffär,			
Kalmar . . . . .	5	5	0
Björkä Aktiebolag Lugnvik, Hernösand . . . . .	5	5	0
J. E. Francke, Stockholm . . . . .	5	5	0
Kungsgården Mariebergs Aktiebolag, Stock-			
holm . . . . .	5	5	0
Gustaf Öhrn, Sundsvall . . . . .	5	5	0
Gustaf L. Wikströms Trävaruaktiebolag,			
Oscarhamn . . . . .	5	5	0



## British Proclamations Relating to Trade, etc.

**Note.**—In quoting below the more important orders and regulations issued by the British Government, we invite any Member desiring further information to write to the Secretary of the Chamber, mentioning the particular measure on which he desires such information, and quoting the *Board of Trade Journal* indicated.

### Goods Prohibited for Exportation from the United Kingdom.

Additions to and amendments in the list of goods prohibited for exportation from the United Kingdom have been made by an Order-of-Council dated November 27th, full particulars of which are given in the *Board of Trade Journal* dated November 29th.

The Director of the War Trade Department gives notice that the consideration of applications for licences to export *wool or wool mixed hosiery, underwear, stockings and socks* will be expedited if particulars are furnished as to the weight per dozen, cost price, type and gauge of the machinery on which the goods were manufactured, and the name and address of the manufacturer. In the case of mixed consignments the application for licence should be accompanied by a copy of the invoice.

An explanatory memorandum has been issued by the Export Yarn Rationing Committee regarding such parts of the scheme for rationing *wool, tops and yarns* for civil orders as relate to the export of yarn. The text of the Memorandum is given in the *Board of Trade Journal* for November 29th. Some further details of the procedure to be followed by applicants desiring to export yarn made wholly or partly from wool are given in the same issue of the *Board of Trade Journal*.

The Army Council have issued an Order dated November 23rd, respecting goods manufactured wholly or partly from *jute*. The sale of such articles for export is forbidden except under permit of the Director of Raw Materials. Further particulars are given in the *Board of Trade Journal* for November 29th.

The Director of the War Trade Department announces that applications for licences to export *raw horse hides* will now be considered if accompanied by a guarantee that the goods mentioned therein formed part of the original stock in hand on July 10th, 1917. No permission will be granted to export hides from horses slaughtered after that date.

### Import Restrictions.

A Proclamation dated November 16th prohibits the importation into the United Kingdom of certain goods except under licence given by or on behalf of the Board of Trade. Particulars of these goods are given in *The Board of Trade Journal* dated November 22nd.

### Restrictions on Trade.

With reference to the notice appearing in our July issue regarding an Order of the Army Council,

dated July 4th, respecting *raw horse and mule hides*, we draw attention to the fact that this Order is now cancelled, and that dealings in *horse hides* are regulated as from November 5th by an Order of the Army Council dated October 23rd, entitled "The Horse Hides Order, 1917." Particulars respecting this Order are given in the *Board of Trade Journal* dated November 1st and 8th. A further Order has been made by the Army Council, dated November 14th, respecting leather produced from certain raw hides, for which see the *Board of Trade Journal* dated November 22nd.

With reference to *paper priority certificates*, the Royal Commission on Paper has, with the object of enabling firms who hold contracts for war work, or work which is on an equality with war work, to obtain priority of delivery of supplies, issued revised instructions regarding the issue and use of paper priority certificates. Copies of the revised instructions, which contain the names and addresses of the authorities entitled to endorse priority certificates, and forms of certificates, can be obtained on application to the Secretary of the Royal Commission on Paper, Central House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

The Secretary of the War Office announces that the Government has approved the formation of a Flax Control Board. Mr. P. Guedalla is Secretary, to whom all communications should be addressed at the War Office (Contracts Department), Imperial House, Tothill Street, Westminster, London, S.W.1. Brief particulars, including the names of the members of the Board, are given in the *Board of Trade Journal* for November 1st.

With reference to the notice in our July issue regarding the Order of July 13th, restricting dealing in *creosote and other oils produced from the distillation of coal tar*, we beg to state that this Order is now cancelled, and that the Minister of Munitions has made an Order, dated October 23rd, taking possession as from November 1st of tar oils of certain kinds situate in the United Kingdom. Dealings in tar oils are, with certain exceptions, forbidden except under licence, applications for which should be made to the Controller, Mineral Oil Production Department, Ministry of Munitions, 8, Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.2. Returns of stocks should be made to the Controller of Explosives Supply, Storey's Gate, Westminster, London, S.W.1. A schedule to the Order prescribes maximum prices for sales of tar oils for various purposes. The Official Intelligence Section of the *London Gazette* contains the full text of the Order, copies of which section may be



obtained (price 8½d. each) from Messrs. Wyman and Sons, Ltd., Fetter Lane, London, E.C.4.

The Army Council has now fixed prices for various classes of *upper leather*, to remain in force from November 1st until further notice. Particulars of these prices are given in the *Board of Trade Journal* for November 29th.

The Minister of Munitions has made an Order dated November 1st prohibiting the manufacture of and dealings in *ball bearings and roller bearings* within or outside the United Kingdom, except under licence issued under the authority of the Minister of Munitions. All persons engaged in the manufacture or sale of ball bearings shall make such returns as may be required by the Minister of Munitions from time to time. Applications in reference to this Order should be addressed to the Director of Ball Bearings, T.M.3, Ministry of Munitions, Whitehall Place, London, S.W.1, and marked "Ball Bearings."

With regard to the notice appearing in our October issue respecting *potassium compounds*, we would draw attention to certain modifications respecting the sale of potassium compounds for medicinal purposes, particulars of which are given in the *Board of Trade Journal* for November 29th.

The Controller of Timber Supplies has issued a warning to intending purchasers of *timber* that it is intended very shortly to issue an Order under the Defence of the Realm Regulations fixing maximum prices for the sale and purchase of standing timber, timber in the log, and converted timber.

With reference to the notice in our July Journal to the effect that the Army Council had taken possession of all stocks over 2 tons of *carnauba wax*, and prohibited dealings in this material, it is announced that *yellow carnauba wax* may be dealt in without restriction.

#### Trading in War Material.

The Minister of Munitions has made an Order dated November 27th, by which Regulation 30A of the Defence of the Realm Regulations is made to apply to Scottish, Nottinghamshire, Lincolnshire and Cumberland *metallurgical coke*. Certain amendments have been made in the General Permit of November 1st, 1916, for which see the *Board of Trade Journal* for November 29th.

#### Defence of the Realm Regulations.

By an Order in Council dated October 23rd, Defence of the Realm Regulation 30BB is amended so as to restrict the transfer to foreigners of interests or shares in United Kingdom oil fields. The text of this Regulation was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* for May 10th, 1917, and the alterations are given in the issue of that journal for November 1st.

#### Shipping Regulations.

Regulation 37B of the Defence of the Realm Regulations has been amended with regard to the installation of wireless telegraphy apparatus on certain British ships and ships arriving in the

United Kingdom after October 23rd. The text of this revision is given in the *Board of Trade Journal* dated November 1st.

#### Enemy Firms in the United Kingdom Wound Up.

Additions to the Consolidated List of enemy businesses in the United Kingdom ordered to be wound up appear in the *Board of Trade Journals* dated November 15th, 22nd, and 29th, making the total of such firms wound up 500.

#### Trading with the Enemy.

A Proclamation has been issued, dated November 27th, commanding that the Proclamations for the time being in force relating to Trading with the Enemy shall as from that date apply to any persons of enemy nationality who have been removed from any part of the British Dominions for the purpose of being interned in and who are interned in any neutral country, in the same manner as they apply to persons resident or carrying on business in an enemy country.

#### Trading with the Enemy (Neutral Countries) Proclamation.

Referring to notices in previous issues regarding firms with whom trading is prohibited, certain alterations have been effected by an Order-of-Council dated October 26th, whereby (*inter alia*) three firms in Sweden were added, and by an Order-of-Council dated November 9th, whereby (*inter alia*) nine firms in Sweden were added.



## Trade Enquiries.

(Circular No. 315.)

### SVENSKA ARTIKLAR ÖNSKADE FÖR STORBRITANNIEN OCH IRLAND.

Bindgarn. (A/460/17.)

\*Filar. (A/463/17.)

\*Hushållglas. (A/462/17.)

\*Hästskosöm, märkt "J.D." (A/457/17.)

Jutesäckar. (A/459/17.)

Linoleummattor. (A/461/17.)

Motorbåtar. (A/456/17.)

Motor Char-à-Bancs. (A/454/17.)

Omslagspapper. (A/458/17.)

\*Parallellskruvstycken. (A/466/17.)

\*Spiralborrar. (A/465/17.)

\*Sågblad. Hack Saw Blades. (A/464/17.)

Utombordsmotorer. (A/455/17.)



CLERK REGISTER will be found  
on page 317.



## Obituary.

### Killed in Action.

**W**E deeply regret to record the death in France of Private Eskil Strömwall. He was born in Gothenburg in 1898, and was a son of the late Mr. Karl Strömwall, a Gothenburg bank director. Having passed his preliminary examinations he went through a two-year course at Göteborgs Handelsinstitut, and in June 1916 came to England to take up a position with Mr. L. G. Bratt, Junr., in which firm one of his brothers, Mr. Tage Strömwall,



**Private Eskil Strömwall.**

is a partner. In October, 1916, Mr. Eskil Strömwall entered the Chamber's service, and left it to join the British Army on May 22nd, 1917, and at the time of his being killed was serving with the Leicestershire regiment.

The deceased was a capable and industrious worker, and his genial disposition endeared him to all with whom he came in contact. His death is most keenly felt by the Chamber's staff and the members of the "Swedish Chamber's Old Boys."



**TRADE ENQUIRIES** will be found on page 814.

## AGENCY, ETC., ADVERTISEMENTS.

*Enquiries for AGENTS and AGENCIES are only published in the JOURNAL as advertisements at a charge of 3s. 6d. per inch, single column. This charge is made to members as well as non-members. Replies can be addressed c/o The Chamber, and are forwarded against payment of postage.*

*SINGLE LINE advertisements will be accepted at 5s. for six consecutive insertions.*

### BRITISH AGENCIES WANTED.

**IVAR LUNDBERG,**  
**NORRKÖPING, SWEDEN.**  
Established 1878.

General Commission Agent.

**OPEN FOR ALL AGENCIES.** (H)

**General Commission Agent and  
Leather Goods Manufacturer.**

**CARL SÖDERLING,**  
**MALMÖ, Sweden.**

**OPEN FOR ALL AGENCIES.** (B)

**MAGNUS KOLLBERG,**  
**Stockholm, Sweden,**  
**BROKER AND AGENT**

*in Corn, Colonial Produce, and Chemicals.*

**Wants Agencies.** (G)

**JOHN R. RETTIG & Co., A.-B.**

3, Norrmalmstorg, **STOCKHOLM, Sweden,**  
**GENERAL MERCHANTS.**

*Specialities: Minerals, Chemicals.*

(G) **AGENTS IN FINLAND AND RUSSIA.**

**T**RANSLATIONS.—An Office making a speciality of the translation of technical and commercial matters from and into SWEDISH, Norwegian and Danish, has been established in the City of London since 1900. Highest references. Address: H. G. WALTERSTORFF, 505, Mansion House Chambers, 11, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C. Telephone: 410 City. Telegrams: "Transducto, London." (B)

### SELLING AND BUYING AGENT IN SWEDEN.

General Merchandise **H. ASKLUND** 11, Blasieholmstorg  
Stockholm, Sweden

**THE NORTH CORNWALL  
CHINA CLAY CO., LTD.,**

St. Breward, Bodmin, Cornwall.

LARGEST CHINA CLAY SETT IN THE WORLD

(K) **WALTER SESSIONS, Managing Director**



## Swedish Bonds Quoted on the London Stock Exchange.

**W**E publish below a list of prices at which the Swedish State Loans, the City of Stockholm and City of Göteborg Loans are sold on the London Stock Exchange.

### Swedish State Loans.

DATE.	3½% 1880.	3% 1888.	3% 1894.	3½% 1900.	1908.
Oct. 25	120¼ (t.b.2) †† ¾ (t.b.2) †† 1⅜ Δ †† ½ (t.b.1) 3¼ (t.b.1) 2¾ (t.b.1) 3 (t.b.1)	—	—	91 (t.b.1) †† ½ (t.b.1) ††	93⅛ Δ ¼
„ 26	122 (t.b.1) †† 3 (t.b.1) ¼ (t.b.1)	—	80 ¼	91 (t.b.1) ½ ¼ (t.b.1)	92 ⅞ †† 3
„ 30	125¾ (t.b.1) †† 6 (t.b.1) †† 6 (t.b.1) 5½ (t.b.1)	80½ (t.b.1) ⅓ (t.b.1)	82½ 2	93 ¼ 2¾ 3 (t.b.1) ¼ (t.b.1) 3 2¾ (t.b.1)	95½ (t.b.1) Δ †† 5¾ (t.b.1) 6 5¾ 6 (t.b.1)
Nov. 2	126½ Δ †† ½ ¾ (t.b.1) ¾ 7½ (t.b.1) 7 (t.b.1) ¼ (t.b.1) 7	—	—	93¼ 2⅞ 3⅞ —	96¼ (t.b.1) ½ (t.b.1) ⅝ 95¼ (t.b.1) †† 6½ (t.b.1) ⅝ (t.b.1) ⅜ (t.b.1) ¼ (t.b.1) ¼ ½
„ 6	127¾ (t.b.1) 8 (t.b.1) 7 8	82 (t.b.1) ⅝ (t.b.1)	—	93¼ ½ ¾ ½	98 7½ 8
„ 7	128⅝ ¾ 9	—	—	93¾ 4¾ (t.b.1) 5 (t.b.1)	97¾ †† 8½ (t.b.1)
„ 8	128¼ (t.b.1) ½ (t.b.1) 9 (t.b.1)	—	—	94 (t.b.1) †† 5¼ 5	98½ ¾ ¾ (t.b.1) ½ (t.b.1) ⅞ ⅝
„ 12	—	77	—	—	97¾ ††
„ 13	119¾ 20⅞ 20 5¾ (t.b.1) 5 (t.b.1) ½ (t.b.1) 3¼ (t.b.1)	—	—	—	—
„ 14	126 (t.b.1) 7¼ 6⅞ (t.b.1)	—	84 Δ ††	92	89¾ (t.b.1) †† 92 ¾ 7 Δ †† 2½ 3½ ¼ 3
„ 15	129½ †† ¾ †† 30 †† 27¼	—	—	—	—
„ 19	124½ 5 ¼ 3⅞ Δ 5½ (t.b.1)	80½	—	—	90¾ 1
„ 20	124¾ † (t.b.1) ½ (t.b.1) 5 (t.b.1) ¼ (t.b.1)	—	80¾ (t.b.1) ¼ (t.b.1)	90½ (t.b.1)	—
„ 21	118 (t.b.1) 17¾ (t.b.1)	—	—	89¼ ½	—
„ 22	114	—	—	—	86¾ ††
„ 23	118 (t.b.1) ¼ (t.b.1) 19½ 20¼ (t.b.1) 19¾ 20 (t.b.1) ⅜ (t.b.1) ⅜ (t.b.1)	—	—	85¼ (t.b.1)	86¾ (t.b.1) Δ
„ 26	116 ½ 17 ½ (t.b.1) ¾ (t.b.1) 18 (t.b.1)	—	—	84½ (t.b.1) ⅞ (t.b.1) 5	85 ¾ 6 (t.b.1) ††
„ 27	—	—	—	—	85¼ ¾ (t.b.1) ½ (t.b.1) ⅜ ⅞ (t.b.1)

### Stockholm City.

DATE.	4% 1900.	4½% 1913.
Oct. 26	—	120 (t.b.1)
„ 30	109 ¼	—
„ 31	108½ Δ ¾ 9	120¼ (t.b.1) ¾ (t.b.1)
Nov. 2	109 ¼ (t.b.1) ½ (t.b.1) 9 (t.b.1)	120¼ ¾ (t.b.1) 1 (t.b.1) 20¼ (t.b.1)
„ 6	110 (t.b.1) ¼ (t.b.1)	120¾ (t.b.1) 2 (t.b.1)
„ 7	—	121½ (t.b.1) †† ¼ (t.b.1) ¼ 5 (t.b.1) Δ †† 2½ (t.b.1)
„ 8	110¼ ††	121½ 20¼ † (t.b.1) 1 † (t.b.1) 2½ 2
„ 13	100 †† ¼ †† 99 101 † 2 (t.b.1) 100 (t.b.1) 1½ †	—
„ 14	104¼ (t.b.1)	120
„ 19	—	117
„ 20	102 (t.b.1) 1¾ (t.b.1)	118½ (t.b.1) Δ †† 17¼ (t.b.1) ½ (t.b.1) ¾ (t.b.1)
„ 27	—	112½ (t.b.1)

### Göteborg City.

DATE.	4% 1909.	4½% 1914.
Oct. 25	106¼ ⅜ ½ 5 ⅞ 6	118 ½ Δ
„ 26	105⅞	—
„ 30	107	—



Oct. 31	106½ † 5¾ † 6 † 6 4¼ 5 4¾
Nov. 2	105¼ 5 4¾ x.d.
„ 6	105½ ¾ 6¼ ½ x.d.
„ 7	106 ¾ 7 x.d.
„ 8	106⅛ ½ †† ¼ Δ x.d.
„ 12	94¼ x.d.
„ 13	99¾ 100 x.d.
„ 14	—
„ 15	—
„ 19	—
„ 23	—
„ 26	95½
„ 27	96½

The meaning of the signs used is as follows:—

† Small bonds at special prices.

‡ Exceptional bargains.

§§ Free of stamp duty.

118½ ††
118½ ⅝ ½ 19
119¾ 18¾ 19½ ¾ 20 ¼ Δ
119 ¾ 20 ¾ 1
121 20¾ ½
106½
108 ¼ 9
110
109½ †† ¾ †† 10¼ †† ¼
108
108
107¾ 8½ 7¾

†† Bargains done on the previous day.

Δ Bargains done with or between non-members

t.b. Treasury Certs. of Deposit (Scheme B).

t.b.2 Ditto (Scheme B under Order in Council of January 24th, 1917).

## Employment Department.

To Members and others in want of Foreign Correspondents, Clerks, and Volunteers, full particulars are given, FREE OF CHARGE, of the following clerks, on application, stating reference number, to Secretary, Swedish Chamber of Commerce (Employment Department), 5, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.3.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF VACANT SITUATIONS ARE INSERTED FREE OF CHARGE.

### SITUATIONS WANTED.

#### MALE.

**Export-Import Manager.**—(43) Swede, familiar with modern methods and capable of organising and managing an office—but principally interested in the selling side of a business—offers his services to any respectable Swedish firm intending to open a branch office or agency in U.K. Is also willing to take up a position in Sweden. Has travelled extensively throughout most European countries and has lived in England for the last ten years. First-class references. (Ref. C/611/17.)

**Correspondent.**—(21) Good knowledge of English, fair of French and German; shorthand write (Swedish and English) and typist; at present in London. (Ref. C/588/16.)

**Correspondent or General Clerk.**—(22) Good knowledge of English and German; slight knowledge of French; three years' office experience; rapid typist and shorthand writer. Requires £2 per week and intends to stay in England at least a year. At present in Sweden. (Ref. C/614/17.)

#### FEMALE.

### PLATS ONSKAD I SVERIGE.

**Engelsk korrespondent eller sekreterare.**—Engelsk dam, god bokförare, stenograf och maskinskrifverska, med flerårig erfarenhet från ingenjörs- och affärskontor samt litterär verksamhet, söker plats som engelsk korrespondent eller sekreterare i Sverige; är van vid självständigt arbete. Förstklassiga referenser. (Ref. C/610/17.)

### SITUATIONS VACANT.

#### MALE.

**Befraktnings- och rederifirma i Paris** erbjuder plats åt ung, duglig skandinav såsom föreståndare för afdelningskontor i London. Svar med fullständiga upplysningar, referenser och lönepretentioner, torde f.v.b. adresseras till: Chambre de Commerce Suédoise en France, 17, Rue de Surène, Paris, 8:e., under referens H/18/17.—Diskretion utlovas.

**Scandinave actif,** très capable, est demandé par maison établie en France. On préfère personne au courant des affaires en pâtes à papier, sachant travailler indépendamment afin de pouvoir diriger, par la suite, succursale en Suède. Ecrire: Référence D/188/17, aux soins de la Chambre de Commerce Suédoise de Londres.

**Wanted.**—Young Swede with good knowledge of English and, preferably, French and Spanish; state age, salary required, qualifications and experience. Reply to C/615/17, c/o Swedish Chamber of Commerce, London, E.C.3.

**Young Swede** wanted as Secretary to Swedish Vice-Consulate in France; post to be filled on January 1st, 1918; salary 200 frcs. per month; Clerk with banking experience can increase his income by assisting in a bank in his spare time.—Reply, stating age, qualifications and experience, to C/616/17, c/o Swedish Chamber of Commerce, London, E.C.3.

#### FEMALE.

**Shipping Agency in Paris** requires a fully-competent Stenographer and Typist (Underwood machine); knowledge of French not essential, but perfect knowledge of English necessary.—Reply to D/214/17, c/o Swedish Chamber of Commerce, 5, Lloyd's Avenue, E.C.3.

**SWEDISH CLERKS WILL NOT BE ABLE TO OBTAIN EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM UNLESS THEY ARE PREPARED TO BIND THEMSELVES TO STAY AT LEAST ONE YEAR WITH THE FIRM EMPLOYING THEM.**



## Storbritanniens Oktoberhandel.\*

Statistiken för October månad visar följande totalsiffror.

TABELL A.

	Import.		Export.					
	Total. £	Ökning eller minskning i %	Britiska varor. £	Ökning eller minskning i %	Utländska varor. £	Ökning eller minskning i %	Total Ex port £	Ökning eller minskning i %
Jan.-Okt. 1917	870,833,391	+ 10·94	444,786,142	+ 4·89	62,623,174	- 25·92	507,409,316	- 0·23
„ 1916	784,928,914	+ 10·32	424,044,186	+ 34·59	84,538,401	+ 2·12	508,582,587	+ 27·58
„ 1915	711,498,661	+ 25·74	315,060,651	- 16·90	82,782,519	- 1·54	397,843,170	- 14·16
Oktober 1917	94,260,963	+ 16·14	50,757,054	+ 13·51	4,096,215	- 46·54	54,853,269	+ 4·72
„ 1916	81,159,873	+ 19·68	44,715,248	+ 39·87	7,663,322	+ 6·99	52,378,570	+ 33·85
„ 1915	67,816,406	+ 31·99	31,968,965	+ 11·77	7,162,633	- 0·23	39,131,598	+ 9·37

TABELL B.

STORBRIANNIENS IMPORT AV VISSA VAROR, VILKA BRUKAT DELVIS TAGAS FRÅN SVERIGE. OKTOBER.	1916.			1917.	
	TOTAL IMPORT	Sveriges andel av total impor- ten i % av värdet.	TOTAL IMPORT	Kvantitet.	Värde. £
	Kvantitet.	Värde. £			
Järn : Basiskt tackjärn..... Tons	576	1,736	—	5,368	28,269
Gjutjärn i tackor .....	10,345	76,359	78·86	6,441	180,230
Hæmatite .....	104	1,092	—	2,972	25,644
Spegel-, mangan-och kiseljärn .....	2,639	55,227	12·32	973	36,259
Puddeljärn .....	50	585	—	—	—
Smidesjärn, vinkeljärn, vals- tråd, o.s.v.....	3,042	39,952	76	2,905	128,721
Papper : Tryck- och skrivpapper på rullar .....	38,949	39,679	41·5	53,055	109,959
Tryck-och skrivpapper i ark .....	28,461	43,090	6·82	18,009	41,796
Omslagspapper .....	162,457	236,364	41·01	45,980	102,197
Smör.....	(D e t a l j e r s a k n a s)	—	—	—	—
Trämassa : Kemisk, torr, blekt..... Tons	978	18,457	—	1,530	67,851
„ „ oblekt ..	20,338	680,779	—	16,200	603,505
Mekanisk, våt .....	17,920	76,668	2·36	13,840	128,755
Trävaror : Bilade ; furu, ek, o.s.v. (ej pit props)..... Loads	16,702	205,358	9·33	2,920	57,289
Sågade ; furu och gran ; oarbetade .....	392,566	2,768,438	37·86	218,529	2,245,313
Sågade ; furu och gran ; arbetade .....	27,157	199,136	65·01	13,412	168,171
Tändstickor : Säkerhets .... Gross of boxes	—	—	—	—	—
„ „ Ten thousands	11,516	1,997	70·46	75,274	14,707
Andra slag ....Gross of Boxes	—	—	—	—	—
„ .....Ten thousands	—	—	—	—	—

TABELL C.

STORBRIANNIENS EXPORT AV VISSA VAROR, VILKA BRUKAT DELVIS GA TILL SVERIGE. OKTOBER.	1916.			1917.		
	TOTAL EXPORT	Sveriges andel av total expor- ten i % av värdet	TOTAL EXPORT	Kvantitet.	Värde. £	
	Kvantitet.	Värde £				
Järn och stål :						
Tackjärn .....	Tons	72,187	722,683	0·35	46,902	459,595
Ny räls .....	„	6,929	94,126	—	2,997	57,422
Knivsmiden .....	Cwts.	3,000	64,037	—	1,894	44,161
Järnmanufaktur.....	„	42,488	166,371	0·06	18,879	88,127
Andra metaller :						
Bly i tackor och bearbetat .....	Tons	2,338	81,388	—	796	33,837
Koppar och tillverkningar därav ..	„	1,010	143,033	—	530	76,926
Tenn .....	„	1,513	275,732	4·47	2,510	607,428
Kol och Koks .....	„	3,708,300	4,875,733	9·06	3,180,922	4,463,028
Bomullsgarn :						
Grått .....	Lbs.	11,121,700	965,757	0·43	8,440,000	1,176,214
Blekt och färgat .....	„	2,419,500	224,610	1·79	2,044,900	300,210
Ylle :						
„ Tops ” .....	„	1,441,600	223,768	9·72	1,384,400	266,236
Kamgarn (Worsted) .....	„	2,233,900	485,011	0·56	1,085,000	307,713
Yllevävnader .....	Yds.	10,717,200	2,081,673	1·08	11,481,500	3,204,335
Kamgarnsvävnader .....	„	3,844,100	582,024	0·39	2,618,200	489,463
Tomsäckar .....	Dussin	769,796	198,840	1·87	219,263	90,322

\* Förevarande statistik över exporterade varor inbegriper sådana varor, som inköpts i det Förenade Konungariket av de allierade staternas myndigheter eller för deras räkning, men inbegriper icke varor, som uttagits från det brittiska guvernementets upplag och depåer, eller varor, vilka inköpts av detsamma och skeppats på dess båtar.

**OBS ! — För denna månad finnas icke några detaljer om fördelningen av Export och Import på olika länder.**



3 4j

# JOURNAL

PUBLISHED BY



(INCORPORATED)

Registered Office:  
5, Lloyd's Avenue,  
London, E.C.3.

Telephone:  
Central No. 6338.

Office Hours.  
9.30 a.m.—5 p.m.  
Saturdays 9.30 a.m.—1 p.m.

Telegraphic Address  
For Foreign Telegrams  
"Swediscom—London."

For Inland Telegrams:  
"Swediscom—  
Fen. London."

Editor:  
THE SECRETARY  
OF THE CHAMBER.

## ANGLO-SWEDISH TRADE JOURNAL.

VOL. IX.

DECEMBER 31, 1917.

No. 12—(109).

All Communications to be addressed to the Editor.

Opinions given in this Journal do not necessarily represent the views of the Chamber unless expressly stated.

No articles or matters in this Journal must be copied, in part or *in extenso*, without acknowledgment.

Artiklar få icke *in extenso*, eller delvis återgifvas efter denna journal utan aft källan angifves.

### Contents.

	PAGE
Notice .. .. .	329
Doings of the Chamber .. .. .	330
Prohibition on Sending Remittances out of the United Kingdom .. .. .	330
Priority Certificates .. .. .	331
S.K.F. Manufacture a New Speciality ..	331
The Matches Order, 1917 .. .. .	331
Scandinavian Trade Congress .. .. .	332
City Street Names .. .. .	332
Personal and Business Notices .. .. .	332
A.-B. Svensk Färgämnesindustri .. .. .	333
British Industries Fairs, 1918 .. .. .	333
Money Matters .. .. .	334
Publications .. .. .	334
Swedish Right of Disposal Law .. .. .	334
Swedish Trade and Traffic Proclamations ..	335
Trade Enquiries .. .. .	336
Agency, etc., Advertisements .. .. .	336
Employment Department .. .. .	337
Additions to the Library .. .. .	337
British Proclamations Relating to Trade, etc.	338
Swedish Bonds Quoted on the London Stock Exchange .. .. .	339
Storbritanniens Novemberhandel .. .. .	340
British Representatives of Swedish Traders and Shipowners .. .. .	341
General Advertisements .. .. .	342

### NOTICE.

The Editorial Committee regrets that owing to an unfortunate combination of circumstances the publication of the present issue has been so much delayed. The indisposition of the Editor is largely responsible, but it is hoped that this, taken in conjunction with the pressure of work at the turn of the year, will incline the members of the Chamber to take a tolerant view of the regrettable delay.



## Doings of the Chamber.

### Council Meetings

A special meeting of the Council was held in the Chamber's Council Room at 5, Lloyd's Avenue, on Wednesday, December 12th, to receive the report of the Committee appointed at the ordinary meeting on November 28th, to frame suggestions for alterations in Bye-Law 37 respecting the Standing Provincial Committees. Twelve members of the Council were present. The suggested alterations were gone through *seriatim*, and the Committee were requested to submit a draft incorporating certain new and important points to be laid before a Special Meeting of the Council at the earliest convenient date.

An ordinary meeting of the Council was held in the Council Room on Thursday, December 20th, when nine council members were present.

During the year 23 Council Meetings were held, being the same number as were held during 1916.

### Life and 25 Years' Members.

R. Martin, of Rossö Sägverks Aktiebolag, Rossö, was elected a life member of the Chamber; and

A.-B. The Swedish Trading Company, of Stockholm, were elected "25-years'" members.

### Annual Members.

The following were elected annual members:

Alfred Chandler, general manager and secretary, Mersey Docks and Harbour Board, Liverpool.

Aktiebolaget Industribanken, Gothenburg, (Bankers).

### Resignation.

Consul-general Adolf Berencreutz, in a letter posted at Stockholm, tendered his resignation as Honorary Vice-President of the Chamber, which resignation the Council decided to accept.

### Visitors to the Chamber.

In addition to the numerous ordinary run of visitors to the Chamber, many of whom take almost daily advantage of the business facilities offered them, we have had the pleasure of visits from Ingeniör G. Holmberger, one of the Swedish Commercial Delegates, Mr. O. A. R. Jonason, and Mr. S. H. Woodhouse, of Johnson, Englehart & Co., Ltd., of Hull, Mr. Erik Pallin, of the *Stockholms Dagblad*, and Mr. L. Nordström, the well-known Swedish author.

## Prohibition on Sending Remittances out of the United Kingdom.

AN Order-in-Council dated November 27th further amends the Defence of the Realm Regulations by ordering the following amendments to be made:—

"The following Regulations shall be inserted after Regulation 41C:—

41D. A person resident in the United Kingdom shall not without permission in writing from the Treasury, directly or indirectly, either on his own behalf or on behalf of any other person resident in the United Kingdom—

(i) send any remittance out of the United Kingdom for the purpose of:—

(a) making, or subscribing to, any loan or subscribing to any issue of capital outside the United Kingdom; or

(b) purchasing any stock, shares, or other securities, or any property other than merchandise, if the securities or property are not in the United Kingdom; or

(c) purchasing any foreign currency to be held with a view to appreciation in value or as an investment; or

(ii) take part in, or agree or offer to take part in, any of the above-mentioned transactions if such transaction involves the sending of any remittance out of the United Kingdom.

Any banker, or person acting in any similar capacity, shall, as a condition of sending out of the United Kingdom any remittance on behalf of any person resident in the United Kingdom, require the person resident in the United Kingdom to make a declaration in writing as to the purpose for which the remittance is proposed to be sent.

In any proceedings under this regulation any purchase or agreement or offer to purchase foreign currency shall be deemed to be for the purpose of holding the same with a view to appreciation in value or as an investment unless the contrary is proved.

Any reference in this regulation to the sending of a remittance out of the United Kingdom shall be deemed to include a reference to placing money in the United Kingdom at the disposal of a person not resident in the United Kingdom.



If any person acts in contravention of any of the provisions of this regulation, or if any person in such declaration as aforesaid makes any statement which is false or misleading in any material particular, that person shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations."



## Priority Certificates.

**A**N important announcement has been made by the Director of the War Trade Department regarding the grant of Priority Certificates in respect of goods intended for export; the new procedure is to come into operation on January 14th. The points of greatest interest to our members are as follows:—

It has been arranged with the Priority Departments of the Admiralty and of the Ministry of Munitions that, with certain exceptions, in the case of *goods subject to Priority Control by these Departments* and intended for export to

(a) Neutral countries,


(b) Allied countries (unless the goods are purchased directly by or on behalf of Allied Governments, or are required for the execution of specific Allied Government contracts),

application for Priority Certificates should no longer be addressed to the Priority Departments, but that an application for an export licence should be made *in duplicate* on the ordinary War Trade Department application forms to the Secretary, War Trade Department, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S.W.1. One of the two applications should be marked "Duplicate," and the two forms should be securely pinned together one inside the other. It should be expressly stated in answer to question "n" on page 2 that a Priority Certificate is required by the applicant. This procedure should be followed in all cases in which a Priority Certificate is required in respect of goods intended for export to destinations (a) and (b) above, whether the export of the goods to these destinations is prohibited or not. The Priority Certificate (if granted) will be forwarded by the War Trade Department to the applicant. In some cases it will be possible to issue an export licence (where such a licence is necessary) simultaneously with the Priority Certificate. If this is not done, however, as soon as the goods in question are ready for shipment (if they are such as require an export licence) the applicant should so inform the War Trade Department, when, apart from unforeseen contingencies, the neces-

sary licence will be issued to him. If the goods do not require an export licence, the War Trade Department need not be approached, and the goods may be exported subject to Customs regulations. The foregoing procedure does not apply to shipbuilding materials of all descriptions intended for export to the United States, or to anchors, chain cables, chain cable gear, and chain cable iron intended for export to any destination, with regard to which the existing procedure remains unaltered. Intending exporters should take care in submitting applications to state any *special reasons* which may exist in support of their request for permission to manufacture and export goods subject to Priority Control, otherwise it is improbable that the desired facilities will be granted.



## S.K.F. Manufacture a New Speciality.

**T**HE *Svensk Utrikeshandel* of the 5th December, 1917, states that the Svenska Kullagerfabriken (The Swedish Ball Bearing Company), Gothenburg, has commenced the manufacture of a new speciality—viz., conical cogwheels—which will be placed on the market under the name of "Hyperkon." The experiments were started in 1914, and as an outcome thereof the company's works in Gothenburg are now furnished with machines which work entirely automatically and with such accuracy that any deviation from the theoretically perfect cog profile does not exceed one-hundredth part of an inch. The inventor of the new cogwheel and manager of the new branch is Mr. Erik Wingqvist, C.E., a brother of the Chief Managing Director of the Company. 

## The Matches Order, 1917.

**R**EFERRING to notices respecting the above Order which appeared in our September and October issues, we would draw attention to a new Order regulating the manufacture, purchase, sale, and distribution of matches, which is to take effect on and after the 1st January, 1918.

The main object of the Order is to prohibit the sale after December 21st, 1917, of any matches which are not included in the existing maximum prices schedule, without the written consent of the Tobacco and Matches Control Board. All persons shall obey the instructions of the Control Board in regard to the manufacture, purchase, sales, and distribution of matches.



## Scandinavian Trade Congress

In the last issue of this journal, prominence was given to an article under the above heading from "The Christian Science Monitor," of Boston, U.S.A., because it put the facts more clearly than we had seen them recorded in any other paper. Unfortunately, however, the source from which this article was taken was unintentionally left unacknowledged, but we hasten to take this opportunity of giving our transatlantic contemporary every credit for a thoroughly readable and accurate article.



## City Street Names.

Just before our late Secretary left this country to take up another important appointment he produced a most interesting book under the above title, and we in due course reviewed it. Since then we have been asked for copies of it by persons interested throughout the country, and from the letters of acknowledgement received, Mr. Louis Zettersten's effort is much appreciated. Appreciation, however, does not end here, and we think the following review taken from "The Journal of the London Society" will please not only the author of City Street names, but also the members of the "City Kotteriet," and Mr. Zettersten's other admirers.

### CITY STREET NAMES.

"This little volume has been compiled by Louis Zettersten, the late Secretary of the Swedish Chamber of Commerce, as a remembrance of the happy city rambles of the "City Kotteriet," which is a club for Swedish residents in London. The book is published by the "City Kotteriet." It is refreshing to find that visitors should take so real an interest in London, for, despite the modesty of its author, who writes "without any pretence whatever," the book is a very succinct and erudite production, full of interest, and one which not even a Common Councillor could open without learning something. Its attractions are enhanced by reproductions of several old prints, dated about 1830, and a plan of Elizabethan London. The unsuspected connection between Cannon Street and candles, Seething Lane and bran, Mincing Lane and the nuns of St. Helen's, are all fully set forth; and many common errors, such as the derivation of Holborn from Olbourne, and the connection between Bow Lane and Bow, are refuted."

## Personal & Business Notices.

### Olsen and Cormeau.

We are informed that the above firm has been dissolved, and MR. OLSEN is continuing business at the same address, Lambert House, 10-12, Ludgate Hill, London, E.C.4, as paper makers' agent and merchant, under the style of T. V. OLSEN.

### A.-B. Nordiska Kompaniet

is to issue new B Preference Shares for 3,000,000 kr. at par. The capital is thereby increased from 18,000,000 kr. to 21,000,000 kr., of which 15,000,000 kr. are in ordinary shares.

### A.-B. P. Nyman & Co., Timber and Commission Agents, Gothenburg.

Mr. P. Nyman, Gothenburg, has converted his firm into a limited company under the above style. This concern will act as agents for timber and sawn goods, and will also be open to entertain any other agencies concerning England-Sweden which may come in its way. The capital is 10,000 kr. minimum and 30,000 kr. maximum, and Mr. P. Nyman will act as director.

### Change in Directorate at the British Bank of Northern Commerce, Ltd.

During the current year the British Bank of Northern Commerce, Ltd., have lost, by death, three of their directors—viz., The Right Hon. Earl Grey, G.C.B. (Chairman), Mr. V. Faber, and Mr. Kielland-Torkildsen. Two new directors have been elected—viz., the Right Hon. Earl Grey (son of the late chairman), and Mr. S. E. Dahl, Director of Centralbanken for Norge, Christiania.

### W. J. Dawson, Gothenburg, 50 Years.

Mr. W. J. Dawson, Gothenburg, attained his fiftieth year on the 29th December 1917. He commenced his business career in Newcastle-on-Tyne with Pyman, Bell and Co., Ltd., and served them for 17 years, eight of which he spent in their branch office in Gothenburg. In 1899 he came back to England and worked for three years as a timber agent. In 1902 he returned to Gothenburg and started the firm of W. J. Dawson and Co., which was later turned into a limited company.

### Swedish Consular Service.

The Swedish Minister for Foreign Affairs appointed, on the 21st ult., Mr. Josef Emanuel Ander to succeed Mr. Robert Murray as Vice-Consul at Chatham and Newcastle under the Consulate-General in Montreal.



On the 1st inst. the Swedish Minister for Foreign Affairs accepted the resignation of Mr. John Cummins, Vice-Consul at Townsville under the Consulate in Sydney.

### Henry Snöbohm.✠

The Swedish community and the big circle of friends possessed by Mr. Henry Snöbohm were shocked to learn on Christmas Eve that he had died the day before. Earlier in the month Mr. Snöbohm attended regularly at his office in the City, and although he complained of feeling a little run down, there was nothing to indicate how serious his condition really was. Mr. Snöbohm was well-known as an agent for Swedish joinery and South Swedish sawn goods, and since the outbreak of war had done a very great deal of business in South Swedish wood, and the increasing volume of this business called for larger offices, which were secured at 1, Philpot Lane, and only entered on the 15th inst. We are informed that the business will be continued as heretofore under the same style at the new address.

### Amalgamation of Swedish Glass Works.

The articles of Association for a new company, intending to carry on the manufacture of glass, were signed at Stockholm on December 13th. The share capital is 3,000,000 kr. The founders are Glafva Glasbruks A.-B., Consul Johan E. Ekman, Orrefors Bruks A.-B.; A.-B. Hofgård's Glasbruk, A.-B. Flygsfors Glasbruk, and Bruno Söderström and Co., bankers. The new company (the name of which is not yet decided upon) is an amalgamation of the four glass works above-mentioned and Gullaskrufs Glasbruk. The most important of the amalgamated concerns are Glafva Glasbruks A.-B., whose share capital is 1,050,000 kr., and Orrefors Bruks A.-B., with a share capital of 1,200,000 kr., which has recently been increased to 2,000,000 kr. by the issue of free shares. The shares in the new company are issued in payment of shares in the amalgamated companies, and consequently no shares will be issued to the public. According to information received the amalgamated companies have an annual output of about 100,000 boxes of window-glass. This is about two-thirds of the output of the whole of Sweden, which amounts to 150,000 boxes. At the present market price the value of the production is some 5,000,000 kr.

### New Premises for the General Export Association of Sweden.

In view of the rapid development of the General Export Association of Sweden it is only

natural that it should have a building of its own. The Association has now acquired No. 12, Vasagatan, but no date has been fixed for the removal from 6, Vasagatan, as under present circumstances it is inconvenient to alter the new premises to meet the Association's requirements.



### A. B. Svensk Färgämnes-industri.

According to an article in "Affärsvärlden," a company under the above style, with a share capital of 12,000,000 kronor, was founded at Stockholm on November 26th for the manufacture of dyes and drugs.

The new company has arranged to purchase the majority of shares in Aktiebolaget Wilhelm Becker, Aktiebolaget Astra and Apotekarnes Kemiska Fabriker, and has bought extensive building plots and factories from Svenska Juteväfveribolaget at Södertelje. A.-B. Svensk Färgämnesindustri has already taken over the manufactures of the two first-mentioned companies, and the rebuilding of the factories at Södertelje is expected to be finished about the middle of 1918.

The company has also made arrangements to collaborate with several Swedish industries which may have mutual interests with the new undertaking, *i.e.*, Stockholms Superfosfat Fabriks A.-B., A.-B. Bofors-Gullspång and Skånska Superfosfat- och Svafvelsyre Fabriks A.-B.



### British Industries Fairs, 1918.

WE learn that as it is possible that the new accommodation for the British Industries Fair (Glasgow), 1918, may not be entirely completed by February 25th, and as it is of great importance that the British Industries Fairs in London and Glasgow should be held simultaneously, the Board of Trade have decided to postpone the opening of both Fairs for two weeks. Accordingly the period for which the British Industries Fairs in London and Glasgow will be open will be March 11th to March 22nd.



TRADE ENQUIRIES will be found on  
page 336.



## Money Matters.

### SWEDEN.

Sveriges Riksbank (State Bank of Sweden) :—

Rate of discount :—

Bills at 3/m .. .. 7 per cent).

(Raised on December 12th, 1917, from 6 per cent.)

Nominal exchange rates on London :

	Buyers.	Sells.
	3/m.	Sight.
Nov. 2nd .. ..	10.50	11.
„ 3rd .. ..	10.50	11.
„ 5th .. ..	10.60	11.10
„ 6th .. ..	10.70	11.20
„ 7th .. ..	10.65	11.15
„ 8th .. ..	10.65	11.15
„ 9th .. ..	11.25	11.75
„ 10th .. ..	12.50	13.
„ 11th .. ..	13.25	13.75
„ 12th .. ..	12.	12.50
„ 13th .. ..	10.75	11.25
„ 15th .. ..	11.	11.50
„ 16th .. ..	12.	12.50
„ 17th .. ..	11.50	12.
„ 19th .. ..	11.50	12.
„ 20th .. ..	11.80	12.30
„ 21st .. ..	12.25	12.75
„ 23rd .. ..	12.15	12.65
„ 24th .. ..	12.35	12.85
„ 26th .. ..	12.15	12.65
„ 27th .. ..	12.15	12.65
„ 29th .. ..	12.05	12.55
„ 30th .. ..	12.05	12.55
Dec. 3rd .. ..	13.	13.50
„ 5th .. ..	13.15	13.65
„ 7th .. ..	13.40	13.90
„ 12th .. ..	13.10	13.60
„ 13th .. ..	12.90	13.40
„ 14th .. ..	12.85	13.35
„ 15th .. ..	12.85	13.35
„ 18th .. ..	14.	14.50
„ 20th .. ..	13.90	14.40
„ 21st .. ..	14.	14.50

London, E.C., December 31st, 1917.

Bank of England :—

Minimum discount rate, 5 per cent. (Reduced Jan. 18th, 1917, from 6 per cent. to 5½ per cent., and April 5th from 5½ per cent. to 5 per cent.). (A year ago 6 per cent.).

London Bankers' Rates :—

On deposit : At call .. .. 3½ per cent.  
 Three months' Bank bills .. 4 per cent.  
 Three months' fine Trade bills 4¾-5 per cent.

Foreign Exchanges :—

The following rates have been quoted on Royal Exchange for **Stockholm**, during November-December.

		Cheques and cable transf.	
		Sellers.	Buyers.
		Kr.	Kr.
Nov. 29th .. ..	.. ..	12.50	12.65
Dec. 4th .. ..	.. ..	13.45	13.60
„ 6th .. ..	.. ..	13.12	13.22
„ 11th .. ..	.. ..	13.33	13.43
„ 13th .. ..	.. ..	13.18	13.28
„ 18th .. ..	.. ..	13.98	14.08
„ 20th .. ..	.. ..	13.93	13.
„ 27th .. ..	.. ..	14.12	14.22

### INDIA.

Calcutta, November 29th, 1917.

**Presidency Bank Rates** { Calcutta 5 per cent. (Sept. 6, 1917).  
 Bombay 5 per cent. (Aug. 23, 1917).  
 Madras 6 per cent. (Sept. 4, 1917).

**Exchange ..** { On demand 1-5 1/32.  
 Telegraphic Transfer 1-4 31/32  
 3 months 1-5 13/32.  
 6 months 1-5 23/32.

**Government Paper** (3½ per cent.) Rs. 70-0-0.

—The Indian Trade Journal.



## Publications.

Received from the following Chambers of Commerce and Industrial Associations.

### SWEDISH.

Industriella frågor vid 1917 års Riksdag. Utgiven av Sveriges Industriförbund.

Ersättningsmaterial för Industriella Råvaror. Utgiven av Sveriges Industriförbund.

Valutaregleringens möjligheter. Föredrag vid 1917 års ordinarie bankmöte av Gustav Cassel. Utgiven av Svenska Bankföreningen.

Svenska Bank-söreningens Styrelses Berättelse till 1917 års ordinarie bankmöte.

### ENGLISH.

Anglo-American Year Book. Published by The International Development Co., Ltd., 4, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2.



## Swedish Right of Disposal Law,

Referring to a notice under the same heading in our November Journal we are informed by the Swedish Board of Trade that the Swedish Government from November 23rd has placed an embargo on horse and cow hair, and from November 26th, also on cotton wool, except cotton wool free from fat (so-called surgical cotton wool).



# Swedish Trade and Traffic Proclamations.

## Export Prohibitions.

**A** LIST of goods prohibited for exportation from Sweden (and also for *transit through Sweden*) corrected up to January 1st, 1917, accompanied the February issue of the JOURNAL as a special supplement. Additions were published in the March-November Journals. The following additions, some of which appeared unclassified in the October Journal, have since been proclaimed :—

Number in the Statistical Goods Index.		Date of Prohibition.
222-229	<b>Furriers' Goods</b> , not dressed .. .. .	25/11/17
	Dressed, loose .. .. .	25/11/17
	Dressed skins, skins sewn together, and partly manufactured articles .. .. .	25/11/17
	Finished articles, covered or lined with fur, such as caps, muffs, boas, fur coats, cloaks, and carriage rugs .. .. .	25/11/17
284-286	<b>Brushmakers' Goods</b> , such as brushes, brooms and whisks, etc., not referring to heading 283: Heading 283, Swedish Customs' Tariff, refers to Brushmakers' Goods of fibre, grass, roots, or other vegetable substances, without regard to setting or mounting, which articles have previously been prohibited for exportation from Sweden	3/12/17
321A-322A	<b>Paper Bags</b> .. .. .	25/11/17
	<b>Bottles and Jars.</b>	
	Entirely unground and without painting or gilding or any decorations except those produced by engraving in the mould :	
692	Of a capacity not exceeding hundred grammes, .. .. .	25/11/17
694	Of greater capacity : Other kinds than bottles of dark green or brown material for malt liquors, mineral waters, effervescing drinks, wine or alcoholic liquors, and carboys of such material .. .. .	25/11/17
695	Other kinds : With ground rims or bottoms, or with perforated, unground or ground stoppers, but otherwise unground and without painting, gilding or any other decorations	

Number in the Statistical Goods Index.		Date of prohibition.
	than those produced by engraving in the mould .. .. .	25/11/17
697	<b>Tubes</b> of glass, not specially mentioned, and <b>Rods</b> .. .. .	25/11/17
698	<b>Laboratory Appliances</b> , not specially mentioned, such as test tubes, retorts, pipettes, and the like .. .. .	25/11/17
From 1128 C	<b>Compressed Ammonia Gas</b> .. .. .	25/11/17
1142	<b>Caustic Ammonia</b> .. .. .	25/11/17
1159	<b>Chromate of Potash</b> and bichromate of potash ; also chromate and bichromate of sodium, and chromic acid .. .. .	25/11/17
1160 C	<b>Tartar Emetic</b> and other compounds of antimony, not being colours .. .. .	25/11/17
1161 A-C	<b>Thorium Nitrate</b> and other compounds of rare metallic earths, and wolfram acid ; also <b>salts of gold, platinum and radium</b> .. .. .	25/11/17
1166	<b>Nitrate of Lead</b> .. .. .	25/11/17
1173	<b>Chrome Sulphate, chrome chloride, chrome sulphate-chloride</b> , basic, solid or liquid, with varying percentage of sodium sulphate and sodium chloride .. .. .	25/11/17
1215	<b>Oil of Bitter Almonds</b> ; also if artificial .. .. .	25/11/17
1218	<b>Nitro-Benzol</b> (mirbane oil) .. .. .	25/11/17
1218-1219	<b>Heliotropine, cumarine, musk</b> , and other unspecified scented substances, natural or artificial, for use in the manufacture of perfumery, not being essential vegetable oils .. .. .	25/11/17
1221 A-B	<b>Liquid Scents and Toilet Waters</b> , containing ether or spirits, including hair-dye .. .. .	25/11/17
123 o B-C	<b>Guano</b> , also natural, and other manure consisting of animal waste .. .. .	25/11/17
From 1257	<b>Sulpho-fatty Acids</b> : Ammonium Chromate and Bichromate, Chloric Acid, dissolved in water, Diphosphate, Perborates, Dinitro and Trinitro Benzol ; Dinitro and Trinitro Toluol, liquid ; Calcium Bisulphite, Potassium and Sodium Nitrites ; Salts of Fatty Acids ; Chemical Preparations, not specially mentioned, containing or consisting of vanadium, molybdenum, chrome, tin, lead, cadmium, copper, and nickel .. .. .	25/11/17

We have received further cables specifying a list of fresh prohibitions, for which we have no classification particulars. These goods are detailed as telegraphed :—



**Artificial Leather.**

**Furniture**, upholstered, if stuffed or covered with export-prohibited material.

**Imitation Leather Boards.****Articles of Iron Sheets or Plates.**

**Manufactures of Rolled Iron** for boilers and tanks, etc.

**Plates and Cylinders** for gramophones, phonographs, and similar instruments; also worn-out plates and cylinders.

**Buttons**, not specially mentioned, and parts of buttons, covered with textile materials.

**Manufactures of Stone**, in combination with gold or silver, not referring to any other heading.

**Paper** of No. 314 Swedish Customs' Tariff, not already prohibited—viz., Parchment Paper and Imitation Parchment.

**Articles of Faience and Porcelain** in combination with gold or silver.

**Glass or Enamel Wares** in combination with gold or silver.

**Saucepans and Kettles** of castings of non-malleable iron, enamelled.

**Iron Plates and Sheets**, ground, furnished with reflecting film of oxide (lustre plates), polished, painted, varnished, nickelled, lacquered, enamelled, bronzed, or with impressed patterns.

**Iron Plates and Sheets** curved and with edges welded together.

**Jets of Lamps** of rolled iron plates.

**Parts of Machines**, etc., principally manufactured from plate ware.

**Parts of Cycles**, not specially mentioned, except adjusted chains.

**Trade Enquiries.****(Circular No. 318.)**

\***Bichromate of Potash.** (A/471/17.)

\***Bichromate of Soda.** (A/472/17.)

\***Borax.** (A/474/17.)

**Brass Articles** for bee-keeping. (A/468/17.)

\***Chrome Alum.** (A/473/17.)

\***Hematine.** (A/477/17.)

\***Leather Substitute.** (A/479/17.)

\***Pianos.** (A/481/17.)

\***Piassava.** (A/483/17.)

\***Rice-Root.** (A/482/17.)

**Sail-Cloth.** (A/466A/17.)

\***Soda, calcined.** (A/476/17.)

\***Soda, caustic.** (A/475/17.)

\***Sole Leather.** (A/478/17.)

**Tinplates, I.C. and IX.** (A/467/17.)

**Tobacco Pipes.** (A/480/17.)

"**Victoria Lawn.**" (A/484/17.)

**SWEDISH ARTICLES OFFERED.**

\***Iron Wire** for welding purposes. (A/470/17.)

\***Welding Machines for Acetylene.** (A/469/17.)  
Gothenburg firm wishes to get in touch with importers into the United Kingdom of the above articles.

Company in Stockholm offers the following articles to United Kingdom importers:—

\***Timber.** (A/485/17.)

\***Wood Pulp.** (A/486/17.)

Swedish firm wishes to communicate with importers (not agents) of the following articles:—

\***Battens.** (A/494/17.)

\***Boards.** (A/495/17.)

\***Box-boards.** (A/496/17.)

\***Deals.** (A/493/17.)

\***Joinery**, such as doors, mouldings, trellis, etc., (A/497/17.)

Chamber of Commerce in Sweden offers the following articles to United Kingdom buyers:—

**Brooms.** (A/489/17.)

**Whisks.** (A/490/17.)

**Brushes.** (A/491/17.)

**Sloyd Articles.** (A/492/17.)

**ENGELSKA ARTIKLAR OFFERERADE TILL SVERIGE.**

\***Karragenmossa.** Firma på Irland önskar komma i beröring med svenska importörer av ovanstående artikel för affärer efter kriget. (A/488/17.)

**SVENSKA ARTIKLAR FÖR STORBRIANNIEN OCH IRLAND.**

\***Åror**, av ask eller fur, 12 till 18 fot. Spekulant ombedjes benäget insända fotografi eller ritning samt offerera priser c.i.f. London, eller f.o.b. svensk exporthamn.

**AGENCY, ETC., ADVERTISEMENTS.**

*Enquiries for AGENTS and AGENCIES are only published in the JOURNAL as advertisements at a charge of 3s. 6d. per inch, single column. This charge is made to members as well as non-members. Replies can be addressed c/o The Chamber, and are forwarded against payment of postage.*

*SINGLE LINE advertisements will be accepted at 5s. for six consecutive insertions.*

**BRITISH AGENCIES WANTED.****IVAR LUNDBERG,****NORRKÖPING, SWEDEN.**

Established 1878.

General Commission Agent.

**OPEN FOR ALL AGENCIES. (G)****General Commission Agent and  
Leather Goods Manufacturer.****CARL SÖDERLING,****MALMÖ, Sweden.****OPEN FOR ALL AGENCIES. (A)**



**MAGNUS KOLLBERG,**

Stockholm, Sweden,

**BROKER AND AGENT***in Corn, Colonial Produce, and Chemicals.***Wants Agencies.**

(F)

**JOHN R. RETTIG & Co., A.-B.**

3, Norrmalmstorg, STOCKHOLM, Sweden,

**GENERAL MERCHANTS.***Specialities: Minerals, Chemicals.*(F) **AGENTS IN FINLAND AND RUSSIA.**

**T**RANSLATIONS.—An Office making a speciality of the translation of technical and commercial matters from and into SWEDISH, Norwegian and Danish, has been established in the City of London since 1900. Highest references. Address: H. G. WALTERSTORFF, 505, Mansion House Chambers, 11, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C. Telephone: 410 City. Telegrams: "Transducto, London."

**SELLING AND BUYING AGENT IN SWEDEN.**(F) **General Merchandise H. ASKLUND** 11, Blasieholmstorg Stockholm, Sweden**THE NORTH CORNWALL CHINA CLAY CO., LTD.,**

St. Beward, Bodmin, Cornwall.

**LARGEST CHINA CLAY SETT IN THE WORLD**(J) **WALTER SESSIONS, Managing Director****Employment Department.**

To Members and others in want of Foreign Correspondents, Clerks, and Volunteers, full particulars are given, FREE OF CHARGE, of the following clerks, on application, stating reference number, to Secretary, Swedish Chamber of Commerce (Employment Department), 5, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.3.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF VACANT SITUATIONS ARE INSERTED FREE OF CHARGE.

**SITUATIONS WANTED.****MALE.**

**General Clerk.**—(22) Fair knowledge of English, French and German; rapid typist and shorthand writer; requires £2 per week. At present in Sweden. (Ref. C/168/17.)

**Correspondent.**—Very good knowledge of English, French, and German; rapid shorthand typist; excellent references; requires £4 per week. At present in Sweden. (Ref. C/619/17.)

**Correspondent.**—(21) Good knowledge of English, fair of French and German; shorthand writer (Swedish and English) and typist; at present in London. (Ref. C/588/16.)

**Correspondent or General Clerk.**—(22) Good knowledge of English and German; slight knowledge of French; three years' office experience; rapid typist and shorthand writer. Requires £2 per week and intends to stay in England at least a year. At present in Sweden. (Ref. C/614/17.)

**FEMALE.**

**Lady Clerk.**—(28) Good knowledge of English, fair of German and French; shorthand typist (Swedish and English); small salary required. At present in Sweden. (Ref. C/617/17.)

**PLATS ONSKAD I SVERIGE.**

**Engelsk korrespondent eller sekreterare.**—Engelsk dam, god bokförare, stenograf och maskinskrifverska, med flerårig erfarenhet från ingenjörs- och affärskontor samt litterär verksamhet, söker plats som engelsk korrespondent eller sekreterare i Sverige; är van vid självständigt arbete. Förstklassiga referenser. (Ref. C/610/17.)

**SITUATIONS VACANT.****MALE.**

**Befraktnings- och rederifirma i Paris** erbjuder plats åt ung, duglig skandinav såsom föreståndare för afdelningskontor i London. Svar med fullständiga upplysningar, referenser och lönepretentioner, torde f.v.b. adresseras till: Chambre de Commerce Suédoise en France, 17, Rue de Surène, Paris, 8:e., under referens H/18/17.—Diskretion utlovas.

**Wanted.**—Young Swede with good knowledge of English and, preferably, French and Spanish; state age, salary required, qualifications and experience. Reply to C/615/17, c/o Swedish Chamber of Commerce, London, E.C.3.

**FEMALE.**

**Shipping Agency in Paris** requires a fully-competent Stenographer and Typist (Underwood machine); knowledge of French not essential, but perfect knowledge of English necessary.—Reply to D/214/17, c/o Swedish Chamber of Commerce, 5, Lloyd's Avenue, E.C.3.

**SWEDISH CLERKS WILL NOT BE ABLE TO OBTAIN EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM UNLESS THEY ARE PREPARED TO BIND THEMSELVES TO STAY AT LEAST ONE YEAR WITH THE FIRM EMPLOYING THEM.**

**Additions to the Library.**

The following publications have recently been added to the Chamber's Library:—

*Received from Government Departments.*

**SWEDISH.**

Månadsstatistik över Handeln. Utgiven av Kungl. Kommerskollegium. Årgång 1916.

Livsmedelsförbrukningen inom mindre bemedlade hushåll åren 1914 och 1916. Utgiven av Kungl. Socialstyrelsen.

Levnadskostnaderna i Sverige 1913—1914. Del II. Lokalomografier. 4: Gävle. Utgiven av Kungl.



## British Proclamations Relating to Trade, etc.

**Note.**—In quoting below the more important orders and regulations issued by the British Government, we invite any Member desiring further information to write to the Secretary of the Chamber, mentioning the particular measure on which he desires such information, and quoting the *Board of Trade Journal* indicated.

### Goods Prohibited for Exportation from the United Kingdom.

The *Board of Trade Journal* for December 13th contains the text of the Order of April 24th, 1917, made by the Army Council relative to the *export packing* of certain goods, with the Schedule to the Order brought up to date, a slight amendment thereto being noted in the issue of the same Journal for December 20th.

Additions to and amendments in the list of goods prohibited for exportation from the United Kingdom have been made by an Order-of-Council dated December 18th, full particulars of which are given in the *Board of Trade Journal* for December 20th.

It is announced that in view of the necessity for conserving supplies of *timber* it is probable that export licences will be granted even more sparingly than at present, and the fact that the wood has been cut up or prepared will not in itself constitute a ground for the grant of an export licence. Exporters of timber of all kinds should therefore apply to the War Trade Department on the usual form for an export licence before cutting up or in any way preparing the wood for export.

### Import Restrictions.

The Department of Import Restrictions gives notice that the General Licence for the importation of *hosiery needles* will be revoked, with effect from January 1st, 1918, and that after that date special licences will be issued for their importation only at the request of the Director of Army Contracts.

A Proclamation dated December 21st prohibits as from that date the importation into the United Kingdom of all *bonds, debentures, stock or share certificates, scrip and other documents of title relating to any stocks, shares, or other securities*; with the exception of matured bonds redeemable in the United Kingdom, and coupons falling due for payment in the United Kingdom. Exception is made in respect of such goods as are imported under licence given by or on behalf of H.M. Treasury, and subject to the provisions and conditions of such licence.

It is announced that on the instructions of the Board of Trade the Paper Commission will reduce the licences for the importation of paper-making materials and of printing and writing paper in the year beginning March 1st next to two-thirds of the tonnage imported in the year ending February 28th, 1918. The amount of boards and wrapping paper will not be reduced.

With reference to the notice in our September

issue regarding the projected prohibition on the import of *butter*, we would draw attention to the fact that the Board of Trade have now revoked the general licence for imports of the same.

### Restrictions on Trade.

The Board of Trade has made an Order (which was published in the *London Gazette* of December 4th) fixing maximum prices for *home-grown timber* at all stages. By this Order maximum prices are also fixed for *timber in the round, sawn or converted*, and the Home-Grown Timber Prices (Great Britain) Order of July 4th last is cancelled. Brief particulars are given in the *Board of Trade Journal* for December 6th.

With reference to the notices in our August and September issues regarding restrictions on dealing in *mahogany*, we would point out that the restriction on sales of all kinds of mahogany is now withdrawn until further notice.

Three Orders have been issued by the Food Controller extending his control over the *oil crushing and oil cake industries*, the Orders being as follows:—

November 28th.—Oils, Oil Cake and Meals (Requisition) Order.

November 28th.—Hardened Fats (Requisition) Order.

November 29th.—Seeds, Nuts, and Kernels (Requisition) Order.

Brief particulars respecting these Orders are given in the *Board of Trade Journal* for December 6th.

The Army Council have made an Order dated December 3rd, notifying that they take possession of all stocks of *vegetable parchment paper*, excepting stocks of less than 10 cwt., now in or hereafter arriving in the United Kingdom. Returns of stocks over 10 cwt., with full particulars as to quantity, description, and cost price, should be made to the Director of Army Contracts, Room 35A, Imperial House, Tothill Street, London, S.W.1, with other particulars that may be required by the Director of Army Contracts.

The Minister of Munitions has made an Order dated December 14th extending the provisions of the Order made on November 20th, 1916, as to the control of certain classes of steel, to *steel in shell discard quality and steel made by electrical processes*. The full text of the amendment is given in the *Board of Trade Journal* for December 20th.

The Army Council has issued an Order dated December 11th, to take effect as from January 1st, controlling the profits of *leather belting manufacturers*, and those of tanners and curriers pro-



ducing leather for belting. The full text of the Order is given in the *London Gazette* of December 18th.\*

#### Trading in War Material.

The Minister of Munitions has made an Order dated November 30th, by which Regulation 30A of the Defence of the Realm Regulations includes certain *steel plates, slabs, etc.*, and the General Permit of November 1st, 1916, has been modified accordingly. The full text of the new Order, and of the addition to the General Permit, are given in the *London Gazette* of November 30th.\*

The Minister of Munitions has also made an Order dated November 30th, ordering that Regulation 30A shall apply to all *tungsten bearing ores and tungsten metals, and alloys and salts derived or produced therefrom, and all molybdenite and molybdenum metal, and alloys and salts produced or derived therefrom.* Returns of productions and consignments, etc., are to be made on the prescribed forms to the Controller of Non-Ferrous Materials Supply, Ministry of Munitions, 8, Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.2, to whom applications for permits should also be made. The full text of the Order is published in the *London Gazette* of December 7th.\* Brief particulars are given in the *Board of Trade Journal* for December 13th.

With reference to the Order of July 7th, 1916,

and the General Permit of November 1st, 1916, relating to certain classes of metallurgical coke, pig iron, and steel, the Minister of Munitions has now ordered that the above Regulation shall include *hematite pig iron, East Coast and West Coast.* The full text of the addition to the General Permit is given in the *London Gazette* of December 7th.\*

By an Order of the Minister of Munitions dated December 15th, Regulation 30B of the Defence of the Realm Regulations now includes *tin.*

#### Enemy Firms in the United Kingdom Wound Up.

An addition to the Consolidated List of enemy businesses in the United Kingdom ordered to be wound up appears in the *Board of Trade Journal* dated December 6th, making the total of such firms wound up 501.

#### Trading with the Enemy (Neutral Countries) Proclamation.

Referring to notices in previous issues regarding firms with whom trading is prohibited, certain alterations have been effected by an Order-of-Council dated December 21st, whereby (*inter alia*) one firm in Sweden was added.

\* Copies of the official Intelligence Section of the *London Gazette* may be obtained from Messrs. Wyman & Sons, Ltd., Fetter Lane, London, E.C.4, price 8½d. each, post free.

## Swedish Bonds Quoted on the London Stock Exchange.

WE publish below a list of prices at which the Swedish State Loans, the City of Stockholm and City of Göteborg Loans are sold on the London Stock Exchange.

### Swedish State Loans.

DATE.	3½% 1880.	3% 1888.	3% 1894.	3½% 1900.	4% 1908.
Dec. 3	—	—	78½ (t.b.1) Δ ††	—	—
„ 4	111 10¼ ½ 10¾	—	—	—	81½ 77 † (t.b.1) ¼ † (t.b.1)
„ 5	110 ⅛	—	—	—	—
„ 6	—	—	—	81½ ¼ 1¼	81⅛ ¼ 1 (t.b.1) 80⅞ 1½ (t.b.1)
„ 7	—	—	—	—	79⅞ ¾ ½ 9 80
„ 10	110¾ Δ (t.b.1)	—	—	—	79 † Δ
„ 11	110¾ (t.b.1) 11 (t.b.1) ½ (t.b.1)	70½ ¾ 1¼	—	—	—
„ 12	113 12¾ ½ 13¼	71 (t.b.1) ††	79 (t.b.1) †† ¼ (t.b.1) †† 8 (t.b.1) ¾ 78½ ††	—	83¼ ½ 3 ¾
„ 13	—	71½ ††	—	—	—
„ 20	—	—	—	76 (t.b.1) ¾ (t.b.1) ½ (t.b.1) 6	—
„ 21	—	—	—	—	76¾ x.d.
„ 30	104½ ††	—	—	—	75 ¼ ⅛ 4¾

### Stockholm City.

DATE.	4% 1900.	4% 1908.	4½% 1913.
Nov. 28	—	99¼ (t.b.1) ½ (t.b.1)	109 † ½ †
„ 29	—	—	—
Dec. 10	—	—	105¼ (t.b.1)
„ 12	—	—	103¼ (t.b.1)
„ 21	90	—	—
„ 30	—	—	97 ††

The meaning of the signs used is as follows:—

† Small bonds at special prices.

‡ Exceptional bargains.

§§ Free of stamp duty.

†† Bargains done on the previous day.

Δ Bargains done with or between non-members.

t.b. Treasury Certs. of Deposit (Scheme B).

t.b.2 Ditto (Scheme B under Order in Council of January 24th, 1917).



## Storbritanniens Novemberhandel.\*

Statistiken för November månad visar följande totalsiffror.

TABELL A.

	Import.			Export.				
	Total. £	Ökning eller minskning i %	Britiska varor. £	Ökning eller minskning i %	Utländska varor. £	Ökning eller minskning i %	Total Export £	Ökning eller minskning i %
Jan.-Nov. 1917	980,500,394	+ 12.24	488,168,477	+ 4.63	66,372,654	- 27.60	554,541,131	- 0.65
„ 1916	873,784,396	+ 11.61	466,532,440	+ 33.03	91,675,181	+ 0.64	558,207,621	+ 26.35
„ 1915	782,899,373	+ 24.42	350,699,817	- 10.77	91,095,222	+ 1.65	441,795,039	- 10.48
November 1917	109,789,023	+ 23.6	43,382,335	+ 2.38	3,749,480	- 47.46	47,131,815	- 5.02
„ 1916	88,934,806	+ 24.15	42,488,254	+ 19.22	7,136,780	- 16.48	49,625,034	+ 12.91
„ 1915	71,622,274	+ 29.01	35,639,116	+ 44.93	8,312,703	+ 47.31	43,951,869	+ 45.32

TABELL B.

STORBRIANNIENS IMPORT AV VISSA VAROR, VILKA BRUKAT DELVIS TAGAS FRÅN SVERIGE. NOVEMBER.	1916.			1917.	
	TOTAL IMPORT	Sveriges andel av total impor- ten i % av värdet.	TOTAL IMPORT	Kvantitet.	Värde. £
	Kvantitet.	Värde. £		Kvantitet.	Värde. £
Järn: Basiskt tackjärn..... Tons	3,183	9,789	—	18,142	95,547
Gjutjärn i tackor .....	8,528	65,138	94.48	2,576	87,634
Hæmatite .....	52	550	—	1,245	35,698
Spegel-, mangan-och kiseljärn .....	3,217	65,015	16.99	933	35,588
Puddeljärn .....	—	—	—	—	—
Smidesjärn, vinkeljärn, vals- tråd, o.s.v.....	2,708	33,567	67.40	, 821	71,669
Papper: Tryck- och skrivpapper på rullar .....	99,752	88,312	11.07	26,345	54,055
Tryck-och skrivpapper i ark .....	23,667	34,753	24.27	13,409	33,324
Omslagspapper .....	144,722	215,860	43.72	43,387	108,632
Smör.....	(D e t a l j e r s a k n a s)				
Trämassa: Kemisk, torr, blekt..... Tons	497	13,198	—	744	29,267
„ „ oblekt ..	12,189	394,974	—	12,301	436,806
Mekanisk, våt .....	31,883	137,031	5.36	5,604	51,447
Trävaror: Bilade; furu, ek, o.s.v. (ej pit props)..... Loads	12,404	135,709	1.42	9,189	161,120
Sågade; furu och gran; oarbetade .....	328,425	2,530,436	34.67	178,189	1,897,097
Sågade; furu och gran; arbetade .....	21,532	179,629	66.75	9,580	123,927
Tändstickor: Säkerhets .....	—	—	—	—	—
„ „ Ten thousands	34,057	12,498	94.16	21,682	4,054
Andra slag .....	—	—	—	—	—
„ „ Ten thousands	1,155	231	82.68	—	—

TABELL C.

STORBRIANNIENS EXPORT AV VISSA VAROR, VILKA BRUKAT DELVIS GA TILL SVERIGE. NOVEMBER. }	1916.			1917.	
	TOTAL EXPORT	Sveriges andel av total ekspor- ten i % av värdet	TOTAL EXPORT	Kvantitet.	Värde. £
	Kvantitet.	Värde £		Kvantitet.	Värde. £
Järn och stål:					
Tackjärn .....	49,986	460,594	3.17	36,008	335,270
Ny räls .....	4,571	66,752	—	3,606	66,317
Knivsmiden .....	3,345	65,446	0.11	1,739	42,978
Järnmanufaktur.....	41,045	160,276	0.35	20,872	82,475
Andra metaller:					
Bly i tackor och bearbetat .....	3,822	137,307	2.86	767	30,475
Koppar och tillverkningar därav ..	1,496	219,861	—	559	81,259
Tenn .....	1,197	217,696	5.72	1,654	409,620
Kol och Koks .....	3,224,557	4,253,124	13.13	2,801,353	3,981,828
Bomullsgarn:					
Grått .....	9,429,000	833,194	0.45	6,871,100	1,109,311
Blekt och färgat .....	2,953,500	290,244	0.02	1,585,900	270,544
Ylle:					
„Tops” .....	1,986,700	316,540	—	904,600	193,017
Kamgarn (Worsted) .....	2,186,100	485,881	2.83	1,849,000	249,761
Yllevävnader .....	10,531,600	1,987,498	2.84	7,490,000	1,996,504
Kamgarnsvävnader .....	3,811,900	633,154	1.71	2,417,100	459,005
Tomsäckar .....	252,793	112,984	—	203,012	106,517

\* Förevarande statistik över exporterade varor inbegriper sådana varor, som inköpts i det Förerade Konungariket av de allierade staternas myndigheter eller för deras räkning, men inbegriper icke varor, som uttagits från det brittiska guvernementets upplag och depåer, eller varor, vilka inköpts av detsamma och skeppats på dess båtar.

OBS! — För denna månad finnas icke några detaljer om fördelningen av Export och Import på olika länder.



# British Representatives of Swedish Traders and Shipowners.

(Continued from page 236.)

Names of Exporters.	Trade.	British Representatives.	Tel. Address.
Sulfitaktiebolaget Ljusnan, addr. Olof Wijk & Co., A.-B. Gothenburg.	Sulphite .. Wood Goods ..	Churchill & Sim, 29, Clement's Lane, London, E.C. (For part of U.K.) O. Reich & Co., 24, Martin's Lane, Cannon Street, London, E.C.	"Churchill, Cannon, London." "Supplisco, London."
Sulfitaktiebolaget Mo och Domsjö, Hernösand (June-Sept.), Stockholm. (October-May).	Sulphite .. Wood Goods ..	Churchill & Sim, 29, Clement's Lane London, E.C.	"Churchill, Cannon, London."
Sundsvalls Cellulosa Aktiebolag, Sundsvall.	Sulphite, Paper	W. H. Taylor & Co., Ltd., 126, Queen Victoria Street, London E.C.	"Fibre, Cent, London."
Sundsvalls Enskilda Bank, Sundsvall.	Banking ..	C. J. Hambro & Son, 70, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.	"Hambro, London."
Sunds Aktiebolag, Sund pr. Sundsvall.	Sulphite ..	Becker & Co., Ltd., 34-40, Ludgate Hill, London, E.C.	"Odontoid, London."
Svanö Aktiebolag, Frånö an Stockholm	Sulphite .. Wood Goods ..	Robert Erikson & Co., Ltd., 73a, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C. Martin Olsson & Sons, 32, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.	"Pulpopolis, London." "Olsson, London."
Svenska A.-B. Gasaccumulator, Stockholm.	Lighting articles for carriages, automobiles, etc., Light Buoys, Beacons and Bollards, Welding Apparatus, Cutting Apparatus for Iron & Metals	Gas Accumulator Co. (United Kingdom), Ltd., 2 and 3, Norfolk Street Strand London, W.C.	"Agafaros, Estrand, London."
Svenska Centrifugaktiebolaget, Södertälje	Separators and Churns	Perfect Dairy Machines, Ltd., 105, Middle Abbey Street, Dublin.	---
Svenska Diamantbergborrnings A.-B., Stockholm.	Rock Drilling Machinery.	The Hardy Patent Pick Co., Ltd., Sheffield.	"Hardypick, Sheffield."
Svensons Motor-fabrik, J. V., Augustendal.	"Avance" Motors,	Boving & Co., Imperial Buildings, Kingsway, W.C.	"Jenorten, Av, London."
Svenssons Knäckebrödsbageri, A.-B., Gothenburg	Swedish Hard Bread, "Health Bread"	A. Johansson & Co., 9 and 10, Redriff Road, Rotherhithe, London, S.E.	"Gatazo, London."
Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd., Gothenburg.	Steamship Owners.	Escombe, McGrath & Co., 3, East India Avenue, London, E.C.	"Escombes, London."
Swedish Egg Export Union (Göteborgs Äggaffär), Gothenburg	Eggs, Butter, Cheese, Bacon, Casings, etc.	Hugh Rand, Tower Road, Shipley, Yorkshire .. Charles M'Kenzie, 33, Virginia Street, Glasgow ..	---
Swedish South African Line, Gothenburg .. ..	Steamship Owners.	J. E. Hyde & Co., 1, Lime Street Square, London, E.C.	"Hydessal, London."
Thimsfors A.-B., Thimsfors ..	Paper .. ..	John Eberstein & Co., 75, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.	"Skärblacka, London."
Thule Steamship Company, Ltd., Gothenburg.	Steamship Owners.	The British & Northern Shipping Agency, Ltd., 5, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.	"Agbrinor, London."
Tillquist, Hugo, Stockholm	Agent for Electrical Goods and Iron.	J. Burns, Ltd., 187/189, Central Street, London, E.C.	"Isolement, Isling, London."
Torpshammars Aktiebolag, Torpshammar.	Wood Pulp ..	Becker & Co., Ltd., 34-40, Ludgate Hill, London, E.C.	"Odontoid, London."
Trävaru A. B. Dalarne, Gothenburg.	Timber ..	Martin Olsson & Sons, 32, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.	"Olsson, London."
Trävaru Akt. Bol. Fredr. Cöster & Co., Uddevalla.	Joinery and Timber.	S. Brown, 16, St. Helen's Place, London, E.C.	"Custrom, London."
Trävaru A.-B. Norrköpings Exporthyfleri, Norrköping	Sawn and planed goods.	T. P. Jordeson & Co., 3, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.	"Jordeson, London."



Telephone No. : " CITY 680."

Telegraphic Address : " OLDRUSEN, LONDON."  
Code : Fifth Edition A.B.C.

# T. V. OLSEN,

LAMBERT HOUSE,

10-12, LUDGATE HILL, and 2-3 AVE MARIA LANE, LONDON, E.C. 4.

And at Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Newcastle-on-Tyne.

## Papermakers' Agent and Merchant.

*Specialities* :—Tissues, Greaseproof, and all Classes of Papers for Bag Makers.

Papermakers and Board Mills are invited to send offers of any class of papers and boards and also stock lines of any kind. Prompt settlements.

## Gothenburg, Kristinehamn to Humber Ports, Hull, Goole, Middlesbro' to Caen,

And Vice Versa.

Regular Weekly Sailings.

For rates, etc., apply :

## JOHNSON, ENGLEHART & CO., LTD.,

Hull, Goole, Middlesbro', Newcastle-on-Tyne, Gothenburg ; and at London, 57, Bishopsgate, E.C.2.

Timber Merchants, Home-Grown and Foreign. Coal Exporters.

## W. A. MEYER, LONDON,

75, SOUTHWARK STREET (and Lavington Street), S.E.1.

ESTABLISHED 1889.

Merchant and Importer of General Hardware  
Goods, Tools, Metals, etc.

Agent for Swedish Manufacturers.

Correspondence invited from Makers anxious to in-  
troduce their manufactures or extend their trade.

(A)

FIRST-CLASS CONNECTION (Home and Export).

ETABLERAD 1889

Importör och försäljare af alla slags gångbara  
metallvaror, handelsartiklar, verktyg, metaller,  
Eskilstunavaror m.m.

Agent för svenska fabrikanter.

Industriidkare, som önska införa sina tillverkningar  
eller söka ökad afsättning för sina fabrikat  
uppmannas insända anbud.

HIGHEST REFERENCES.

## GAUTHIOD Marine Insurance Co., Gothenburg, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

Underwrites Wood Risks on Lloyd's Terms through  
Messrs. BERNER & NIELSEN, London.

CLAIMS SETTLED through Messrs. W. K. WEBSTER &amp; CO., London.



81  
w34j

MA 20 104

# JOURNAL

Registered Office:  
5, Lloyd's Avenue,  
London, E.C.3.

Telephone:  
Central No. 6338.

Office Hours:  
9.30 a.m.—5.30 p.m.  
Saturdays 9.30 a.m.—1 p.m.



(INCORPORATED)

Telegraphic Address:  
For Foreign Telegrams  
"Swediscom—London."  
For Inland Telegrams:  
"Swediscom—  
Fen. London."

Editor:  
THE SECRETARY  
OF THE CHAMBER.

## ANGLO-SWEDISH TRADE JOURNAL.

VOL. X.

JANUARY 31, 1918.

No. 1—(110).

All Communications to be addressed to the Editor.

Opinions given in this Journal do not necessarily represent the views of the Chamber unless expressly stated.

No articles or matters in this Journal must be copied, in part or *in extenso*, without acknowledgment.

Artiklar få icke *in extenso*, eller delvis återgifvas efter denna journal utan aft källan angifves.

### Contents.

	PAGE
Our 1917 Year Book .. .. .	1
The Matches Order, 1917 .. .. .	2
The Federation of British Industries .. .. .	2
Doings of the Chamber .. .. .	3
Personal and Business Notices .. .. .	3
Currency and Foreign Exchange .. .. .	4
Fire Insurance Business Abroad .. .. .	4
The Third Lyons Fair .. .. .	4
Alcohol from Sawdust .. .. .	4
Scandinavian Studies .. .. .	5
Fire at Johannedal .. .. .	5
Industrial Activity in Sweden .. .. .	5
Electrical Development .. .. .	5
Money Matters .. .. .	6
The Swedish Spirit Refining Industry .. .. .	6
Swedish Trade and Traffic Proclamations .. .. .	7
Swedish Manufacture of Photographic Plates .. .. .	7
Iodine, Potash and Bromine from Seaweed .. .. .	7
Trade Enquiries (Circular No. 320) .. .. .	8
Employment Department .. .. .	8
Additions to the Library .. .. .	9
Agency, etc., Advertisements .. .. .	9
British Proclamations Relating to Trade, etc. .. .. .	10
Swedish Bonds Quoted on the London Stock Exchange .. .. .	11
Storbritanniens Decemberhandel .. .. .	12
British Representatives of Swedish Traders and Shipowners .. .. .	13
General Advertisements .. .. .	14-24

### Our 1917 Year Book.

THE Eleventh Issue of the Swedish Chamber of Commerce Year Book will be published about Midsummer, 1918. As in previous years, it will deal exhaustively with the work of the Chamber during 1917; there will also be the usual valuable Trade Reports on Swedish Staple Articles by members occupying a leading position in the various trades, and some Special Articles of an interesting and useful nature are in course of preparation.

The Editorial Committee has received tributes to the excellence of the 1916 Issue of the Year Book verbally and by letter, while the Press has reviewed the work in even more appreciative terms than on previous occasions. The demand for copies has been so great as to necessitate a larger edition of the 1917 Year Book than in any previous year—partly, of course, because of the steadily-increasing number of members of the Chamber, these alone accounting for very nearly one thousand copies. Obviously, therefore, the 1917 issue will be of more value than ever to



advertisers, and an exceptionally excellent opportunity, therefore, presents itself to bring traders in touch with each other.

The Advertisement Section will be printed on special paper of high quality suitable for half-tone blocks. Although the cost of paper and printing is still increasing, the advertisement rates will be the same as last year, viz. :—

	£	s.	d.
			NET.
Whole Page, 4 in. wide × 6½ in. deep	5	0	0
Half Page, 4 in. wide × 3¼ in. deep	3	0	0
Quarter Page, 4 in. wide × 1⅝ in. deep.	1	15	0

The Advertisement Section will, as usual, also be issued as a reprint for special distribution.

Space for displayed advertisements should be booked, and "copy" forwarded to the Secretary, Swedish Chamber of Commerce for the United Kingdom 5, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.3, as speedily as possible. Owing to possible delays in the foreign postal service advertisements "with copy" will be accepted until April 30th. It is advisable to send a *duplicate order* by following post.

All orders should be accompanied by a cheque in favour of the Swedish Chamber of Commerce for the United Kingdom and crossed "British Bank of Northern Commerce."



## The Matches Order, 1917.

REFERRING to the notice in our December issue under the above heading, stating that a new Order would come into force on January 1st, 1918, it is now announced that the said new Order is entitled the "Matches Order No. 2, 1917," and we quote below the clauses of most interest to our readers :—

(1) From and after December 31st, 1917, no person being a manufacturer of or wholesale dealer in matches shall, without the consent in writing of the Tobacco and Matches Control Board, sell or offer for sale any brand, size, style, or description of matches other than those named or described in any notice by the said Control Board, and in force for the time being, whereby the maximum price is fixed at which matches may be sold by manufacturers and wholesale dealers.

(3) Where before the date of this Order the Tobacco and Matches Control Board

have given a consent in writing to any person to sell or offer for sale any matches, such person may, notwithstanding anything in this Order, continue to sell or offer for sale the matches in respect of which such consent was given, for such time and at such price, and subject to such conditions (if any) as were prescribed therein.

(5) Paragraph 5 of the Matches Order, 1917, shall extend and apply to any intended or proposed sale of matches, though no sale in fact takes place.

(6) All manufacturers of, wholesale dealers in, and retailers of matches shall obey the instructions of the Tobacco and Matches Control Board as to the manufacture, use, transport, storage, distribution, supply, sale, or purchase of matches.



## The Federation of British Industries.

THE Federation of British Industries was formed firstly, to provide a body representing the combined interests of British manufacturers and of producers; and secondly, to ensure united action by manufacturers and producers, both now and after the war, in developing British industries. The Federation is constituted by Membership both of Trade Associations and individual firms. Its broader functions deal with such questions as affect the whole trade and industry of the country, while it leaves to existing Trade Associations and similar bodies the care of the individual interests of each trade.

It is part of the policy of the Federation, therefore, to encourage the formation of Associations in every trade and to support them, should they so suggest, in matters concerning that particular trade. In such matters, the Federation only undertakes upon its own initiative the handling of points which are beyond the scope of any particular Association.

The aims of the Federation are to deal with the urgent problems and difficulties caused by the war, to ensure that the interests of manufacturers shall receive proper consideration from the Government and from Government Departments, to promote Overseas Trade, and to safeguard the interests of British manufacturers abroad.



## Doings of the Chamber.

### Council Meetings.

Meetings of the Council were held in the Chamber's Council Room, 5, Lloyd's Avenue, on Thursday January 17th, when 16 Council members were present, and on Wednesday January 30th, when those present totalled 10.

### Life Member.

W. Bleasdale, of Messrs. W. Bleasdale & Co., Hull, has been elected a life member of the Chamber.

### Annual Members.

During the month the following were elected annual members, viz. :—

Föreningen Engelsk Kolimport, Stockholm.  
(Association of Swedish importers of British coal.)

John Higham, Farnworth (Higham Bros., Paper bag manufacturers and printers.)

Gerh. M. Jenssen, of John Lyon & Co., Aktiebolag, Gothenburg.

Anders Smith, Uddevalla. (Coal importer and shipowner.)

H. Startin, London, (Scandinavian export merchant.)

L. Zorn, Stockholm. (Exporter of wood pulp, paper and boards.)



## Personal & Business Notices.

### J. Cormeau.

Referring to the notice in our December number that the firm of Olsen & Cormeau has been dissolved, we would point out that the dissolution came into effect as and from January 1st, and that while Mr. T. V. Olsen carries on business at Lambert House under his own name, Mr. J. Cormeau has opened an office at 2-4, Tudor Street, and is carrying on business there as paper-makers' agent. Mr. Cormeau's telephone number is City 507.

### Swedish Manufacture of Graphite Crucibles

Swedish industry has suffered greatly during the war from the scarcity of graphite crucibles. This has given rise, here as in so many other cases, to attempts to start domestic production. The Stannum Co., of Stockholm, has now carried out experiments resulting in the production of graphite crucibles. The problem of turning out 25 kg. crucibles has been solved; and the production of that type is to be commenced on a large scale.

### Färjenäs Aktiebolag.

From the beginning of this year the well-known Gothenburg Company, Aktiebolaget Färjenäs Snickerifabrik, announces that it has changed its name to Färjenäs Aktiebolag as being more in keeping with its business. For several years Färjenäs has not produced any joinery and therefore its old title was a misnomer. The Company will continue to manufacture and export boxboards and sawn and planed goods.

### New Paper Textile Company.

According to a notice in "Svensk Utrikeshandel" of the 4th January a company has been formed in Stockholm, under the style Aktiebolaget Örnbergs Pappersspinnerier, for the manufacture and sale of paper-textile goods. The share capital will be 1,000,000 kronor minimum and 3,000,000 kronor maximum.

### Great Fusion in the Swedish Glass Industry.

Referring to a notice in the December issue of the Journal, we are now informed that Orrefors Bruk is not included in the combine in question but will carry on their manufacture independently.

### Sale of Klosters Aktiebolag.

Klosters A.B. has been sold to Stockholms Kullager A.B., the purchase having been made in order to secure to the ball-bearing company its requirements of half-manufactured goods.

Klosters Bruks turns out a kind of steel which has proved to be very suitable for the manufacture of ball-bearings. The company, which is a very old one, owns the two great central Swedish ironworks at Långshyttan and Stjärnsund and a number of mines. At Långshyttan the works have an output capacity of 30,000 tons of cast goods per year; while the Stjärnsund rolling mills have turned out about 25,000 tons of finished goods per year. About four-fifths of the output of the works is exported. Both the works have undergone a thorough reconstruction and modernisation, which was completed in 1916 and 1917.

### Great Sale of Works.

The Aspa Works in Central Sweden, which are owned by the Laxå Works, have been sold to the Munksjö Company. The Aspa forests comprise about 30,000 acres of productive land. The mother company to the Aspa Works, the Laxå Co., is owned by Wargöns Co., in which the Stockholm banking and financing firm of Alb. Söderberg & Co. is one of the



parties chiefly interested, and which not long ago purchased the majority of the shares in the Munksjö Co. The woods belonging to this last lie in a position more convenient for Munksjö than for Wargön.

### Swedish Consular Service.

On December 21st, 1917, His Majesty the King accepted the resignation of the Swedish Consul-General in London, Mr. Fredrik Adolf Georg Berencreutz, as from December 31st, 1917.

On the same date Mr. E. G. Sahlin, Commercial Attaché to the Swedish Legation in London and Acting Consul-General, was authorised to act as Swedish Consul-General in London until further notice, and the Swedish Consul in Sydney, Consul-General Mr. Sigurd von Goës, was appointed Swedish Consul in Chicago.



## Currency & Foreign Exchange

It is announced that the Lords Commissioners of H.M. Treasury and the Minister of Reconstruction have appointed a Committee to consider the various problems which will arise in connection with currency and foreign exchanges during the period of reconstruction, and to report upon the steps required to bring about the restoration of normal conditions in due course. Lord Cunliffe, G.C.B.E., Governor of the Bank of England, will be the Chairman of the Committee, which includes Sir John Bradbury, K.C.B., Secretary to the Treasury, and many well-known bankers and financiers. Mr. G. C. Upcott, of the Treasury and Ministry of Reconstruction, will act as Secretary to the Committee.



## Fire Insurance Business Abroad.

BY a Proclamation of January 16th, fire insurance business is included in the provisions of the Trading with the Enemy (Statutory List) Proclamation, No. 3, 1916, relating to marine insurance business. Paragraph 5 (a) has been amended so as to include fire insurance, and a new paragraph K 5 (aa) has been added relating to re-insurance. Licence has been granted to British Insurance Companies to fulfil contracts made prior to January 16th, 1918. The full text of the provisions quoted is given in the *Board of Trade Journal* for January 24th.

## The Third Lyons Fair.

THE Lyons Fair is not an Exhibition, but a MARKET, which aims at bringing into personal touch with one another the manufacturers, merchants, dealers and buyers of the whole world—enemies of France, of course, excepted. The first two fairs were held in 1916 and 1917, in the full tide of war, and the magnificent success achieved was the more satisfactory because it was almost un hoped for. The amount of business transacted in 1916 was 57,000,000 of francs and in 1917 180,000,000 of francs; while that done by means of catalogues in the United States Bureau added a further 42,000,000 dollars. Numerous and lasting business relations have been created between parties who were entirely unknown to each other before the inception of the Fair.

The next Fair—the third—will begin on March 1st, 1918, and will last for fifteen days. All business is done by means of samples, and the goods are forwarded from the manufactory according to the terms of contract. No article may be delivered during the time the Fair is in progress, and all retail trading is prohibited.

The *Chambre de Commerce Suédoise en France*, 17 Rue de Suréne, Paris, writes us in connection with this Fair that possibly some of our members in England—representing Swedish manufacturers who have no agents in France—might wish to take a more or less indirect interest in the Fair by sending the Swedish Chamber in France particulars of their Swedish principals, manufactures, together with some catalogues for distribution among possible buyers, and, if possible, small samples. Such catalogues and samples, etc., should be forwarded by post as early as possible.

Further particulars, together with illustrated booklets of the Fair and forms to be filled in by those interested, can be obtained from the Secretary, Swedish Chamber of Commerce for the United Kingdom, 5, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.3.



### Alcohol from Sawdust.

A process for producing alcohol from sawdust is offered by the Forest Products Laboratory, Madison, Wis., by which from 1 ton of dry sawdust 15 to 25 gallons of 190-proof spirit can be produced. According to the laboratory's estimate, a plant large enough to distil 2,500 to 3,000 gallons daily can make alcohol at a cost of 14 to 20 cents a gallon.



## Scandinavian Studies.

IT is officially announced that a department of Scandinavian Studies has now been instituted at the University of London and will carry on its work at the University College. The department will begin its work on Monday, February 25th, the Swedish language being divided between Dr. W. Perrett, Mrs. Hedvig Perrett Fil. Kand. (Lund) and the Revd. A. O. T. Hellerström. Mr. Illit Gröndahl Cand. Mag. Christiania, has been appointed lecturer in Norwegian and Mr. Axel Gerfalk lecturer in Danish for the current session.

The programme includes courses in each of the three languages, both in the day and in the evening, and courses on the literature and history of the three countries. Full particulars may be obtained by sending a stamped addressed envelope to the Secretary, University College, Gower Street, London, W.C.1.



## Industrial Activity in Sweden.

DEVELOPMENTS on a large scale continue within the Swedish industry. One of the most notable moves of recent date is the formation of a large central Swedish Mining Company under the style of Mellansvenska Malmfälten (Central Swedish Mining Company), with a capital of 18,000,000 kronor. The new company, which, next to the Grängesberg-Oxelösund Traffic Company, will be the largest mining company in Sweden, controls some important deposits, to a great extent bought back from foreign owners. The Grängesberg Company is itself interested in the new undertaking, and an arrangement has been arrived at between the two companies, so that their interests do not clash on foreign markets. The annual production of the Central Swedish Mining Company is in the meantime calculated at 500,000 tons. The new paper textile industry seems to be gaining ground, and much faith is expressed in its chances. Another company, the Örnbergs Paper Spinning Mills, has been formed with a minimum capital of 1,000,000 kronor. Plenty of raw material has been secured, and work will commence in the course of a couple of months. Manufacture, in the first instance, will be confined to coarser articles, tying yarn, bags, mats, etc., but it is confidently anticipated that the manufacture can, ere long, be placed on a broader basis. The new State Oil Company, with a maximum capital of 15,000,000 kronor,

is attracting increased attention, inasmuch as its scope appears to be wider than was at first anticipated. The company's work will not be confined to oil extraction from shale; it will deal also with another product, sulphur, and the two, oil and sulphur, will in the first instance form the mainstay of the company.--*Engineering.*



## Fire at Johannedal.

INFORMATION came to hand by cable at the end of this month to the effect that the great mill of the Johannedals Trävaru Aktiebolag, in the Sundsvall district, had once again been destroyed by fire, but that the stock had fortunately not met with the same fate. Johannedal has been extremely unfortunate in the matter of fires, in spite of the fact that both in design and as regards extinguishing apparatus, etc., the mill was rendered as immune as possible. Evidently the precautions taken have done much to mitigate the catastrophe, as otherwise the long string of sheds in which all the sawn and planed goods produced are stored would have met with the same fate as the mill. The present mill was only built a few years ago from designs and under the personal supervision of Mr. Gustaf Johanson, and had continually been improved until as it stood it represented the last word in efficiency, and was particularly known for its multitude of labour-saving devices—in fact, ever since this mill began to be erected it has been an object of interest from which much could be learned.



## Electrical Development.

A MONTH ago the Swedish Board of Trade presented to the Financial Department a report relating to the activity of the mining and iron and steel industries during the year 1916. Dealing with the part played by electricity in the matter, and bearing in mind the now well-known efforts which are being put forth to develop the national industries, the report mentions that the production of electric pig-iron in 1916 experienced an increase of 9,707 tons, as compared with the preceding year, and amounted to 44,782 tons. The output, which is chiefly sold to other countries, is specially connected with Trollhättan, where two new smelting works have been established since the previous year. The largest plant is situated at the Wargöns works, where, it is said, the greatest electric smelting furnace in the world is located.



## Money Matters.

### SWEDEN.

Sveriges Riksbank (State Bank of Sweden) :—

Rate of discount :—

Bills at 3/m .. .. 7 per cent.

(Raised on December 12th, 1917, from 6 per cent.

Nominal exchange rates on London :

			Buyers. 3/m.		Sellers. Sight.
Dec. 22nd .. ..	..	..	13.90	..	14.40
.. 27th .. ..	..	..	13.90	..	14.40
.. 28th .. ..	..	..	13.80	..	14.30
.. 29th .. ..	..	..	13.80	..	14.30
.. 31st .. ..	..	..	13.75	..	14.25
Jan. 2nd .. ..	..	..	13.75	..	14.25
.. 3rd .. ..	..	..	14.	..	14.50
.. 4th .. ..	..	..	14.	..	14.50
.. 5th .. ..	..	..	13.90	..	14.40
.. 7th .. ..	..	..	13.80	..	14.30
.. 8th .. ..	..	..	13.90	..	14.40
.. 9th .. ..	..	..	13.90	..	14.40
.. 12th .. ..	..	..	13.80	..	14.30
.. 14th .. ..	..	..	13.80	..	14.30
.. 15th .. ..	..	..	13.80	..	14.30
.. 16th .. ..	..	..	13.65	..	14.15
.. 17th .. ..	..	..	13.60	..	14.10

London, E.C., January 31st, 1917.

Bank of England :—

Minimum discount rate, 5 per cent. (Reduced Jan. 18th, 1917, from 6 per cent. to 5½ per cent., and April 5th from 5½ per cent. to 5 per cent.). (A year ago 5½ per cent.).

London Bankers' Rates :—

On deposit : At call .. .. 3½ per cent.

Three months' Bank bills .. 4½ per cent.

Three months' fine Trade bills 4½-5 per cent.

Foreign Exchanges :—

The following rates have been quoted on Royal Exchange for **Stockholm**, during December-January.

	Cheques and cable transf.			
	Sellers.	Buyers.		
	Kr.	Kr.		
Jan. 3rd .. ..	..	..	14.00	14.10
.. 8th .. ..	..	..	14.40	14.50
.. 10th .. ..	..	..	—	—
.. 15th .. ..	..	..	14.08	14.18
.. 17th .. ..	..	..	13.93	14.03
.. 22nd .. ..	..	..	13.96	14.06
.. 24th .. ..	..	..	14.00	14.10

### INDIA.

Calcutta, December 14th, 1917.

Presidency Bank Rates { Calcutta 5 per cent. (Sept. 6, 1917).  
Bombay 6 per cent. (Dec. 6, 1917).  
Madras 6 per cent. (Sept. 4, 1917).

Exchange .. { On demand 1-5 1/32.  
Telegraphic Transfer 1-4 31/32  
3 months 1-5 13/32.  
6 months 1-5 23/32.

Government Paper (3½ per cent.) Rs. 70-0-0.

—The Indian Trade Journal.



## The Swedish Spirit Refining Industry.

BY an agreement recently concluded Reymer-sholms Gamla Spritförädlings Aktiebolag has transferred to a newly-formed company, A.-B. Spritcentralen, its factories, stocks, fixtures, and goodwill so far as that concerns the distillation of and trade in spirituous liquors and spirit. The purchaser is A.-B. Stockholmssystemet, which controls the sale of spirit in Stockholm. The new company, A.-B. Spritcentralen, has a share-capital of 7,000,000 kr., of which Stockholmssystemet takes over ordinary shares for 200,000 kr., thereby obtaining right to vote at the general meeting. By this transaction a very great step has been taken towards the centralisation of the manufacture and sale of spirits throughout the country. By means of this purchase Stockholmssystemet has obtained control of practically the entire spirit refining industry in the country, for the Reymer-sholm Co., which is an amalgamation of most of the spirit concerns in Sweden, manufactures about 75 per cent. of all the spirituous liquors sold. It is characteristic of the transaction that Stockholmssystemet invites the State to take over the ordinary shares in the new company. The share-capital of the Reymer-sholms Co. is 16,066,500 kr. in shares of 500 kr. each. The net profit for the last few years has approached 1,500,000 kr., and since 1900 the dividend has been 7 per cent.—(From *Swedish Export*.)



TRADE ENQUIRIES will be found on  
page 8.



# Swedish Trade and Traffic Proclamations.

## Export Prohibitions.

**A** LIST of goods prohibited for exportation from Sweden (and also for *transit through Sweden*) corrected up to January 1st, 1917, accompanied the February issue of the JOURNAL as a special supplement. Additions were published in the March-December Journals. The following additions, some of which appeared unclassified in the December Journal, have since been proclaimed:—

Number in the Statistical Goods Index.		Date of Prohibition.
46	<b>Manufactures of Stone</b> in combination with gold or silver not referring to any other heading ..	20/12/17
204	<b>Artificial Leather</b> (wholly or partly manufactured from leather waste) ..	14/12/17
From 263 and from 264	<b>Furniture</b> , upholstered, stuffed, or covered with export prohibited material ..	14/12/17
304 B	<b>Imitation Leather Board.</b> ..	14/12/17
314 D	<b>Paper</b> —except sensitised photographic paper—impregnated or coated with chemicals, disinfectants, oils, wax, glue, gum and similar substances not being colours, but excluding asphalt.	20/12/17
671	<b>Articles of Faience and Porcelain</b> in combination with gold or silver ..	20/12/17
702	<b>Glass and Enamel Ware</b> in combination with gold or silver ..	20/12/17
From 715 A	<b>Kettles and Saucepans</b> of castings of nonmalleable iron, enamelled ..	20/12/17
From 738, from 739 A and from 740	<b>Iron Plates and Sheets</b> , ground, furnished with reflecting film of oxide (lustre plates), polished, painted, varnished, nickelled, lacquered, enamelled, bronzed, or with impressed patterns ..	20/12/17
From 743-745	<b>Iron Plates and Sheets</b> , curved, and with edges welded together ..	20/12/17
748-754	<b>Articles of Iron Plates or Sheets</b> , other kinds than gilt or silvered.	14/12/17
From 979-1059	<b>Parts of Machines</b> , etc., mainly manufactured from plate ware. N.B. These paragraphs refer to machines, apparatus and appliances, other kinds than electric.	20/12/17
985-986	<b>Articles of Rolled Iron Plates</b> for boilers heaters and tanks, etc., such as boiler grates (corrugated or smooth, with or without flanges), and Galloway-tubes, etc. ..	14/12/17

Number in the Statistical Goods Index.

Date of prohibition.

From 1091	<b>Parts of Cycles</b> , not specially mentioned, except adapted chains ..	20/12/17
From 1278	<b>Plates and Cylinders</b> for gramophones, phonographs and similar instruments for the reproduction of music, etc. ..	14/12/17
N.B. This prohibition includes worn-out plates and cylinders.		
1302-1303	<b>Buttons</b> , not specially mentioned, covered with textile material ..	14/12/17

The Chamber has further received a cable specifying a short list of fresh prohibitions, for which we have no classification particulars, viz.:—

**Glass and Glassware**, all kinds.

*Dagens Nyheter* of the 12th January contains a notice that the Swedish Government has placed an embargo on quantities of coal tar exceeding 200 kilos as from the 14th inst.

*Kungl Kommerskollegium* (the Swedish Board of Trade) informs us that the exemption from Customs Duty of cereals, pork, butter, cheese and lard imported into Sweden will remain in force until the 30th June, 1918.



## Swedish Manufacture of Photographic Plates.

A company has been started in Stockholm, under the style Aktiebolaget Svensk Torrplåts-industri, for the manufacture of photographic plates, an article which Sweden has hitherto had to import. The new factory produces not only ordinary photographic plates in standard types of different degrees of sensitiveness, especially portrait plates, but also a number of other kinds, such as orthochromatic plates, Röntgen plates, etc. The company is also to make a speciality of such goods for export.



## Iodine, Potash, and Bromine from Seaweed.

It is reported that a Company is being formed for the extraction of iodine, potash, and bromine from seaweed. Experiments recently made are said to have given satisfactory results, and two factories are to be built, one on the east and one on the west coast of Sweden.



Members are invited to keep in close touch with the Chamber, and avail themselves of its services.

## Trade Enquiries.

(Circular No. 320.)

Medlemmar uppmanas att alltid hänvända sig till Handelskammaren, när tillfälle yppar sig, och använda sig av dess tjänster.

**NOTE.**—On receipt of a written application, stating Reference Number, full particulars of names and addresses are given to Members and accredited enquirers in reference to enquiries marked with an asterisk, which denotes that the enquirer is a Member of the Chamber. Particulars of enquiries not marked with an asterisk are given to Members only.

### BRITISH ARTICLES WANTED.

**Coffee.**—Gothenburg firm wishes to communicate with exporters of this article for business after the war. (A/2/18.)

\***Peppermint Oil.**—Firm in Stockholm wishes to get in touch with manufacturers of the above article. (A/15/18.)

\***Cotton Wool.** (A/19/18.)

\***Iron.** (A/22/18.)

\***Rubber.** (A/18/18.)

\***Wood.** (A/21/18.)

\***Wool.** (A/20/18.) Gothenburg firm wishes to communicate with exporters of the above articles for business after the war.

### SVENSKA ARTIKLAR ÖNSKADE FÖR STORBRITANNIEN OCH IRLAND.

Blad för Säkerhetsrakknivar. (A/4/18.)

Marin Dieselmotorer. (A/3/18.)

**Maskiner** för tillverkning av papp av gräs, halm och bambu. (A/1/18.)

\***Tarmar** för korvtillverkning. (A/16/18.)

### SVENSKA ARTIKLAR ÖNSKADE FÖR EGYPTEN.

**Matches.**—Londonfirma önskar komma i förbindelse med exportörer av denna artikel för den egyptiska marknaden. (A/5/18.)

### SWEDISH ARTICLES OFFERED.

\***Brushes.** (A/17/18.)

\***Iron.** (A/10/18.)

\***Paper.** (A/7/18.)

\***Steel.** (A/11/18.)

\***Wood.** (A/12/18.)

\***Wood Pulp.** (A/9/18.)

\***Woodpulp Boards.** (A/8/18.)

\***Woodware.** (A/13/18.)—Swedish firm wishes to get in touch with importers of these articles into the United Kingdom and Colonies and with exporters of British and Colonial goods.

## Employment Department.

To Members and others in want of Foreign Correspondents, Clerks, and Volunteers, full particulars are given, FREE OF CHARGE, of the following clerks, on application, stating reference number, to Secretary, Swedish Chamber of Commerce (Employment Department), 5, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.3.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF VACANT SITUATIONS ARE INSERTED FREE OF CHARGE.

### SITUATIONS WANTED.

#### MALE.

**General Clerk.**—(22) Fair knowledge of English, French and German; rapid typist and shorthand writer; requires £2 per week. At present in Sweden. (Ref. C/618/17.)

**Correspondent.**—Very good knowledge of English, French, and German; rapid shorthand typist; excellent references; requires £4 per week. At present in Sweden. (Ref. C/619/17.)

**Correspondent or General Clerk.**—(22) Good knowledge of English and German; slight knowledge of French; three years' office experience; rapid typist and shorthand writer. Requires £2 per week and intends to stay in England at least a year. At present in Sweden. (Ref. C/614/17.)

#### FEMALE.

**Lady Clerk.**—(28) Good knowledge of English, fair of German and French; shorthand typist (Swedish and English); small salary required. At present in Sweden. (Ref. C/617/17.)

### PLATS ÖNSKAD I SVERIGE.

**Engelsk korrespondent eller sekreterare.**—Engelsk dam, god bokförare, stenograf och maskinskrifverska, med flerårig erfarenhet från ingenjörs- och affärskontor samt litterär verksamhet, söker plats som engelsk korrespondent eller sekreterare i Sverige; är van vid självständigt arbete. Förstklassiga referenser. (Ref. C/610/17.)

### SITUATIONS VACANT.

#### MALE.

**Befraktnings- och rederifirma i Paris** erbjuder plats åt ung, duglig skandinav såsom föreståndare för afdelningskontor i London. Svar med fullständiga upplysningar, referenser och lönepretentioner, torde f.v.b. adresseras till: Chambre de Commerce Suédoise en France, 17, Rue de Surène, Paris, 8:e., under referens H/18/17.—Diskretion utlovas.

**Wanted.**—Young Swede with good knowledge of English and, preferably, French and Spanish; state age, salary required, qualifications and experience. Reply to C/615/17, c/o Swedish Chamber of Commerce, London, E.C.3.



## EXPORTMAN.

Energisk, initiativrik ung man, som arbetat i järn- och stålexportbranschen, helst i förening med järnmanufakturexport, erhåller plats som föreståndare för nybildad exportafdelning hos en af Stockholms äldre och större firmor. Lämplig person kan påräkna förmånlig framtidsplats. Utförlig ansökan edm uppgift å referenser och löneanspråk mottages under Ref. C/620/17, c/o Swedish Chamber of Commerce, London, E.C.3.

## FEMALE.

Shipping Agency in Paris requires a fully-competent Stenographer and Typist (Underwood machine); knowledge of French not essential, but perfect knowledge of English necessary.—Reply to D/214/17, c/o Swedish Chamber of Commerce, 5, Lloyd's Avenue, E.C.3.

SVENSKA KONTORISTER KUNNA EJ ERHÅLLA ANSTÄLLNING I STORBRIANNIEN, SÄVIDA DE EJ ÄRO BEREDDA ATT BINDA SIG FÖR ÅTMINSTONE ETT ÅR HOS DEN FIRMA, SOM ENGAGERAR DEM.



## Additions to the Library.

The following additions have recently been added to the Chamber's Library:—

*Received from Government Departments.*

## SWEDISH.

Sveriges Officiella Statistik; "Handel," berättelse för år 1915. Utgiven av Kungl. Kommerskollegium.

Sveriges Officiella Statistik; "Bergshantering," berättelse för år 1916. Utgiven av Kungl. Kommerskollegium.

Sveriges Officiella Statistik; "Sveriges Bergshantering år 1913." Specialundersökning. Utgiven av Kungl. Kommerskollegium.

*Received from the following Chambers of Commerce and Industrial Associations.*

## SWEDISH.

Meddelanden från Skånes Handelskammare, 1917; Årg. 12, Häft. 2-3.

Arbetarebostäder vid Industriella Verk, av John Åkerlund. Utgiven av Sveriges Industriförbund.



## Aids to Alien Registration.

*The Police Review and Parade Gossip*, 8, Red Lion Square, London, W.C.1, has published a small handbook: "Aids to Alien Registration." The author is a member of the Newcastle City Police, and has acted as Aliens Registration Officer since the outbreak of war. The book contains a series of questions in twelve languages, including English, so framed that a police officer, aliens officer, or shipping clerk can obtain from an alien all the information necessary in order to fill in the necessary form.

We have examined the copy sent us, and have found that the Swedish section is both accurate and practical. The book can be obtained at the above address, Price 1s. 6d.

## AGENCY, ETC., ADVERTISEMENTS.

*Enquiries for AGENTS and AGENCIES are only published in the JOURNAL as advertisements at a charge of 3s. 6d. per inch, single column. This charge is made to members as well as non-members. Replies can be addressed c/o The Chamber, and are forwarded against payment of postage.*

*SINGLE LINE advertisements will be accepted at 5s. for six consecutive insertions.*

### BRITISH AGENCIES WANTED.

IVAR LUNDBERG,  
NORRKÖPING, SWEDEN.  
Established 1878.

General Commission Agent.

OPEN FOR ALL AGENCIES. (F)

General Commission Agent and  
Leather Goods Manufacturer.

CARL SÖDERLING,  
MALMÖ, Sweden.

OPEN FOR ALL AGENCIES. (A)

MAGNUS KOLLBERG,  
Stockholm, Sweden,

BROKER AND AGENT

*in Corn, Colonial Produce, and Chemicals.*

Wants Agencies. (E)

JOHN R. RETTIG & Co., A.-B.

3, Norrmalmstorg, STOCKHOLM, Sweden,  
GENERAL MERCHANTS.

*Specialities: Minerals, Chemicals.*

(E) AGENTS IN FINLAND AND RUSSIA.

TRANSLATIONS.—An Office making a speciality of the translation of technical and commercial matters from and into SWEDISH, Norwegian and Danish, has been established in the City of London since 1900. Highest references. Address: H. G. WALTERSTORFF, 505, Mansion House Chambers, 11, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C. Telephone: 410 City. Telegrams: "Transducto, London." (A)

SELLING AND BUYING AGENT IN SWEDEN.

(E) General Merchandise **H. ASKLUND** 11, Blasieholmstorg Stockholm, Sweden

THE NORTH CORNWALL  
CHINA CLAY CO., LTD.,

St. Breward, Bodmin, Cornwall.

LARGEST CHINA CLAY SETT IN THE WORLD

(I) WALTER SESSIONS, Managing Director



## British Proclamations Relating to Trade, etc.

**Note.**—In quoting below the more important orders and regulations issued by the British Government, we invite any Member desiring further information to write to the Secretary of the Chamber, mentioning the particular measure on which he desires such information, and quoting the *Board of Trade Journal* indicated.

### Goods Prohibited for Exportation from the United Kingdom.

Additions to and amendments in the list of goods prohibited for exportation from the United Kingdom have been made by an Order of Council dated 22nd January, full particulars of which are given in the *Board of Trade Journal* of January 24th.

The arrangement respecting the export of *samples of prohibited goods* without Privy Council licence have been revised. It is stipulated (*inter alia*) that the samples which may be exported without licence must be such as are sent abroad for the purpose of introducing goods to, and obtaining orders from, colonial and foreign buyers. Such samples may not be sold without the consent of the War Trade Department. In the case of samples sent to Sweden Handelskommission guarantees against re-exportation are required. Full details are given in the *Board of Trade Journal* for January 24th.

The Director of the War Trade Department notifies that owing to home requirements it is necessary to confine to British Possessions and Allied Countries the export from this country of *linen and hemp thread and twine, and also of linen and hemp yarns specially intended for the manufacture of thread*, and for the present licences will be granted only on satisfactory evidence that the goods are required for Government purposes. Certain further details and instructions to importers are given in the *Board of Trade Journal* for January 10th.

### Import Restrictions.

The Controller of Timber Supplies announces that he is prepared to consider applications for import licences for *pit props* from Scandinavia, subject to restrictions similar to those applying to sawn timber, with a view to recommending them to the department of Import Restrictions. Applications must be made in duplicate on forms to be obtained from the Assistant Controller of Timber Supplies (Branch 1), Caxton House, London, S.W.1.

It is notified by the Department of Import Restrictions that the general licences at present in operation in respect of *hardware* will be revoked as from the 1st February, but goods covered by the general licences about to be revoked will be admitted if they can be shown to have been despatched to the consignees in the United Kingdom on or before the 31st January. Special licences on a ration basis will be available on certain conditions for regular importers and certain manufacturers. Applications for such licences should be made to the Department of Import

Restrictions, 22, Carlisle Place, London, S.W.1. A list of goods affected is given in the *Board of Trade Journal* for January 24th.

A Proclamation dated January 16th prohibits importation into the United Kingdom, except under Board of Trade licence, of *antimony ore; antimony, crude and regulus; and antimony sulphide; and of carpets and rugs* of all descriptions not otherwise prohibited.

A revised list of the goods prohibited for importation into the United Kingdom is issued as a Supplement to the *Board of Trade Journal* for January 24th. Copies of this supplement can be obtained from Messrs. Wyman & Sons, Ltd., Fetter Lane, London, E.C.4, at a price of 7d. each post free.

### Restrictions on Trade.

By an Order dated 21st December, 1917, entitled the Oils and Fats (Requisition) Order, 1917, possession was taken of certain specified oils and fats existing in the United Kingdom on the 1st. January, and of residues and bye-products of refining, etc. Returns of stock on hand at that date and of subsequent arrivals were to be made to the Food Controller.

Another Order of the same date, entitled the Refined and Vegetable Oils (Requisition) Order, requires the owner of every factory or workshop engaged in refining or otherwise treating specified vegetable oils to place the whole of his production at the disposal of the Food Controller for the manufacture of margarine.

The Minister of Munitions has made an Order dated 31st December entitled the Tar (Coal and Water Gas) Order, 1917, respecting dealings in and the use of *tar*, the full text of which is given in the *Board of Trade Journal* for January 10th. This Order cancels the Order relating to Coal Tar dated 4th September, 1917, mentioned in the September issue of this Journal.

The Minister of Munitions has also made an Order dated 31st December, 1917, entitled the Naphtha Order, 1917, restricting dealings in *naphtha*. The full text is given in the *Board of Trade Journal* for January 10th.

The Army Council have issued Orders dealing respectively with the prices of *jute* and *hemp* and the consumption of *flax*. The text of these Orders is set out in the *Board of Trade Journal* for January 17th.

The Army Council have also issued the following Order:—

1. All persons engaged in the manufacture or sale of *drugs or chemicals* of any description are hereby required to furnish such parti-



culars as to their business as may be required by or on behalf of the Director of Army Contracts, verified in such manner as may be directed by him or on his behalf.

2. This Order may be cited as the Drugs and Chemicals (Returns) Order, 1918.

### Trading in War Material.

Certain modifications have been made by the Minister of Munitions in the General Permit relating to dealings in *steel scrap* and *wrought iron scrap*, full particulars of which are given in the *Board of Trade Journal* of January 17th.

### Defence of the Realm Regulations—Shipping.

Regulation 39D is amended by requiring that the permission which was hitherto to be granted by the Board of Trade for the chartering of certain ships and the purchase of goods from abroad under certain conditions shall be granted instead by the Shipping Controller. The Regulation is also made to apply to contracts as well as to agreements.

After Regulation 39 C, Regulation 39 DD is inserted, the effect of which is to prohibit all voyages by British ships, and all sailings from British ports by any ship, without licence from the Shipping Controller. The full text of the

new Regulation is given in the *Board of Trade Journal* for January 24th.

### Trading with the Enemy (Neutral Countries) Proclamation.

Referring to notices in previous issues regarding firms with whom trading is prohibited, certain alterations have been effected by an Order of Council dated February 4th, whereby (*inter alia*) nine firms in Sweden were added.



### Militärekiperings A.-B.

at Stockholm has decided to increase its capital from 720,000 to 1,440,000 kronor by issuing new shares at 125 per cent.

### Stora Kopparbergs Bersglags A.-B.

is planning a large new power plant in the River Dal. To begin with 21,000 h.-p. is to be developed, and this is later to be increased to 28,000 h.-p. At present only some of the preliminary works are being carried out, which will probably take about a twelvemonth. It will probably take about three years to complete the entire equipment. The new works are required for the great extensions planned by the company at Domnarvet and the Falun Copper Works.

## Swedish Bonds Quoted on the London Stock Exchange.

WE publish below a list of prices at which the Swedish State Loans, the City of Stockholm and City of Göteborg Loans are sold on the London Stock Exchange.

### Swedish State Loans.

DATE.	3½% 1880.	3% 1888.	3% 1894.	3½% 1900.	1908.
Jan. 2	102¾ (t.b.1) ½ ¼ (100) 2 (1)	—	70¼ (1) ½ (1)	—	—
„ 7	102 ††	—	—	75½ ¼ (1) 6 (1)	—
„ 8	103 ¾ (1)	—	—	—	—
„ 15	105¼ ½ ¾ (1)	—	—	—	—
„ 16	—	—	—	—	75¾ 6 5½
„ 17	—	—	—	77¾ (1) 8¼ (1) 7¾ (1) 8¼ (1) Δ	—
„ 18	108	69¾	73¼ ¾	78¼ ½ ¾	—
„ 21	108½ ¾ (1) 9 (1)	—	—	—	77¼ 7
„ 22	—	—	—	78¾ 7 8 9	—
„ 23	108 ¼ ½ ¾ ¾	—	—	—	77¾ (1) Δ ¼ 9 ¾
„ 24	108½ ¾ (1) ¾ 7 8 (1)	—	—	—	—
„ 28	—	—	—	77¾ 8 7½ (t.b.1) 8¼	—

### Stockholm City.

	4% 1900.	4½% 1913.
Jan. 3	—	98¾ ½ ¼ 9
„ 8	—	95¼ ½ ¾
„ 16	—	97½ ¾
„ 17	90¼ (1) Δ	—

### Göteborg City.

	4% 1899.	4½% 1914.
Jan. 16	86 † ½ †	—
„ 23	—	100¼ †

The meaning of the signs used is as follows:—

† Small bonds at special prices.

‡ Exceptional bargains.

§§ Free of stamp duty.

†† Bargains done on the previous day.

Δ Bargains done with or between non-members.

t.b. Treasury Certs. of Deposit (Scheme B).

t.b.2 Ditto (Scheme B under Order in Council of January 24th, 1917).



## Storbritanniens Decemberhandel.\*

Statistiken för December månad visar följande totalsiffror.

TABELL A.

	Import.			Export.				
	Total. £	Ökning eller minskning i %	Britiska varor. £	Ökning eller minskning i %	Utländska varor. £	Ökning eller minskning i %	Total Export £	Ökning eller minskning i %
Dec.-Jan. 1917	1,065,256,407	+ 12.31	525,308,991	+ 3.76	69,552,241	- 28.71	594,861,232	- 1.48
„ 1916	948,506,492	+ 11.34	506,279,707	+ 31.54	97,566,178	- 1.51	623,845,885	+ 24.78
„ 1915	851,893,350	+ 22.29	384,868,448	- 10.65	99,062,181	+ 3.76	483,930,629	- 8.03
December 1917	84,796,512	+ 12.49	37,140,514	- 6.98	3,179,587	- 47.17	40,320,101	- 12.24
„ 1916	75,381,306	+ 7.18	39,928,460	+ 17.60	6,018,633	- 21.85	45,947,093	+ 10.31
„ 1915	70,326,915	+ 4.47	33,947,519	+ 29.18	7,701,901	+ 31.20	41,649,420	+ 29.55

TABELL B.

STORBRIANNIENS IMPORT AV VISSA VAROR, VILKA BRUKAT DELVIS TAGAS FRÅN SVERIGE. DECEMBER.	1916.			1917.	
	TOTAL IMPORT	Sveriges andel av total impor- ten i % av värdet.	TOTAL IMPORT	Kvantitet.	Värde. £
	Kvantitet.	Värde. £		Kvantitet.	Värde. £
Järn : Basiskt tackjärn..... Tons	2,896	8,906	—	16,228	87,200
Gjutjärn i tackor .....	7,031	57,289	81.39	2,915	139,491
Hæmatite .....	54	572	—	2,510	64,620
Spegel-, mangan-och kiseljärn .....	1,933	49,413	—	1,055	47,354
Puddeljärn .....	—	—	—	—	—
Smidesjärn, vinkeljärn, vals- tråd, o.s.v.....	3,160	41,360	82.71	2,860	134,066
Papper : Tryck- och skrivpapper på rullar .....	91,189	89,832	10.75	69,739	144,899
Tryck-och skrivpapper i ark .....	30,815	59,882	11.00	15,459	39,632
Omslagspapper .....	169,276	261,382	49.25	54,959	149,678
Smör.....	(D e t a l j e r	s a k n a s)	—	—	—
Trämassa : Kemisk, torr, blekt..... Tons	1,599	32,340	—	1,012	47,157
„ „ oblekt ..	13,551	443,288	1.62	13,966	524,628
Mekanisk, våt .....	40,805	180,475	3.60	6,895	70,861
Trävaror : Bilade ; furu, ek, o.s.v. (ej pit props)..... Loads	16,142	160,983	0.97	1,764	41,739
Sågade ; furu och gran ; oarbetade .....	255,498	1,912,876	60.17	125,184	1,700,724
Sågade ; furu och gran ; arbetade .....	30,735	259,792	58.35	13,576	201,321
Tändstickor : Säkerhets .... Gross of boxes	—	—	—	—	—
„ „ Ten thousands	29,573	5,077	98.84	7	2
Andra slag ....Gross of Boxes	—	—	—	—	—
„ .....Ten thousands	2,786	460	100.00	—	—

TABELL C.

STORBRIANNIENS EXPORT AV VISSA VAROR, VILKA BRUKAT DELVIS GA TILL SVERIGE. DECEMBER.	1916.			1917.		
	TOTAL EXPORT	Sveriges andel av total expor- ten i % av värdet	TOTAL EXPORT	Kvantitet.	Värde. £	
	Kvantitet.	Värde £		Kvantitet.	Värde. £	
Järn och stål :						
Tackjärn .....	Tons	48,542	501,896	1.92	29,729	277,538
Ny räls .....	„	2,317	38,846	—	612	12,042
Knivsmiden .....	Cwts.	2,465	2,054	1.21	1,830	1,197
Järnmanufaktur.....	„	35,147	130,624	0.29	14,724	71,547
Andra metaller :						
Bly i tackor och bearbetat .....	Tons	2,958	92,425	0.53	310	14,895
Koppar och tillverkningar därav ..	„	914	135,570	0.05	412	60,977
Tenn .....	„	1,081	198,430	1.19	1,497	390,181
Kol och Koks .....	„	2,782,017	3,530,760	13.67	2,379,595	3,411,276
Bomullsgarn :						
Grått .....	Lbs.	8,370,000	845,444	1.01	5,825,100	957,553
Blekt och färgat .....	„	2,855,200	282,751	0.18	2,194,500	323,338
Ylle :						
„Tops” .....	„	1,522,900	242,131	—	2,408,200	499,648
Kamgarn (Worsted) .....	„	1,736,300	399,852	2.64	667,300	207,847
Yllevävnader .....	Yds.	8,382,500	1,665,497	3.23	8,884,200	2,420,958
Kamgarnsvävnader .....	„	3,732,900	590,996	4.17	2,323,600	418,601
Tomsäckar .....	Dussin	315,664	138,284	—	122,596	74,914

\* Förevarande statistik över exporterade varor inbegriper sådana varor, som inköpts i det Förenade Konungariket av de allierade staternas myndigheter eller för deras räkning, men inbegriper icke varor, som uttagits från det brittiska guvernementets upplag och depåer, eller varor, vilka inköpts av detsamma och skeppats på dess båtar.

**OBS!** — För denna månad finnas icke några detaljer om fördelningen av Export och Import på olika länder.



# British Representatives of Swedish Traders and Shipowners.

(Continued from Vol. IX, page 236.)

Names of Exporters.	Trade.	British Representatives.	Tel. Address.
Sulfitaktiebolaget Ljusnan, addr. Olof Wijk & Co., A.-B. Gothenburg.	Sulphite .. Wood Goods ..	Churchill & Sim, 29, Clement's Lane, London, E.C. (For part of U.K.) O. Reich & Co., 24, Martin's Lane, Cannon Street, London, E.C.	"Churchill, Cannon, London." "Supplisco, London."
Sulfitaktiebolaget Mo och Domsjö, Hernösand (June-Sept.), Stockholm. (October-May).	Sulphite .. Wood Goods ..	Churchill & Sim, 29, Clement's Lane London, E.C.	"Churchill, Cannon, London."
Sundsvalls Cellulosa Aktiebolag, Sundsvall.	Sulphite, Paper	W. H. Taylor & Co., Ltd., 126, Queen Victoria Street, London E.C.	"Fibre, Cent, London."
Sundsvalls Enskilda Bank, Sundsvall.	Banking ..	C. J. Hambro & Son, 70, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.	"Hambro, London."
Sunds Aktiebolag, Sund pr. Sundsvall.	Sulphite ..	Becker & Co., Ltd., 34-40, Ludgate Hill, London, E.C.	"Odontoid, London."
Svanö Aktiebolag, Frånö an Stockholm	Sulphite .. Wood Goods ..	Robert Erikson & Co., Ltd., 73a, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C. Martin Olsson & Sons, 32, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.	"Pulpopolis, London." "Olsson, London."
Svenska A.-B. Gasaccumulator, Stockholm.	Lighting articles for carriages, automobiles, etc., Light Buoys, Beacons and Bollards, Welding Apparatus, Cutting Apparatus for Iron & Metals	Gas Accumulator Co. (United Kingdom), Ltd., 2 and 3, Norfolk Street Strand London, W.C.	"Agafaros, Estrand, London."
Svenska Centrifugaktiebolaget, Södertälje	Separators and Churns	Perfect Dairy Machines, Ltd., 105, Middle Abbey Street, Dublin.	—
Svenska Diamantbergborrnings A.-B., Stockholm.	Rock Drilling Machinery.	The Hardy Patent Pick Co., Ltd., Sheffield..	"Hardypick, Sheffield"
Svensons Motor-fabrik, J. V., Augustendal.	"Avance" Motors,	Boving & Co., Imperial Buildings, Kingsway, W. C.	"Jenorten, Av, London."
Svenssons Knäckebrödsbageri, A.-B., Gothenburg	Swedish Hard Bread, "Health Bread"	A. Johansson & Co., 9 and 10, Redriff Road, Rotherhithe, London, S.E.	"Gatazo, London."
Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd., Gothenburg.	Steamship Owners.	Escombe, McGrath & Co., 3, East India Avenue, London, E.C.	"Escombes, London."
Swedish Egg Export Union (Göteborgs Äggaffär), Gothenburg	Eggs, Butter, Cheese, Bacon, Casings, etc.	Hugh Rand, Tower Road, Shipley, Yorkshire .. Charles M'Kenzie, 33, Virginia Street, Glasgow ..	—
Swedish South African Line, Gothenburg .. ..	Steamship Owners.	J. E. Hyde & Co., 1, Lime Street Square, London, E.C.	"Hydessal, London."
Thimsfors A.-B., Thimsfors ..	Paper .. ..	John Eberstein & Co., 75, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.	"Skärblacka, London."
Thule Steamship Company, Ltd., Gothenburg.	Steamship Owners.	The British & Northern Shipping Agency, Ltd., 5, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.	"Agbrinor, London."
Tillquist, Hugo, Stockholm	Agent for Electrical Goods and Iron.	J. Burns, Ltd., 187/189, Central Street, London, E.C.	"Isolement, Isling, London."
Torpshammars Aktiebolag, Torpshammar.	Wood Pulp ..	Becker & Co., Ltd., 34-40, Ludgate Hill, London, E.C.	"Odontoid, London."
Trävaru A. B. Dalarne, Gothenburg.	Timber ..	Martin Olsson & Sons, 32, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.	"Olsson, London."
Trävaru Akt. Bol. Fredr. Cöster & Co., Uddevalla.	Joinery and Timber.	S. Brown, 16, St. Helen's Place, London, E.C.	"Custrom, London."
Trävaru A.-B. Norrköpings Exportflyeri, Norrköping	Sawn and planed goods.	T. P. Jordeson & Co., 3, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.	"Jordeson, London."



## SHIPPING AGENTS IN SWEDEN.

**AKTIEBOLAGET  
NYMAN & SCHULTZ,**  
STOCKHOLM,  
General Forwarding and  
Chartering Agents.

Special service to and from Finland and Russia.

*Forwarders to H.M. The King of Sweden.*

Branch Offices at

**HAPARANDA and LULEÅ, Sweden.**

(E)

**Jonsson,  
Sternhagen & Co.**

**GOTHENBURG.**

Regular lines of Steamers between  
Gothenburg & Antwerp, Amsterdam,  
Rotterdam, Rouen, and Havre.

**INSURANCE AND  
FORWARDING AGENTS.**

(A) Goods forwarded to all parts  
of the World at cheapest rates.

**AKTIEBOLAGET  
P. J. HAEGERSTRAND,**

Shipbrokers, Forwarding Agents,

**GEFLE.**

Telegrams: "HAEGERSTRAND, GEFLE." (A)

**AKTIEBOLAGET W. LARKA**  
**10, SKEPPSBRON, STOCKHOLM.**

*FORWARDING AND SHIPPING AGENTS,*  
Forwarding Narvik-Haparanda-Torneå to Russia,  
through own Branch Offices.

Tel. Address: "LARKA, STOCKHOLM." (A)

**EMIL R. BOMAN,**  
**STOCKHOLM.**

SWORN SHIPBROKER,

*Chartering, Steamship, Insurance, Average, and  
Forwarding Agent.*

Telegrams — — "BOMANS, STOCKHOLM." (A)

**Löwenadler & Co.**

**GOTHENBURG,**

**FORWARDING AGENTS.**

Telegrams: LÖWIS, GOTHENBURG. (A)

**WILSON & CO.,**  
**GOTHENBURG.**

*Forwarding and Shipping Agents*

Telegrams: "WILSON, GOTHENBURG." (C)

**Öberg & Horndahl**

**SHIPBROKERS,**

**Helsingborg, Råå, & Karlshamn.**

Average, Insurance, Chartering and Forwarding Agents.

Telegrams: "Ödahl." (K)

**Gothenburg, Kristinehamn to Humber Ports,  
Hull, Goole, Middlesbro' to Caen,**

And Vice Versa.

Regular Weekly Sailings.

For rates, etc., apply:

**JOHNSON, ENGLEHART & CO., LTD.,**

Hull, Goole, Middlesbro', Newcastle-on-Tyne, Gothenburg; and at London, 57, Bishopsgate, E.C.2.

**Timber Merchants, Home-Grown and Foreign. Coal Exporters.**







## Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom.

### Annual Meeting.

THE Annual Meeting of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom was originally fixed for the 19th and 20th March this year, but we understand that the Executive Council of the Association on the 21st inst. decided to postpone the Annual Meeting from the above dates and to hold it on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 9th and 10th April, at the same place, viz., The Connaught Rooms, Great Queen Street, London, W.C.2. All the other arrangements in connection with the meeting stand.



### Control of Ships' Stores.

TWELVE months ago (at the beginning of February, 1917) the Board of Trade (under an Order of the Board of Customs) introduced a system of controlling the supplies of food and all stores for neutral vessels at ports of the United Kingdom. Ten months later the Board of Customs and the Ministry of Food co-operated in order to control the shipment of provisions in British and Allied vessels.

The control in regard to neutral vessels has extended to provisions, deck and engine equipment, drugs, clothes, and all other articles purchased by the master or members of the crew, or shipped for the use of the vessel, and has been exercised by prohibiting the shipment of any articles unless and until the approval of the officers of the Board of Trade or of the Customs was obtained. The quantities allowed to be shipped have been regulated according to the character and length of the voyage, and the food rations allowed have been usually less, and in no case more, than the British Seamen's Statutory Scale, while the food supplied for use when in port has been less than that allowed when at sea. Consideration has also been paid to shortages in particular items in the United Kingdom. The quantities of oils, paints, and drugs have been strictly limited; and where instruments have been replaced (which was allowed only in case of absolute necessity), the old ones have had to be given up.

With regard to British and Allied vessels, a control was established on the 10th December, 1917, under two Orders—viz., a "Ship's Stores" Order of the Ministry of Food, and an Order of the Board of Customs. Although it

has been found necessary to control the shipment of all essential foodstuffs, there has been no interference with the Statutory Scale of British Seamen's provisions. The general principle has been to stop excessive food supplies, reduce the shipments of foods of which there is a local or general scarcity, and to encourage the use of available substitutes; and efforts have been directed rather to check extravagance and stop waste than to fix a definite rationing scale.

The control of shipments generally of provisions and of ships' stores (for neutral vessels) has involved a considerable temporary increase in the number of Board of Trade Surveyors, and the appointment of Inspectors of the Ministry of Food at all large ports. The work is done under the general direction of the Board of Trade Principal Officer for the district. The total number of officers engaged is 121.



### Exports to Sweden & Holland.

WITH reference to the notice appearing in our October issue regarding the prohibition on exports to Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Holland, the Director of the War Trade Department announces that it has been decided to resume the issue of licences for certain specified goods to Sweden and Holland. Exporters and others who have already sent in applications for licences for export to the two latter countries for any of the goods specified, and have been informed that consideration of their applications has been deferred pending a further announcement, are requested to renew the attention of the War Trade Department to their applications, and to quote in each case the reference number which has already been furnished. The full list of goods referred to is given in the *Board of Trade Journal* for February 21st.



### Holding of Trading Stocks.

The Ministry of Reconstruction called attention to what many manufacturers regard as the serious risk of providing themselves with materials for the resumption of peace-time production on a full scale. They fear that materials bought at the greatly inflated prices which most things have attained will, with the coming of peace, fall in price, either immediately or gradually, and thus involve the holders in loss. The Committee on Financial Risks attaching to the Holding of Trading Stocks has been appointed to inquire into the matter. The secretary is Mr. R. C. Smallwood, Ministry of Reconstruction, 2, Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, London, S.W.1.



## Doings of the Chamber.

### Council Meetings.

Two Council meetings were held during the month of February—viz., one on the 14th inst., when 8 Council members attended, and one on the 19th inst., when 10 Council members were present.

### New Members.

The following have been elected annual members, viz. :—

E. Saxine, London (British Bank of Northern Commerce, Ltd.).

J. Cormeau, London (Papermakers' agent).

Blomnell & Johanson, Tranås (Tanners and manufacturers of leather, skin goods, and footwear).

### Changes in Membership.

A considerable number of changes in membership were submitted to the Council, and the necessary alterations in the Chamber's records were ordered to be made. (See *Personal and Business Notices*.)

### Manchester District Committee.

The Manchester District Committee held a meeting on the 12th inst., when the alterations proposed in Bye-law 37 were unanimously agreed to. A suggestion by the Committee with regard to the Manchester area was made, and the Council agreed in the meantime to allow the Manchester Committee to include members from the additional area suggested, subject to conditions contained in a written reply from the London office dated the 15th inst.

### Cable Service.

A considerable improvement was reported in the cable service, the information now included being of a nature which appeals strongly to the commercial element, which preponderates among the subscribers to this popular service. As a matter of fact, the cables now reflect the political and other conditions in Sweden in a very excellent way: the economic situation is briefly but accurately portrayed, and the movements on the Stock Exchange and quotations for a considerable number of representative stocks, as well as daily rates of exchange, have proved most valuable and attractive features in this service.

### Scandinavian Studies at University of London.

The establishment of the above department has given great satisfaction to the Council. Programmes of the session for the year have been received, and may be inspected in the Chamber's Council Room by those interested.

It was reported that introductory courses in the Swedish language are given daily at 2 p.m. and that the evening course began this month, on the 26th inst., at 6 p.m., and will be continued on Tuesdays and Fridays at the same time until the 28th March, recommencing on the 29th April, and going on uninterruptedly until the 29th June. We understand that the days and hours are at present provisional, but they will be finally fixed to suit the convenience of each class at early meetings.



## Personal & Business Notices.

### Swedish Commercial Delegates.

After a rather protracted stay in this country some of the commercial delegates have returned to Sweden, but the majority are still in London. No official statement has as yet been issued on this side concerning what has been accomplished.

### Paper Yarn and Weaving Mill.

It is stated in the Swedish press that a factory for producing paper yarn is to be established at Borås, near Gothenburg, and also a weaving mill for paper cloth.

### A.-B. Sulfitsprit.

A number of producers of sulphite alcohol have formed a company under the above name for retailing their products. The minimum capital is 200,000 kronor, and among the promoters are the Stora Kopparbergs, Kramfors, Ströms Bruk, Svartrik, Vifstavarf, Uddeholm, Svanö and Iggesund companies.

### B. Dieden & Co., Malmö.

According to a notice in *Swedish Export* the above concern has been turned into a limited company with a share capital of 5,000,000 kronor. The company will continue the export and import business, and also the shipping operations, of B. Dieden & Co., and has taken over from the same firm its shares in A.-B. Ostasiatiska Handelskompaniet.

### Halda Watch Factory Extends its Manufacture of Typewriting Machines.

A syndicate has bought the Halda Works to start the manufacture of typewriters and materials connected therewith. This manufacture is not quite new to the above-mentioned works, but hitherto it has only been an experimental one. Now, however, the entire operations of the factory will be concentrated on the new industry, which will thus be the first of its kind in Sweden. The manufacture of watches at Halda will be discontinued, but it is not yet known whether it will be resumed elsewhere.



### Changes in Style.

The Chamber has received notice that the following of its members have changed their style, viz. : Halda Fabriker, Svängsta, to A.-B. Halda Fabriker; Bankirfirman Alfred Berg, Stockholm, to Aktiebolaget Bankirfirman Alfred Berg; Gunnar Kassman & Co., Bankirkommanditbolag, Stockholm, to Gunnar Kassman & Co., Bankiraktiebolag; J. G. Swartz, Norrköping, to J. G. Swartz Aktiebolag; Sandström, Stranne & Co., Göteborg, to Aktiebolaget Sandström, Stranne & Co.; H. Unér, Norrköping, to H. Unér, Aktiebolag; O. F. Ahlmark & Co., Eftr., Karlstad, to O. F. Ahlmark & Co., Eftr, A.-B.; Elektrodkontoret, Örebro, to Aktiebolaget Elektrodkontoret.

### Ytterstfors - Munksund making further acquisitions.

ACCORDING to a notice in *Dagens Nyheter* A.-B. Ytterstfors-Munksund is to acquire the majority of shares in Baltiska Trävaruaktiebolaget, and for this purpose it is proposed to increase the share capital by 19,500,000 kronor, whereby the total capital would amount to 32,500,000 kronor. Ytterstfors - Munksund would also become owners of the important Luleå Jernverk. The transaction is being financed by Finansaktiebolaget, Svenska Emmissionsaktiebolaget and Centralgruppens Emmissionsaktiebolag. During 1917 Ytterstfors made several other important acquisitions of saw-milling companies in the Upper Gulf, and now probably controls a larger production of sawn and other wood goods than any company in Sweden.

### Grängesberg-Oxelösund Co.'s Profit.

The Grängesberg-Oxelösund Company, according to cable information, made a profit in 1917 of 15,900,000 kronor.

### Swedish Banks Net Profits during 1916 and 1917.

THE following figures are taken from "Affärsvärlden" of the 16th and 30th January, 1918.

	1916. Kr.	1917. Kr.
Svenska Emissions A.-B. . . . .	3,599,000	3,151,000
Bankaktiebolaget Södra Sverige . . . . .	2,758,000	3,756,000
Wermlands Enskilda Bank . . . . .	4,468,000	4,608,293
Skandinaviska Kreditaktiebolaget . . . . .	10,759,000	16,071,000
A.-B. Göteborgs Bank . . . . .	5,010,000	6,693,000
A.-B. Mälareprovinsernas Bank . . . . .	3,531,000	5,534,000
Sydsvenska Kreditaktiebolaget . . . . .	3,578,000	4,616,000
A.-B. Skånska Handelsbanken . . . . .	2,023,000	3,257,000
Sundsvalls Enskilda Bank . . . . .	2,153,000	2,041,000

## Swedish Export and Import Statistics.

SOME of the figures of Swedish exports and imports during 1917 have now been published, from which it appears that the export of mechanical pulp in 1917 was only half that of 1916; of wet sulphite 35,083 tons in 1917 against 56,217 in 1916; of dry sulphite the corresponding figures being 337,478 against 496,312; and for dry sulphate 126,107 in 1917, against 141,177 in 1916. The last months of 1917, however, show a considerable increase, as for instance, in November 24,599 tons against 10,899 in the same month of 1916; and for December 33,278, against 13,131 in 1916. This increase was caused by the demand from the spinning paper industry, which takes its raw material from Swedish sulphate factories. The export of paper in 1917 was 159,318 tons, which is about the same figure as for 1914. The export of wood goods shows a general decrease since 1916, especially in regard to pit props, the figures for which are 134,019 cubic metres during 1917, against 480,712 in 1916, and 729,729 in 1915.



### Employment of Aliens.

THE provisions of the Aliens Restriction (Consolidation) Order, 1916, have been extended by an Order in Council dated February 5th, by which it is ordered (*inter alia*) that as from March 1st next a male alien between the ages of 18 and 61 may not undertake or perform work for an employer in certain scheduled occupations, unless permission in writing has been obtained by him from the Director-General of National Service. Aliens engaged on such work prior to March 1st may continue without such permission until notice to the contrary is sent or given to him and to his employer by the Director-General. Employers are required to have regard to the provisions of this Order in employing aliens. The list of occupations referred to above includes trades classified under:—(1) Metals, machines, implements and conveyances; (2) woodworking; (3) stone and slate; (4) pottery, bricks, and glass; (5) paper, printing, etc.; (6) textile and allied trades; (7) clothing, etc.; (8) food, drink, and tobacco; (9) miscellaneous manufactures; (10) commercial occupations; (11) miscellaneous occupations; and (12) distribution and sale of products of all foregoing trades.



## British Proclamations Relating to Trade, etc.

**Note.**—In quoting below the more important orders and regulations issued by the British Government, we invite any Member desiring further information to write to the Secretary of the Chamber, mentioning the particular measure on which he desires such information, and quoting the *Board of Trade Journal* indicated.

### Goods Prohibited for Exportation from the United Kingdom.

Additions to and amendments in the list of goods prohibited for exportation from the United Kingdom have been made by an Order of Council dated February 8th, full particulars of which are given in the *Board of Trade Journal* for February 14th.

With reference to the notice in our October issue regarding the prohibition on *exports to Sweden*, it is now announced that the issue of licences will be resumed for certain specified goods, for further particulars as to which see separate paragraph, and also the *Board of Trade Journal* for February 21st.

### Restrictions on Trade.

With reference to the notice in our April issue regarding restrictions on dealing in *spelter*, we draw attention to a new Order dated January 22nd, modifying the Order of March 23rd, extending the scope of the latter Order to include *spelter of all qualities*, and certain *other zinc products and manufactures*, for which see the *Board of Trade Journal* for January 31st.

The Minister of Munitions has made an Order dated January 25th, prohibiting the purchase and delivery of *spirits of turpentine and turpentine substitutes* without licence, except for quantities aggregating less than five gallons per month. The Order is cited as the Turpentine and Substitute Turpentine Control Order, 1918, and applications for licences should be made to the Controller, Mineral Oil Production Department (M.P.S.) Ministry of Munitions, 8, Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.2. For further particulars see the *Board of Trade Journal* for January 31st.

With reference to the General Permit of November 1st, 1916, regarding *iron and steel*, certain modifications have been made respecting the maximum prices fixed for (*inter alia*) *bar iron and steel* and *high speed tool steel*, for particulars of which see the *Board of Trade Journal* for February 7th and 21st.

A revised code of directions as to the sale of *coal* has been issued by the Controller of Coal Mines, to take effect as from February 1st, which new directions are in substitution for those made on June 28th last, and amended on October 1st. The chief alteration is in regard to the method of payment for shipments to Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, and Spain. In future sellers to these countries must quote to buyers abroad prices in the various foreign currencies in accordance with the schedules of prices appended to the directions, and must apply for payment to the Board of Trade, who will pay the seller in sterling

and obtain payment in turn from the buyers abroad in the foreign currencies through accredited agents of His Majesty's Government in the various countries. The directions prescribe the rates of exchange to be observed in the case of sales made after January 31st. With regard to shipments under existing contracts the arrangements as to payment through the Board of Trade apply, but the buyer abroad is to make payment at the current rate of exchange.

It is announced that the Paper Commission, under instructions from the Board of Trade, is framing regulations to govern the importation and distribution of *paper and paper-making materials* for the year commencing March 1st next.

With references to notices in our July and November issues respecting restrictions in dealing in *tar oils*, we now draw attention to a new Order by the Minister of Munitions, dated February 1st, cancelling the Order of October 23rd. Full particulars are given in the *Board of Trade Journal* for February 7th.

The Minister of Munitions has made an Order, dated 31st January, ordering that returns shall be made of all stocks (except certain specified small quantities) of all *rosin and rosin oil*, and prohibiting dealings in the same except under licence. The Order is known as the Rosin Control Order, 1918, and applications for licences thereunder should be addressed to the Controller, Non-Ferrous Materials Supply, M.S.L., Ministry of Munitions, 8, Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.2.

Referring to the notice in our January issue respecting the Army Council Order dealing with the prices of *jute*, notice is given that a further Order has been made by the War Office under date February 7th, the effect of which is to allow the sale for use outside the United Kingdom of yarns and goods made wholly from jute without reference to the preceding Order. It should be noted, however, that the export of jute goods still remains subject to the Jute (Export) Order 1917.

The Minister of Munitions has issued an Order dated February 14th, fixing the price of *sulphate of copper*.

### Enemy Firms in the United Kingdom Wound up.

Additions to the Consolidated List of enemy businesses in the United Kingdom ordered to be wound up appear in the *Board of Trade Journals* dated January 31st and February 14th, making the total of such businesses wound up 505.

### Trading with the Enemy (Neutral Countries) Proclamation.

Referring to notices in previous issues regarding firms with whom trading is prohibited, certain



alterations have been effected by an Order-of-Council dated February 1st, whereby (*inter alia*) one firm in Sweden was added.

#### Defence of the Realm Regulations—Shipping.

Referring to the notice in our January issue with regard to Regulation 39 DD of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, requiring all vessels to obtain a licence for any voyage from a British port, we would draw attention to a notice issued by the Ministry of Shipping to owners and time charterers, setting forth the procedure to be observed, the full text of which is given in the *Board of Trade Journal* for February 7th.

By an Order in Council of February 5th, 1918, made under the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Act, 1914, it is provided that every chartering contract respecting a British ship, and every contract made in the United Kingdom, shall contain a provision making the validity of the contract conditional on the approval of the Shipping Controller, and requiring copies of the contract to be delivered to the Controller. Applications under this Order in respect of British ships should be made to the Secretary, Ship Licensing Committee, Ministry of Shipping, and applications in regard to foreign ships to the Inter-Allied Chartering Executive, Holland House, Bury Street, London, E.C.3.

Regulation 39 CC of the Defence of the Realm Regulations respecting the necessity of obtaining the approval of the Shipping Controller to the purchase of any ship or vessel, has been amended so as to apply to the purchase of shares in companies owning ships and to other methods of obtaining control of ships.

The text of the two last-mentioned regulations is given in the *Board of Trade Journal* for February 14th.



#### Marking of Licensed Cargo.

It has been suggested, with the support of the Port and Transit Executive Committee, that all packages of cargo shipped from this country under licence should be clearly marked by the sender with the word "Licensed" in large black letters, in order to facilitate the checking and handling of such cargo at the loading ports. Such marking may assist shipping companies and Port Authorities, and afford a means of readily identifying packages needing pre-entry. Shippers are therefore recommended to adopt this suggestion, but it is stated that preferential treatment cannot be guaranteed to packages so marked.

It is pointed out that it is an offence against Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, to bring prohibited goods to any quay or other place to be shipped unless the exportation of such goods has been authorised by a Privy Council licence.

## Export Licences.

THE War Trade Department has issued a notification regarding the method to be adopted in filling up application forms for export licences in cases where the space allotted in the printed form for the description of the articles is insufficient. Hitherto the exporters have been required to furnish *four* copies of a schedule giving the requisite particulars instead of including them in the space set apart in the actual application form. In future it will be necessary for *five* copies of this schedule to be furnished. In cases where more than one port of shipment is desired, an extra copy of the schedule (in addition to the five) must be supplied for each extra port. The schedule referred to is paragraph (b), page 2, of the application form.



## Pre-War Contracts.

A COMMITTEE was appointed last April by the President of the Board of Trade to consider and report on the position of British manufacturers and merchants after the war in respect of pre-war contracts, both with British and foreign firms, the fulfilment of which has been wholly or partially impeded by war conditions.

This Committee has now issued its report, and it is stated that in many cases the difficulties had been solved by the parties concerned in a spirit of compromise, which the Committee considers the best means of dealing with the position. The Committee have consolidated their recommendations as to remedies under the headings of cancellation, compensation, re-adjustment of payments, and revision of terms, and they also include a survey of the legal position.

A full account of the report is given in the *Board of Trade Journal* for February 14th.



## Manufacture of Sewing Cotton in Sweden.

"SWEDISH EXPORT" for December contains a notice to the effect that Alafors Spinning Mills have commenced the manufacture of sewing cotton. The industry is a quite new one in Sweden, and at present only coarser thread, e.g., No. 24, is to be made. The intention is to try to interest other Swedish spinning mills to take up the manufacture of sewing cotton.



## Money Matters.

### SWEDEN.

**Sveriges Riksbank (State Bank of Sweden) :—**

Rate of discount :—

Bills at 3/m .. .. 6½ per cent.)  
(Reduced on February 1st, 1918, from 7 per cent.)

**Nominal exchange rates on London :**

			Buy's.	Sells.
			3'm.	Sight.
Jan. 18th	..	..	13.75	14.25
„ 19th	..	..	13.50	14.0
„ 21st	..	..	13.45	13.95
„ 22nd	..	..	13.55	14.05
„ 23rd	..	..	13.60	14.10
„ 24th	..	..	13.50	14.0
„ 25th	..	..	13.50	14.0
„ 26th	..	..	13.75	14.25
„ 29th	..	..	13.65	14.15
„ 30th	..	..	13.65	14.15
Feb. 1st	..	..	13.75	14.25

**Bank of England :—**

Minimum discount rate, 5 per cent. (Reduced Jan. 18th, 1917, from 6 per cent. to 5½ per cent., and April 5th from 5½ per cent. to 5 per cent.). (A year ago 5½ per cent.).

**London Bankers' Rates :—**

On deposit : At call .. .. 3 per cent.  
Three months' Bank bills .. 3½ per cent.  
Three months' fine Trade bills 4-4½ per cent.

**Foreign Exchanges :—**

The following rates have been quoted on Royal Exchange for **Stockholm**, during February.

	Cheques and cable transf.	
	Sellers.	Buyers.
	Kr.	Kr.
Feb. 5th	14.20	14.30
„ 7th	14.20	14.30
„ 12th	14.33	14.43
„ 14th	14.25	14.35
„ 19th	14.33	14.43
„ 21st	14.48	14.58

## Swedish Bonds Quoted on the London Stock Exchange.

**WE** publish below a list of prices at which the Swedish State Loans, the City of Stockholm and City of Göteborg Loans are sold on the London Stock Exchange.

### Swedish State Loans.

DATE.	3½% 1880.	3% 1888."	3% 1894."	Swedish Loan of 1908: 4% until 20/6/18; then 3½%.
Feb 1	106¾ (t.b.1) 7 (t.b.1) ¼ (t.b.1)	—	—	—
„ 5	—	—	—	77¼
„ 6	—	75¾ ⅝ ¾	—	—
„ 11	107 6¾	—	—	77¼ ¼ (t.b.1) ½ (t.b.1) ⅝ (t.b.1)
„ 12	106½ ††	—	—	76⅝ ⅞ ¾
„ 13	—	65½ x.d.	—	—
„ 14	—	66 †† ½ ††	74½ ¼	—
„ 18	—	—	—	75¾ 7¼ 7
„ 20	—	—	—	77¾
„ 21	106¼ ⅝ ½	—	—	—

### Göteborg City.

	4% 1909.	4½% 1914.
Feb. 4	—	97¼ x.d.
„ 8	90½	—
„ 11	—	99¾ †† ⅜ v.d.
„ 12	90¾	—

### Stockholm City.

	4½% 1913.
Feb. 6	100
„ 13	100½ (t.b.1)

The meaning of the signs used is as follows :—

† Small bonds at special prices.

‡ Exceptional bargains.

§§ Free of stamp duty.

†† Bargains done on the previous day.

Δ Bargains done with or between non-members.

t.b. Treasury Certs. of Deposit (Scheme B).

t.b.2 Ditto (Scheme B under Order in Council of January 24th, 1917).



**Members** are invited to keep in close touch with the Chamber, and avail themselves of its services.

## Trade Enquiries.

(Circular No. 323.)

**Medlemmar** uppmanas att alltid hänvända sig till Handelskammaren, när tillfälle yppar sig, och använda sig av dess tjänster.

**NOTE.**—On receipt of a written application, stating **Reference Number**, full particulars of names and addresses are given to Members and accredited enquirers in reference to enquiries marked with an asterisk, which denotes that the enquirer is a Member of the Chamber. Particulars of enquiries not marked with an asterisk are given to Members only.

### SWEDISH ARTICLES OFFERED.

- \*Implements. (A/34/18.)
- \*Iron. (A/28/18.)
- \*Iron Manufactures. (A/30/18.)
- \*Machines, all kinds. (A/32/18.)
- \*Paper. (A/26/18.)
- \*Steel. (A/29/18.)
- \*Steel Manufactures. (A/31/18.)
- \*Tar Products. (A/35/18.)
- \*Tools. (A/33/18.)
- \*Wood Goods. (A/25/18.)
- \*Wood Pulp. (A/27/18.)

Swedish exporter wishes to communicate with British buyers of the above articles, and with sellers of the following articles:—

- \*Chemicals. (A/40/18.)
- \*Cocoa Beans. (A/37/18.)
- \*Coffee. (A/36/18.)
- \*Colonial Produce. (A/38/18.)
- \*Oils. (A/39/16.)

Stockholm firm is seller of the following articles:—

- \*Iron. (A/43/18.)
- \*Paper. (A/44/18.)
- \*Wood Pulp. (A/45/18.)

and buyer of:—

- \*Half Manufactures for the Swedish Industries. (A/47/18.)
- \*Raw Materials for the Swedish Industries. (A/46/18.)

Gothenburg firm offers the following articles to U.K. Buyers:—

- Boxboards. (A/23/18.)
- Staves. (A/24/18.)

### BRITISH ARTICLES WANTED.

- Benzole. (A/42/18.)
- \*Haberdashery. (A/49/18.)
- British Textile Goods. (A/51/18.)
- Pyridine. (A/41/18.)

### SVENSKA ARTIKLAR ÖNSKADE.

Spelkort, billiga, för den persiska marknaden. (A/48/18.)

## Employment Department.

To Members and others in want of **Foreign Correspondents, Clerks, and Volunteers**, full particulars are given, **FREE OF CHARGE**, of the following clerks, on application, stating reference number, to Secretary, Swedish Chamber of Commerce (Employment Department), 5, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.3.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF VACANT SITUATIONS ARE INSERTED FREE OF CHARGE.

### SITUATIONS WANTED.

#### MALE.

**General Clerk.**—(22) Fair knowledge of English, French and German; rapid typist and shorthand writer; requires £2 per week. At present in Sweden. (Ref. C/618/17.)

**Correspondent.**—Very good knowledge of English, French, and German; rapid shorthand typist; excellent references; requires £4 per week. At present in Sweden. (Ref. C/619/17.)

**Correspondent or General Clerk.**—(22) Good knowledge of English and German; slight knowledge of French; three years' office experience; rapid typist and shorthand writer. Requires £2 per week and intends to stay in England at least a year. At present in Sweden. (Ref. C/614/17.)

#### FEMALE.

**Lady Clerk.**—(28) Good knowledge of English, fair of German and French; shorthand typist (Swedish and English); small salary required. At present in Sweden. (Ref. C/617/17.)

### PLATS ÖNSKAD I SVERIGE.

**Engelsk korrespondent eller sekreterare.**—Engelsk dam, god bokförare, stenograf och maskinskrifverska, med flerårig erfarenhet från ingenjörs- och affärskontor samt litterär verksamhet, söker plats som engelsk korrespondent eller sekreterare i Sverige; är van vid självständigt arbete. Förstklassiga referenser. (Ref. C/610/17.)

### SITUATIONS VACANT.

#### MALE.

**Befraktnings- och rederifirma i Paris** erbjuder plats åt ung, duglig skandinav såsom föreståndare för afdelningskontor i London. Svar med fullständiga upplysningar, referenser och lönepretentioner, torde f.v.b. adresseras till: Chambre de Commerce Suédoise en France, 17, Rue de Surène, Paris, 8:e., under referens H/18/17.—Diskretion utlofvad

**Wanted.**—Young Swede with good knowledge of English and, preferably, French and Spanish; state age, salary required, qualifications and experience. Reply to C/615/17, c/o Swedish Chamber of Commerce, London, E.C.3.



## EXPORTMAN.

Energisk, initiativrik ung man, som arbetat i järn- och stållexportbranschen, hålst i förening med järnmanufakturlexport, erhåller plats som föreståndare för nybildad exportafdelning hos en af Stockholms äldre och större firmor. Lämplig person kan påräkna förmånlig framtidsplats. Utförlig ansökan med uppgift å referenser och löneanspråk mottages under Ref. C/620/17, c/o Swedish Chamber of Commerce, London, E.C.3.

## FEMALE.

Shipping Agency in Paris requires a fully-competent Stenographer and Typist (Underwood machine); knowledge of French not essential, but perfect knowledge of English necessary.—Reply to D/214/17, c/o Swedish Chamber of Commerce, 5, Lloyd's Avenue, E.C.3.

SVENSKA KONTORISTER KUNNA EJ ERHÅLLA ANSTÄLLNING I STORBRIANNIEN, SÄVIDA DE EJ ÄRO BEREDDA ATT BINDA SIG FÖR ÅTMINSTONE ETT ÅR HOS DEN FIRMA, SOM ENGAGERAR DEM.



## AGENCY, ETC., ADVERTISEMENTS.

*Enquiries for AGENTS and AGENCIES are only published in the JOURNAL as advertisements at a charge of 3s. 6d. per inch, single column. This charge is made to members as well as non-members. Replies can be addressed c/o The Chamber, and are forwarded against payment of postage.*

*SINGLE LINE advertisements will be accepted at 5s. for six consecutive insertions.*

## BRITISH AGENCIES WANTED.

**IVAR LUNDBERG,**

**NORRKÖPING, SWEDEN.**

Established 1878.

General Commission Agent.

OPEN FOR ALL AGENCIES. (E)

**General Commission Agent and  
Leather Goods Manufacturer.**

**CARL SÖDERLING,**

**MALMÖ, Sweden.**

OPEN FOR ALL AGENCIES. (D)

**MAGNUS KOLLBERG,**

**Stockholm, Sweden,**

**BROKER AND AGENT**

*in Corn, Colonial Produce, and Chemicals.*

**Wants Agencies.** (E)

**JOHN R. RETTIG & Co., A.-B.**

**3, Norrmalmstorg, STOCKHOLM, Sweden,**

**GENERAL MERCHANTS.**

*Specialities: Minerals, Chemicals.*

**D AGENTS IN FINLAND AND RUSSIA.**

**T**RANSLATIONS.—An Office making a speciality of the translation of technical and commercial matters from and into SWEDISH, Norwegian and Danish, has been established in the City of London since 1900. Highest references. Address: Century, Translation Bureau, 505, Mansion House Chambers, 11, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C. Telephone: 410 City. (L)

## SELLING AND BUYING AGENT IN SWEDEN.

(D) General Merchandise **H. ASKLUND** 11, Blasieholmstorg Stockholm, Sweden

**THE NORTH CORNWALL  
CHINA CLAY CO., LTD.,**

**St. Breward, Bodmin, Cornwall.**

**LARGEST CHINA CLAY SETT IN THE WORLD.**

(H) **WALTER SESSIONS, Managing Director,**

AN IMPORTANT FIRM OF STEAMSHIP OWNERS AND COAL EXPORTERS WITH HEAD OFFICE AT LONDON AND BRANCH OFFICES AT HULL, GLASGOW, NEWCASTLE, AND IMMINGHAM, ARE DESIROUS OF APPOINTING AGENTS IN SWEDEN FOR THE SALE OF COAL.—APPLY, GIVING FULL PARTICULARS OF EXPERIENCE, TO B/728/18, C/O SWEDISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, 5, LLOYD'S AVENUE, LONDON, E.C.3.



## Swedish Trade and Traffic Proclamations.

Since the issue of the January JOURNAL the Chamber has received only one cable specifying a short list of fresh prohibitions for which we have no classification particulars. These goods are detailed as telegraphed:—

**Cupriferos Purple Ore.**

**Sensitised Paper.**

**Manufactures of Pasteboard,** principally of paper impregnated or coated with chemicals, disinfectants, oils, fats, wax, glue, gum, and similar substances not being colours, except asphalt.

**Fish Hooks,** including grains (drag) and reels, also fishing rods and lines (fitted), floats, sinkers, and other similar unspecified articles evidently intended as fishing appliances.

### SWEDISH RIGHT OF DISPOSAL LAW.

REFERRING to notices which have appeared in previous issues of this JOURNAL under the above heading, the Swedish Board of Trade inform us that the Swedish Government has now placed embargo on the following articles:—Soda from January 3rd; Cotton Yarn (except for embroidery, crochet and macramé work, etc.) from January 14th; Lubricants from January 17th; and Raw Mineral Oils and Petroleum from January 18th.



## Storbritanniens Januarihandel.\*

Statistiken för Januari månad visar följande totalsiffror.

TABELL A.

	Import.			Export.				
	Total. £	Ökning eller minskning i %	Britiska varor. £	Ökning eller minskning i %	Utländska varor. £	Ökning eller minskning i %	Total Export £	Ökning eller minskning i %
Januari 1918	99,058,714	+ 9'34	41,665,935	- 11'05	3,190,660	- 62'15	44,856,595	- 18'87
„ 1917	90,592,967	+ 20'86	46,860,542	+ 27'76	8,431,315	- 4'52	55,291,857	+ 21'29
„ 1916	74,953,741	+ 11'58	36,757,167	+ 30'12	8,830,172	+ 28'06	45,587,339	+ 29'72

TABELL B.

STORBRIANNIENS IMPORT AV VISSA VAROR, VILKA BRUKAT DELVIS TAGAS FRÅN SVERIGE. JANUARI.	1917.			1918.	
	TOTAL IMPORT	Sveriges andel av total impor- ten i % av värdet.	TOTAL IMPORT	Kvantitet.	Värde. £
	Kvantitet.	Värde. £		Kvantitet.	Värde. £
Järn : Basiskt tackjärn..... Tons	—	—	—	7,524	39,914
Gjutjärn i tackor .. „	6,691	52,041	100	3,954	138,449
Hæmatite .. „	—	—	—	654	33,150
Spegel-, mangan-och kiseljärn .. „	952	25,640	18'64	1,645	99,874
Puddeljärn .. „	50	801	—	—	—
Smidesjärn, vinkeljärn, vals- tråd, o.s.v..... „	2,947	36,975	90'20	2,192	105,291
Papper : Tryck- och skrivpapper på rullar .. Cwts.	37,502	46,211	36'84	25,332	61,736
Tryck-och skrivpapper i ark .. „	17,493	36,999	25'40	25,075	70,783
Omslagspapper .. „	162,712	256,411	50'50	56,452	164,183
Smör..... „	(D e t a l j e r	s a k n a s)	—	—	—
Trämassa : Kemisk, torr, blekt..... Tons	1,656	40,803	—	925	46,843
„ „ oblekt .. „	13,061	418,114	—	25,306	986,018
Mekanisk, våt .. „	31,774	137,918	5'08	16,591	197,309
Trävaror : Bilade ; furu, ek, o.s.v. (ej pit props)..... Loads	7,022	100,033	10'56	3,226	64,260
Sågade ; furu och gran ; oarbetade .. „	165,264	1,388,399	65'43	170,014	2,101,890
Sågade ; furu och gran ; arbetade .. „	23,194	212,834	57'30	16,814	235,628
Tändstickor : Säkerhets .. Gross of boxes	—	—	—	—	—
„ „ Ten thousands	7,302	1,555	0'90	8,015	1,850
Andra slag .. Gross of Boxes	—	—	—	—	—
„ .. Ten thousands	2,027	323	100	—	—

TABELL C.

STORBRIANNIENS EXPORT AV VISSA VAROR, VILKA BRUKAT DELVIS GÅ TILL SVERIGE. JANUARI.	1917.			1918.	
	TOTAL EXPORT	Sveriges andel av total expor- ten i % av värdet	TOTAL EXPORT	Kvantitet.	Värde. £
	Kvantitet.	Värde. £		Kvantitet.	Värde. £
Järn och stål :					
Tackjärn .. Tons	61,201	616,765	2'34	44,408	375,696
Ny räls .. „	5,935	82,997	—	2,272	44,173
Knivsmiden .. Cwts.	3,303	62,975	0'04	1,980	49,852
Järnmanufaktur..... „	32,693	127,517	0'17	21,137	85,552
Andra metaller :					
Bly i tackor och bearbetat .. Tons	1,178	46,610	8'03	300	13,181
Koppar och tillverkningar därav .. „	1,309	184,703	—	406	51,299
Tenn .. „	1,616	291,529	0'10	1,270	341,204
Kol och Koks .. „	3,488,494	4,588,227	Ingen uppgift.	2,887,573	4,130,931
Bomullsgarn :					
Grått .. Lbs.	10,614,000	1,128,127	0'42	7,375,700	1,277,141
Blekt och färgat .. „	3,159,700	349,567	0'09	1,381,700	248,847
Ylle :					
„ Tops ” .. „	1,648,800	256,115	Ingen uppgift.	2,304,600	484,031
Kamgarn (Worsted) .. „	2,376,600	536,621	0'27	1,008,300	306,721
Yllevävnader .. Yds.	11,651,600	2,277,694	1'11	8,584,700	2,325,883
Kamgarnsvävnader .. „	5,823,400	912,965	1'38	3,502,400	687,651
Tomsäckar .. Dussin	316,985	131,197	—	136,798	95,313

\* Förevarande statistik över exporterade varor inbegriper sådana varor, som inköpts i det Förenade Konungariket av de allierade staternas myndigheter eller för deras räkning, men inbegriper icke varor, som uttagits från det brittiska guvernementets upplag och depåer, eller varor, vilka inköpts av detsamma och skeppats på dess båtar.

OBS! — För denna månad finnas icke några detaljer om fördelningen av Export och Import på olika länder.



w 3 4j

Registered Office:

5, Lloyd's Avenue,  
London, E.C.3.

Telephone:

Central No. 6338.

Office Hours.

9.30 a.m.—6 p.m.

Saturdays 9.30 a.m.—1 p.m.

# JOURNAL

PUBLISHED BY



(INCORPORATED)

Telegraphic Address:

For Foreign Telegrams

"Swediscom—London.

For Inland Telegrams:

"Swediscom—

Fen. London."

Editor:

THE SECRETARY  
OF THE CHAMBER.

## ANGLO-SWEDISH TRADE JOURNAL.

VOL. X.

MARCH 25, 1918.

No. 3—(112).

All Communications to be addressed to the Editor.

Opinions given in this Journal do not necessarily represent the views of the Chamber unless expressly stated.

No articles or matters in this Journal must be copied, in part or *in extenso*, without acknowledgment.

Artiklar få icke *in extenso*, eller delvis återgifvas efter denna journal utan att källan angifves.

### Contents.

	PAGE
Wood Sales in 1917 and Prospects for 1918 ..	45
Manchester District Members' First Annual General Meeting .. .. .	46
Swedenborg's Old Church .. .. .	47
Doings of the Chamber .. .. .	47
Personal and Business Notices .. .. .	48
Preliminary Commercial Agreement .. .. .	49
Amalgamation of Swedish Importers .. .. .	49
Wood in War Time .. .. .	49
Aktiebolaget Svenska Möbelfabrikerna ..	50
The Electro-Chemical Industry at Trollhättan	51
War Risk Insurance .. .. .	52
Employment Department .. .. .	52
British Proclamations relating to Trade, etc. ..	53
Swedish Trade and Traffic Proclamations ..	54
Anglo-American Year Book .. .. .	54
Agency Advertisements .. .. .	54
Trade Enquiries .. .. .	55
Storbritanniens Februarihandel .. .. .	56
Shipping Agents in Sweden .. .. .	57
Money Matters .. .. .	57
General Advertisements .. .. .	58-64

### Wood Sales in 1917 and Prospects for 1918.

AT the Swedish Wood Export Association meeting at Stockholm on the 13th inst. the Board reported on the sales in 1917 and conditions for the present year. It appears from a cable we have received that in the beginning of 1917 sales to Denmark and Holland totalled about 200,000 standards, but England and France at that time refrained from buying. The entire export in 1917 was 602,216 standards, compared with 1,072,000 in 1916. At the date of the meeting the Board considered that 300,000 standards had been sold, and regarded the future pessimistically, as enormous stocks are ready for export from Finland which may possibly start being shipped this year. The immensely increased cost of production in Sweden makes sales impossible at present prices without loss.

The Board re-elected President Herlenius and Vice-President Enhörning.



## Manchester District Members' First Annual General Meeting.

THE first annual general meeting of the Members in the Manchester District of the Swedish Chamber of Commerce for the U.K. (Incorporated) was held at the Onward Hall, Deansgate, Manchester, on Tuesday, March 5th, 1918, at 11 a.m., those present being Messrs. Theod. Fischer, Swedish Vice-Consul, chairman; T. D. Nuttall, vice-chairman (Bentley & Jackson, Ltd.), Chas. Greenhalgh, hon. secretary (Greenhalgh & Co.), W. H. Lowe, (Kellner-Partington Paper Pulp Co., Ltd.), E. Sudlow (Richard Haworth & Co. Ltd.), Geo. Thomas, J.P. (Geo. Thomas & Co.), E. Fontana Jucker (Felber, Jucker & Co. Ltd.), T. Preston, C. V. Haerem (C. V. Haerem & Co.), N. S. Norem (Hodgson & Norem), Geo. Larsen (S. Seidelin), M. Higginbottom (J. & J. Makin, Ltd.), J. Ross Linton (Higham Bros. Ltd.), and Mr. S. Ericsson, the local assistant secretary.

After some preliminary business of a purely formal nature the Chairman in moving the adoption of the Annual Report said (our report is in a condensed form):

"Gentlemen, I wish to move that this meeting pass the Annual Report which all Members will have received and which I propose to be taken as read, but before doing so I would with your permission like to add a few remarks on matters intimately connected with the business for which we have been called together to-day. In the first instance there is the question of increased membership, a very important point for the success and usefulness of the local branch. The number of members has trebled since the Inaugural Meeting, and if the same result can be accomplished within the next twelve months it would materially help the success of the branch. It seems to me that the present members could substantially assist in attaining this object by everyone endeavouring to induce at least one or two friends to join the Chamber. Should there be anyone present here who is not a member but contemplates joining, a pamphlet showing the advantages of membership can be obtained from the assistant secretary.

As District Committees were established to deal more effectively with trade between Sweden and the United Kingdom I would urge you to avail yourselves of the opportunity to approach the Manchester Committee with any suggestions on matters of general or individual importance. These suggestions would then be

discussed by the Committee and finally referred to the London Council for consideration. Possibly you may object to disclose certain matters to this Committee because some of the members of the latter might be competitors of yours in business. If so, you are quite at liberty to correspond with the London Secretary direct.

As appears from the Annual Report, the scope of work of your Committee was confined principally to the discussion of two matters, one of which is still in abeyance, viz.: "The Revised Bye-Laws, paragraph 37 and the definition of the Manchester District." As regards the former, as this is embodied in the report I will not refer to it here unless specially desired by the members, all the more so as these alterations are the result of the deliberations of a special Committee chosen by the London Council to deal with this matter. For that reason your Committee passed same unanimously at the last Committee Meeting.

With regard to the definition of the Manchester District, this is a point which was already raised at the Inaugural Meeting and had engaged the attention of the Committee at every Committee Meeting since. Several proposals were put before the London Council, without, however, meeting their approval. It has however been provisionally arranged that the suggestions made by the Manchester District Committee shall be adopted subject to readjustment in the event of other contiguous areas becoming possessed of District Committees.

Possibly you may think that the Local Committee have not much result to show for the period under review, but as already stated we have had little to discuss, as our members did not come forward with any suggestions, which no doubt is accounted for by the fact that there has been very limited intercourse with Sweden during a considerable portion of the time the Committee has been in existence,

The expenses for the six months during which the local branch has been in existence have been very low, representing only about 8 per cent. of the half-yearly subscription. As we increase our scope of work we must expect an increase in our expenses, but without necessarily reaching the maximum which the London Council are prepared to allow us for the purpose. We must remember that the London Chamber have heavy establishment and other expenses and consequently numerous calls on the remaining portion of the subscription, and it behoves the Manchester Committee



to exercise all reasonable economy without stinting the natural developments of the Branch. If any member has any plan how to make this Branch more useful, I shall be very glad if he will give us an opportunity to discuss same.

My official position as Swedish Vice-Consul prevents me from going into the questions of politics. I would like to remark however that representatives of the leading Swedish papers have recently at the invitation of the British Authorities visited this country and have been given every opportunity of seeing for themselves the position in England and thus been enabled to report home their own personal impressions.

As, in accordance with paragraph 37 of the bye-laws, representatives of Provincial Committees shall hold office until the year next but one following the year of their appointment, there will be no elections until the next Annual Meeting.

I now beg to move the adoption of the Report."

This was seconded by Mr. Lowe and unanimously carried.

Mr. George Larsen (S. Seidelin) proposed and Mr. Norem seconded that general meetings of the local members should be held twice yearly, which was carried.

Mr. Chas. Greenhalgh emphasised the remarks made by the Chairman that the Committee would be pleased if members would make more use of the services of the local Committee, who would be glad to render any assistance to the members in the furtherance of trade between Sweden and the United Kingdom.

Mr. T. D. Nuttall moved a vote of thanks to the Chairman, Mr. Theod. Fischer, for presiding over the meeting and for the most valuable assistance rendered in the formation of the Manchester Branch, which was seconded by Mr. Thomas and carried with acclamation.

Mr. Fischer suitably replied.



## **Swedenborg's Old Church.**

**A** MEETING was held at the Mansion House on the 7th inst.—at which Mr. Sheriff H. F. Hebburn, C.C., presided in the absence of the Lord Mayor,—to discuss the further steps which should be taken with regard to the acquisition of the beautiful old Swedish Lutheran Church in Prince's Square, St. George's-in-the-East. It was stated that the London Society had the option of purchase up to April 25th for £3,750, and the Stepney Borough Council would maintain the site if the whole were thrown open as a playground. The Metropolitan Public Gardens Association would undertake to lay out the gardens.

## **Doings of the Chamber.**

### **Council Meetings.**

Two Council meetings were held during the month of March, viz: one on the 6th inst., when 13 Council members attended, and one on the 21st March, when 12 Council members were present.

### **New Members.**

The following have been elected annual members, viz:—

Charles F. Vincent (W. & C. Pantin, Ltd.)  
(Boxboard agents).

The Swedish Shipping Agency (R. Grahn),  
Gothenburg. (Shipbrokers, shipping and  
insurance agents.)

A.-B. Ceisar Lindström, Malmö. (Importers,  
exporters, and forwarding agents.)

Carapanayoti & Co., London. (General  
merchants.)

### **Changes in Membership.**

Some further changes in membership were submitted to the Council, and the necessary alterations in the Chamber's records were ordered to be made. These changes will be found under the heading "Personal and Business Notices."

### **Manchester District Committee.**

The first Annual General Meeting of the members of the Swedish Chamber of Commerce in the Manchester District was held in the Onward Hall, 217, Deansgate, Manchester, on Tuesday, the 5th inst., when the Committee presented their Annual Report, which was unanimously adopted. A condensed report of the Chairman's excellent speech and the proceedings at the meeting will be found in another column.

### **Retirement of Council Members.**

It was announced at the meeting on the 21st inst. that according to seniority on the Council, Messrs. Kreuger and Larson are due to retire at the next Annual Meeting, and next in seniority are Messrs. Lidell, Löwenadler and Westman. The result of lots being drawn was that Messrs. Lidell and Löwenadler will also retire at the Annual Meeting, but all the four gentlemen retiring are eligible for re-election. Members who desire to send in nominations for the vacancies on the Council are requested to do so to the Secretary so as to reach him not later than April 15th.



## Personal and Business Notices.

### C. Peto Bennett,

We beg to draw our readers' attention to the fact that the telephone number of the Liverpool office of Mr. C. Peto Bennett, 24-28, Lombard Street, E.C.3, is now "Central 5510," instead of "Central 5519."

### Aktiebolaget Mack,

We are asked by Aktiebolaget Mack, of Stockholm, Sweden, the makers of the celebrated "Mack" meter for all kinds of oils, to state that they have appointed the Newcastle Engineering Co., of Leadenhall House, London, E.C.3, as their agents for England, Scotland, and Ireland.

### Luossavaara Ironfields.

It is reported from Sweden that the Norbottens Ironworks and the Grängesberg-Oxelösund Railway Co. have asked the Government for permission to exploit until 1937 some 350,000 tons of ore yearly from the Luossavaara ironfields, for which the above companies are prepared to pay 3 kronor per ton.

### Nordiska Kompaniet.

The Nordiska Kompaniet, which runs the largest general store in Sweden, made a net profit in 1917 of 5,205,003 kronor, as compared with 3,321,413 in 1916. A dividend of 6 per cent. was declared on the Preference shares and 10 per cent. on the Ordinary shares.

### To Facilitate Credit.

It was suggested some time ago by the Swedish Government that a private company should be formed to assist importation by facilitating credit in foreign countries, and the suggestion has now been carried into effect by Enskilda Banken, Skandinaviska Handelsbanken and Göteborgs Banken. This private company has a maximum capital of 30,000,000 kronor, of which one-third is furnished by the Swedish State in 5 per cent. Bonds.

### Sydsvenska Emissions A.B.

This is the name of a new finance company which has been formed in Malmö; it is closely connected with Sydsvenska Kredit A.B. The initial capital is 6,000,000 kronor.

### A.B. Kullagerverken.

"The Ball-bearing Works Co., Ltd.," is the name of a new ball-bearing concern in Stock-

holm. Its object is to manufacture ball-bearings for the simpler tools and machines, which will not bear the expense of costly component parts. The share capital is 1,000,000 kronor.

### Stockholms Kullager A.B.

This company, which recently bought the Kloster Works, has now acquired the Fors Works, near Kloster. The two concerns, which have already been co-operating, supplement each other's work with their different equipment. Extensive preparations have started at Kloster for manufacturing ball-bearings on a large scale.

### Two Ironworks in Southern Sweden.

Plans are now being made to establish two ironworks in Southern Sweden, one at Landskrona and the other at Göteborg, according to present designs. Some of those interested in the Landskrona works are also interested in the Öresund Shipyard, and it is intended that the works should specialise in ships' plates on a large scale. The output of the Göteborg works is expected to be 200,000 tons per annum.

### The First Swedish Air Traffic Co.

has been started at Landskrona. This is the first result of the work devoted to organised air traffic in Sweden. The leadership of the new company is taken by Thulins Aeroplanfabrik, the largest concern of its kind in Sweden. The minimum capital is 5,000,000 kronor.

### The Paper Pulp Institute,

This institution was planned before the war, and has now become a reality. The Swedish cellulose and wood-pulp industries have thus obtained an experimenting establishment to test machinery, to improve old methods and to try new ones for utilising by-products and turning less valuable timber, etc., to account. It is supported by Svenska Cellulosaföreningen and Svenska Trämasseföreningen.

### Changes in Style.

The Chamber has received notice that the following of its members have changed their style, viz.: Seving & Co., Stockholm, to A.-B. Seving & Co.; B. Dieden & Co., Malmö, to A.-B. B. Dieden & Co.; C. & J. Svedberg, Stockholm, to C. & J. Svedberg A.-B.; and John E. Johnson, Göteborg, to Aktiebolaget Nordeuropoeiskakompaniet.



## **Preliminary Commercial Agreement.**

ACCORDING to a cable from Sweden the press there state that a communiqué was published on the 2nd. inst. with respect to the preliminary commercial agreement stated to be concluded in London between Sweden and the Allies. According to this agreement Sweden has obtained 26,000 tons of maize, 3,000 tons of oil cakes, 25,000 tons of phosphate, 15,000 tons of mineral oils, and 25,000 sacks coffee as compensation for permitting the Allies to charter for a period of three months in European waters 100,000 tons of Swedish tonnage now lying in allied ports.



## **Amalgamation of Swedish Importers.**

### **Company in Course of Construction with a Capital of 5,000,000 kronor.**

WHOLESALEERS of Colonial products from different parts of Sweden met at Stockholm on February 4th—Mr. J. E. Frykberg in the chair—for the purpose of signing the Articles of Constitution of the above company, the signatories representing concerns which under normal circumstances have a yearly turnover of 200,000,000 kronor.

The company has been provisionally formed with a capital of 5,000,000 kronor and a maximum of 15,000,000 kronor.

The promoters have come to an agreement with one of Sweden's oldest banks for the necessary credit up to the amount of 50,000,000 kronor.

The purpose of the company is to trade, run mills and carry on shipbroking. Its activities will be adjusted to meet the requirements of the times and the desires of the authorities, with the view, by direct joint-purchasing and chartering, to bring provisions and other articles to the consumer at the lowest possible price.

As the company's aim is solely to serve the promoters' interests the work will be carried on so that the profits give a fair interest to the shareholders, and in view of this the statute states that the yearly dividend shall not exceed 7 per cent.

Among the promoters are Mr. C. H. Sjöstedt, Managing Director of Mälareprovinsernas Bank, and the heads of many important firms in different parts of Sweden.

## **Wood in War-Time.**

### **Some of its Manifold Uses.**

WOOD, as wood, in the round, hewn, sawn, planed, and in the form of wood pulp, was of course in use for many purposes before the war started, but although it had been experimented upon in many ways the uses to which it is put at present were never exploited to anything like the degree that is now the case in this the fourth year of the war.

So soon as hostilities started, the demand—principally met from Sweden, but also from other wood-exporting countries—for boxes, cases, sawn timber for huts in England and France, for hospitals abroad, and trench and other work at the Front, was enormous, and continued to be so until the demand for tonnage for service work and commodities of greater importance than even wood became so insistent that it was necessary to develop home resources in all the Allied countries to the greatest possible extent. Of late wood pulp has come largely into use as a container of certain of the less perishable foodstuffs and more largely for case material.

When supplies of cotton became scarce the Central Powers were reported to be using wood pulp as a substitute in the production of propelling-explosives, but—by all accounts—not with entirely satisfactory results. To what extent wood pulp for this particular purpose has become general cannot be stated, but the exigencies of the situation have not, of course, called with any insistence for the use of a substitute for this particular purpose by the Allied Powers.

The shortage of cotton and wool then made it imperative in Central Europe to secure some substitute, and in Germany wood pulp spinneries were, at an early phase of the war, in active operation, turning out material that while it certainly covered nakedness was otherwise unsatisfactory as regards warmth, appearance, and durability. Considerable attention has, however, been devoted to producing a commercially valuable and satisfactory product in Sweden, and only a month or so ago a company was formed to operate for the need of the Swedish people a large wood spinning and weaving mill at Borås, near Gothenburg. So far no explicit details have come to hand of the methods to be adopted, and the machinery to be used at this mill, but we anticipate that in the near future reliable and interesting reports on this subject will be available.



A great question in Sweden was also how to obtain sufficient food for animals, and numerous experiments have been made with the two chemical pulps—sulphite and sulphate—to this end. Here again, the exact process adopted has not been divulged, but it appears that pulp after being mixed with more or less palatable other food materials seems to have been fairly successful and nutritious, and it has been stated by authorities in Sweden that this class of food contains, bulk for bulk, about two-thirds of the nutriment derived from ordinary animal fodder. At the present moment experiments are taking place, a great number of horses being selected for the purpose of testing the effect on them of the new food. These experiments are not yet completed, but it is confidently expected that cellulose will prove to be a welcome addition to, or substitute for, the food usually consumed by horses and cattle. In the main the experiments are being made with a view to ascertaining the digestibility of cellulose food. To begin with it appears that cattle, particularly horses, would not eat the new food, but the addition of some sweet substance increased its palatability and horses no longer refuse it.

The latest development of all is an attempt to make bread with a large percentage of wood cellulose, and in this the big chemical pulp mills of the Korsnäs Co. at Karskär have taken a prominent and lively interest.

It seems that two methods are in vogue at the present time for producing cellulose in a form suitable for consumption by human beings and cattle; one of these methods originates from Germany and is founded on the mechanical preparation of sulphite as well as sulphate cellulose with an admixture of several other foodstuffs. In the case of human beings there would naturally be a percentage of some form of either wheat, rye, or other corn with which bread is usually made. This method is protected by German patents which, however, mainly relate to the mechanical working. The other method is the invention of Dr. Rinman, according to which the sulphite or sulphate pulp is prepared with acid—preferably sulphuric—with a view to disintegrating the strong cellulose fibres and producing a product flour-like in substance, capable of being used for bread. The mass is then thoroughly washed and the excess moisture got rid of in hydraulic presses, after which the residue is ground into a powder, which has the appearance of cocoa. This powder contains about 55 per cent. of moisture, and for horse food is mixed with barley

The flour-like result cannot be obtained with cellulose which has not been chemically dealt with subsequent to the treatment it has received in the digestors at the pulp mills.

The experiments are at present being made under the control of the Husbandry Commission, but until the Commission has ascertained the food value of cellulose flour no steps to authorise its distribution are likely to be taken. So far this cellulose flour is being manufactured at the Korsnäs Mills on quite a small scale, but if necessary—and their novel production comes into more general use—it is understood that in collaboration with a couple of other neighbouring mills, presumably at Skutskär, a daily production of 150 tons of cellulose flour could be achieved, in addition to which use could no doubt be made of some of the stocks of sulphite and sulphate pulp which, owing to difficulties which have arisen during the war, are stored at the numerous Swedish pulp mills. A large bakery in Stockholm has already succeeded in making very good bread, containing 60 per cent. of this cellulose flour.

Steps have been taken to obtain more precise details of some of the latest developments and processes in regard to the use of and manufacture of chemical pulp into food and clothing, and it is hoped in the near future to present reliable and up-to-date information in these columns in reference thereto for the benefit of our members.



## **Aktiebolaget Svenska Möbelfabrikerna.**

IN "Affärsvärlden" of the 18th February we read that a company has recently been formed with A.-B. Göteborgs Bank and Emissions A.-B. Mercator as intermediaries under the above style to take over several important furniture factories in Sweden. These factories comprise Bodafors Möbelfabrik, Fredriksons Träförädlingsbolag, Katrineholm, Värnamo Möbelfabrik, Blomstermala Möbelfabrik, etc. Negotiations are also proceeding with a view to acquiring several other factories. The new company will avail itself of the facilities of manufacture which are in use at the different factories, so as to create a better return for the capital invested in this industry, as well as arrange for a considerably increased export of Swedish furniture to foreign countries, for the manufacture of which the



necessary raw material can be obtained within the country.

The minimum capital is to be 5,000,000 kronor and the maximum 15,000,000 kronor. The founders are: Julius Juhlin, Director General of Posts, Emissions A.-B. Mercator, Knut Böving, Bank Director, Axel Blomberg, Director, Roland O. Wengström, C. E., Albert Broomé, Solicitor, and Aron Ljunggren, Director, of whom the last mentioned will be Chief Manager of the new company.



## The Electro-Chemical Industry at Trollhättan.

THE following is an extract from a speech made by Professor Wilh. Palmaers, at "Hindesmessan," at Örebro, on the 1st of February, 1918, and published in "Affarsvärlden" of February 6th.

In 1910 Jernkontoret built a fairly large experimental furnace at Trollhättan for the electric production of pig iron. After these experiments had been successfully concluded the plant was bought by A.-B. Trollhättans Elektriska Masugn, which company, besides the above-mentioned furnace of 2,200 kilowatts, has now started another furnace of 3,200 kilowatts. The production amounts to about 4 tons of pig iron per kilowatt per year, and the consumption of charcoal is 0.35 ton per ton of iron against 0.9 ton in an ordinary furnace. As regards steel manufacture A.-B. Stridsberg & Björck work two Rennerfelt furnaces at Trollhättan.

The production of ferro-alloys has increased immensely during the world war, mainly on account of the use of ferro-silicon in the manufacture of shells. Within Sweden in 1917 no less than 45,000 kw. were used to produce ferro-alloys, about 1.2 tons ferro-silicon of 50 per cent. being obtained per kilowatt per year. Wargöns Aktiebolag consume at present 14,500 kw. from the power station at Trollhättan in the production of ferro-silicon, silicious ferro-manganese and ferro-manganese. A.-B. Ferrolegeringar consume 8,000 to 10,000 kw. for the manufacture of ferro-chrome, ferro-manganese and ferro-molybdenum. At E. Olausson's Smelting Works, started in 1916 at Trollhättan, 1,000 kw. are used to produce ferro-silicon. In the same year the A. Karlson Metall och Maskinaktiebolag commenced the production of ferro-silicon, ferro-manganese and cast pig iron with 2,300 kw. A.-B. Mangane

Silicium are building plant for 1,000 kw. for the production of silico-manganese from Dasland rhodonite. For electric distillation of zinc and lead from zinc ore A.-B. Elektrokoppar takes from Trollhättan about 500 kw., partly for their works at Partille for electrolytic copper refining, and V. Dan Bergmans Works 160 kw. for the production of magnesium, which metal is used for the manufacture of flashlight bombs for photographic purposes, and for several important alloys for the motor car and aeroplane industries.

In 1916 Stockholms Superfosfatfabriks A.-B. started the electrolytic production of perchlorate of ammonium, which has recently been in great demand for the manufacture of explosives, especially carlsonite. Elektrolytiska A.-B. Trollhättan take 1000 kw. to produce chlorate of potassium at their works at Stallbacka. This article is mainly used for the match industry. A large carbide factory taking 5,000 kw. is run at the same place by Stockholms Superfosfatfabriks A.-B., the carbide, owing to the great shortage of petrol, being used to a very large extent for lighting purposes.

Regarding the production of manures and nitric acid, important experiments have been undertaken at Trollhättan. A.-B. Electro-salpeter has recently made a contract for a 12,000 kw. plant for the purpose of producing highly concentrated nitric acid for the manufacture of explosives according to Birkeland-Eyde's method.

A.-B. Difosfat has an experimental plant for 130 kw., where diphosphate is manufactured from slag containing apatite. Another factory for the production of alkali cyanides from ores containing potassium is being built at Stallbacka by A.-B. Trollhätte Cyanid Verk. This factory will use 2,000 kw.

A.-B. för Kemisk och Elektrokemisk Produktion in 1916 started a factory for yellow as well as red phosphorus.

An immense development in the electro-chemical industry at Trollhättan is taking place, and since 1910 16 factories have been built and 4 are now under construction.

The amount of electric energy continually in use during 1917 was 57,000 kw. and the value of the production amounted to 22 million kronor at pre-war prices. Under present conditions the value is at least three times as great. About three-quarters of the power from Trollhättan is now used for electro-chemical production. By the end of 1918 the power station at Trollhättan is calculated to yield 105,000 kw.



and after regulating the waterflow from lake Vänern this amount is expected to be raised to 270,000 kw., and then further developments may be anticipated. The speaker said that if the Americans call Niagara the "electro-chemical centre of the world," Trollhättan at least comes in as a good second. In conclusion, the speaker gave a statement of the development of the electro-chemical industry in Sweden as follows: —

Year.	Number of Works.	Amount Kw.	Value of production Kr.
1904	8	9,000	4,500,000
1908	10	13,500	7,500,000
1911	14	25,000	11,000,000
1913	22	60,000	20,000,000
1915	36	78,000	31,000,000
1917	75	126,000	55,000,000

The value is calculated on the basis of pre-war prices.



## War Risk Insurance.

**N**OTICE is given that it has been found necessary to modify the original plan of Government insurance of cargoes against war risks. The Government War Risks Office will be continued on the same general principles as heretofore—supplementing, but not superseding, the open market—but the flat rate is abolished, and cargoes are to be insured at premiums graded from time to time according to the actual risks incurred upon particular voyages. The Government will, as before, be assisted by representatives of the insurance market, and a special committee will sit daily at the new branch of the War Risks Office at 53, Cornhill, London, E.C.3. The scheme came into force on March 7th. The procedure will be that a broker placing a risk under the new scheme will take particulars of the risk to the Underwriting Committee at 53, Cornhill, who will accept liability on behalf of the Government War Risks Office at the office rate then in force for the voyage in question, the broker receiving a certificate embossed with a Government stamp showing that the risk has been accepted. The open market in war risks will remain in existence, and there will be no compulsion to insure with the Government War Risks Office if it is preferred to insure in the open market.

## Employment Department.

To Members and others in want of Foreign Correspondents, Clerks, and Volunteers, full particulars are given, FREE OF CHARGE, of the following clerks, on application, stating reference number, to Secretary, Swedish Chamber of Commerce (Employment Department), 5, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.3.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF VACANT SITUATIONS ARE INSERTED FREE OF CHARGE.

### SITUATIONS WANTED.

#### MALE.

**General Clerk.**—(22) Fair knowledge of English, French and German; rapid typist and shorthand writer; requires £2 per week. At present in Sweden. (Ref. C/618/17.)

**Correspondent.**—Very good knowledge of English, French, and German; rapid shorthand typist; excellent references; requires £4 per week. At present in Sweden. (Ref. C/619/17.)

**Correspondent or General Clerk.**—(22) Good knowledge of English and German; slight knowledge of French; three years' office experience; rapid typist and shorthand writer. Requires £2 per week and intends to stay in England at least a year. At present in Sweden. (Ref. C/614/17.)

#### FEMALE.

**Lady Clerk.**—(28) Good knowledge of English, fair of German and French; shorthand typist (Swedish and English); small salary required. At present in Sweden. (Ref. C/617/17.)

### PLATS ÖNSKAD I SVERIGE.

**Engelsk korrespondent eller sekreterare.**—Engelsk dam, god bokförare, stenograf och maskinskrifverska, med flerårig erfarenhet från ingenjörs- och affärskontor samt litterär verksamhet, söker plats som engelsk korrespondent eller sekreterare i Sverige; är van vid självständigt arbete. Förstklassiga referenser. (Ref. C/610/17.)

### SITUATIONS VACANT.

#### MALE.

**Befraktnings- och rederifirma i Paris** erbjuder plats åt ung, duglig skandinav såsom föreståndare för afdelningskontor i London. Svar med fullständiga upplysningar, referenser och lönepretentioner, torde f.v.b. adresseras till: Chambre de Commerce Suédoise en France, 17, Rue de Surène, Paris, 8:e., under referens H/18/17.—Diskretion utlofvas.

**Wanted.**—Young Swede with good knowledge of English and, preferably, French and Spanish; state age, salary required, qualifications and experience. Reply to C/615/17, c/o Swedish Chamber of Commerce, London, E.C.3.

#### FEMALE.

**SCANDINAVIAN LADY,** perfect shorthand and typewriter, and with some acquaintance of book keeping, wanted at once. Monthly salary. Francs 400.—Reply to Société Générale des Pates à Papier Nordling, Macé & Cie., 11, Rue de la Pépinière à Paris. (Ref B/734/18.)



## British Proclamations Relating to Trade, etc.

**Note.**—In quoting below the more important orders and regulations issued by the British Government, we invite any Member desiring further information to write to the Secretary of the Chamber, mentioning the particular measure on which he desires such information, and quoting the *Board of Trade Journal* indicated.

### Goods Prohibited for Exportation from the United Kingdom.

A consolidated statutory list of persons and firms in countries, other than enemy countries, with whom persons and firms in the United Kingdom are prohibited from trading, has recently been issued. It is complete to February 1st, and copies may be obtained from Messrs. Wyman and Sons, Ltd., Fetter Lane, London, E.C.4, price 9d. each post free. The reference number is 46A.

Additions to and amendments in the list of goods prohibited for exportation from the United Kingdom have been made by Orders of Council dated February 26th, and March 8th, full particulars of which are given in the *Board of Trade Journals* dated February 28th and March 14th.

### Import Restrictions.

The Board of Trade gives notice that the General Licence permitting the importation of *bona fide cases, crates and other empty receptacles* returned to this country from abroad will be revoked with effect as from April 1st, except in regard to returned empties from France.

### Restrictions on Trade.

The Army Council have issued an Order dated February 25th, taking possession of all stocks of *wire nails* of over 5 tons imported or to be imported into the United Kingdom, and requiring particulars of all stocks to be furnished as directed to the Director of Army Contracts.

The Board of Trade have made an Order dated February 27th, entitled the Paper Restriction Order, 1918, regulating the supply of *paper, cardboard, etc.*, for the year ending February 28th, 1919. The full text is given in the *Board of Trade Journal* for March 7th.

The Royal Commission on Paper issued Regulations for the year commencing March 1st, 1918, as to the importation, distribution and priority of supply of *paper and papermaking materials*. The full text of the Regulations is given in the *Board of Trade Journal* for March 7th.

On March 8th, the Royal Commission on Paper was dissolved by Royal Warrant, and the Board of Trade, by an Order dated March 9th, appointed a Controller of Paper, who will in effect take over the duties of the Commission, and who will also exercise the power hitherto vested in the Board

of Trade of granting licences dispensing with any provisions of Orders respecting paper or paper-making materials. The Controller is Mr. H. A. Vernet, whose offices as from the 18th inst. are located at 23, Buckingham Gate, London, S.W.1.

The Board of Trade has issued an Order dated March 13th, relating to the supply of *paper-making materials (home produced)*, the full text of which is given in the *Board of Trade Journal* for March 14th.

The Army Council have issued two Orders, both dated February 26th, restricting the consumption of *hemp* and *flax* respectively. The Orders are entitled the Hemp (Restriction of Consumption) Order, 1918, and the Flax (Restriction of Consumption) No. 3 Order. Full particulars are given in the *Board of Trade Journal* for March 7th.

### Trading in War Material.

The Minister of Munitions has issued an Order dated March 12th restricting dealings in *bismuth-bearing ores, metal, alloys, and salts*, with certain concessions as to such materials if required for pharmaceutical and medical purposes. Returns of stocks, outputs, consignments and quantities used are to be made to the Controller of Non-Ferrous Materials Supply, M.S./P., Ministry of Munitions, 8, Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.2., who will also issue permits.

A further Order of the same date restricts the use of *shellac*, except under licence of the Minister of Munitions, and calls for returns of stocks and consignments.

Particulars of the above Orders are given in the *Board of Trade Journal* for March 14th.

### Enemy Firms in the United Kingdom wound up.

Additions to the Consolidated List of Enemy Businesses in the United Kingdom ordered to be wound up appear in the *Board of Trade Journals* dated February 28th and March 7th, making the total number of such firms wound up 513.

### Trading with the Enemy (Neutral Countries) Proclamation.

Referring to notices in previous issues regarding firms with whom trading is prohibited, certain alterations have been effected by an Order of Council dated March 1st, whereby (*inter alia*) one firm in Sweden was added.



## Swedish Trade and Traffic Proclamations.

### Export Prohibitions.

**A** LIST of goods prohibited for exportation from Sweden (and also for *transit through Sweden*) corrected up to January 1st, 1917, accompanied the February issue of the JOURNAL as a special supplement. Additions were published in the March, 1917-February, 1918 Journals. The following additions, some of which appeared unclassified in the December Journal, have since been proclaimed:—

Number in the Statistical Goods Index.		Date of Prohibition
From 40 A	<b>Cupriferous Purple Ore</b>	.. 9/2/18
314 C	<b>Sensitised Paper</b> (for copying drawings, etc.)	.. .. 9/2/18
From 336-337 and from 338 B	<b>Manufactures of Pasteboard</b> , principally of paper impregnated or coated with chemicals, disinfectants, oils, fats, wax, glue, gum, and similar substances not being colours, except asphalt	.. 9/2/18
1299	<b>Fish Hooks</b> , including grains (drag) and reels, also fishing rods and lines (fitted), floats, sinkers and similar unspecified articles evidently intended as fishing appliances	.. .. 9/2/18

We have received further cables specifying a list of fresh prohibitions, for which we have no classification particulars. These goods are detailed below as telegraphed:—

**Dead Animals**, not edible, other than stuffed or otherwise preserved.

**Cement Manufactures.**

**Basket Work**, except manufactured of unpeeled twigs and coarse shavings.

**Bags**, cases and boxes not specially mentioned; wallets, purses and dressing cases, fitted up or otherwise, manufactured of textile material, even if in combination with other substances.

**Umbrellas and Sunshades.**

**Terpineol, safrol and menthol.**

**Hand sieves.**

### The Anglo-American Year Book.

WE have received from the International Development Company a copy of the Anglo-American Year Book for 1917. This, a book of 400 pages, is full of interesting and useful information for Americans in this country, and anyone interested in American matters. The book opens with an illustration of American troops marching through London, and gives in full President Wilson's historic address before Congress on the 2nd April, 1917. There is also an article on the entry of the United States into the War, and a mass of information concerning the various

### BRITISH AGENCIES WANTED.

**IVAR LUNDBERG,**

**NORRKÖPING, SWEDEN.**

Established 1878.

General Commission Agent.

**OPEN FOR ALL AGENCIES.** (D)

**General Commission Agent and  
Leather Goods Manufacturer.**

**CARL SÖDERLING,**

**MALMÖ, Sweden.**

**OPEN FOR ALL AGENCIES.** (B)

**MAGNUS KOLLBERG,**

**Stockholm, Sweden,**

**BROKER AND AGENT**

*in Corn, Colonial Produce, and Chemicals.*

**Wants Agencies.** (C)

**JOHN R. RETTIG & Co., A.-B.**

**3, Norrmalmstorg, STOCKHOLM, Sweden,**

**GENERAL MERCHANTS.**

*Specialities: Minerals, Chemicals.*

(C) **AGENTS IN FINLAND AND RUSSIA.**

**T**RANSLATIONS.—An Office making a speciality of the translation of technical and commercial matters from and into SWEDISH, Norwegian and Danish, has been established in the City of London since 1900. Highest references. Address: Century, Translation Bureau, 505, Mansion House Chambers, 11, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C. Telephone: 410 City. (J)

**SELLING AND BUYING AGENT IN SWEDEN.**

(C) **General Merchandise H. ASKLUND** 11, Blasieholmstorg Stockholm, Sweden

**THE NORTH CORNWALL  
CHINA CLAY CO., LTD.,**

**St. Breward, Bodmin, Cornwall.**

**LARGEST CHINA CLAY SETT IN THE WORLD**

(G) **WALTER SESSIONS, Managing Director.**

American societies in London, which are much more numerous than most people have any idea of; there is a residential directory of Americans, and Englishmen married to Americans, a fairly complete Anglo-American "Who's Who," an apparently very accurate commercial directory, and an article on British-American commercial relations. There is a mass of other decidedly useful information, and on the whole the book is one of the most complete of its kind that we have come across. The price is 7s. 6d. net, and it is published by the International Development Company, Ltd., 4, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2.



Members are invited to keep in close touch with the Chamber, and avail themselves of its services.

## Trade Enquiries.

(Circular No. 325.)

Medlemmar uppmanas att alltid hänvända sig till Handelskammaren, när tillfälle yppar sig, och använda sig av dess tjänster.

**NOTE.**—On receipt of a written application, stating Reference Number, full particulars of names and addresses are given to Members and accredited enquirers in reference to enquiries marked with an asterisk, which denotes that the enquirer is a Member of the Chamber. Particulars of enquiries not marked with an asterisk are given to Members only.

### BRITISH ARTICLES WANTED.

- Drapery. (A/57/18.)
- Haberdashery. (A/59/18.)
- Leather. (A/58/18.)
- Machines. (A/56/18.)
- Motor Cars. (A/55/18.)
- Sporting Articles. (A/60/18.)

### SWEDISH ARTICLES OFFERED.

- Clog Soles. (A/53/18.)
- Wood Tar. (A/68/18.)

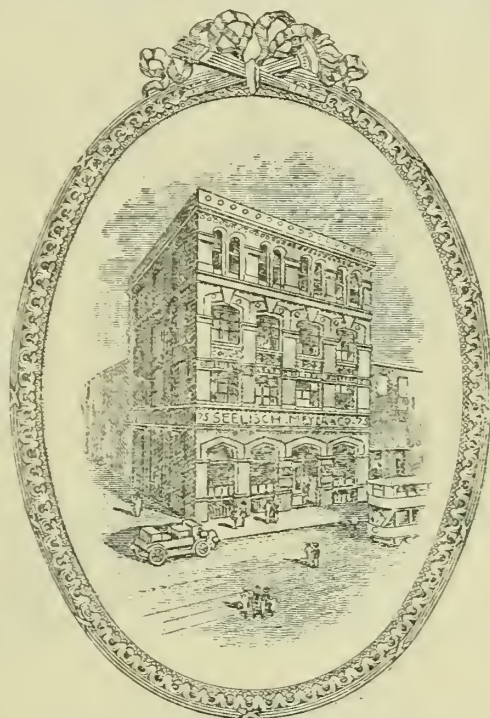
### SVENSKA ARTIKLAR ÖNSKADE FÖR STOR-BRITANNIEN OCH IRLAND.

- Järnstänger. (A/64/18.)
- Stålplåt. (A/62/18.)
- Ståltråd, galvaniserad. (A/65/18.)
- Svenska Exportartiklar. (A/61/18.)
- Tennplåt. (A/63/18.)
- Timmer. (A/66/18.)

### SVENSKA ARTIKLAR ÖNSKADE FÖR EGYPTEN.

- Lageröl. (A/54/18.)

**W. A. Meyer, London,** 75, SOUTHWARK ST. (and Lavington Street), S.E.1.  
 Merchant and Importer of General Hardware Goods, Tools, Metals, etc. Agent for Swedish Manufacturers.  
 Correspondence invited from Makers anxious to introduce their manufactures or extend their trade.



ESTABLISHED  
1889.

□ □

FIRST-CLASS  
CONNECTION  
(Home and Export).

ETABLERAD  
1889.

□ □

HIGHEST  
REFERENCES.

Importör och försäljare af alla slags gångbara metallvaror, handelsartiklar, verktyg, metaller, Eskilstunavaror m.m. Agent för svenska fabrikanter.  
 Industriidkare, som önska införa sina tillverkningar eller söka ökad afsättning för sina fabrikat uppmanas insända anbud.

# OTTO ULLSTRÖM & CO.,

BROKERS FOR SALE, PURCHASE AND CONSTRUCTION OF STEAMERS, ETC.,  
 CHARTERING, INSURANCE, AND BUNKERING.  
 LICENSED VALUERS OF SHIPPING PROPERTY, AND SPECIAL ATTENTION  
 TO COURT AND ARBITRATION CASES.

*Wish to Represent First-Class Swedish Firm of Shipowners and  
 Timber Exporters in London and Newcastle-on-Tyne.*

**84, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON E.C.3.**

Telegrams during War:—"Ullstrom Company, London."



# Storbritanniens Februarihandel.\*

Statistiken för Februari månad visar följande totalsiffror.

TABELL A.

	Import.		Export.					
	Total. £	Ökning eller minskning i %	Brittiska varor. £	Ökning eller minskning i %	Utländska varor. £	Ökning eller minskning i %	Total Export £	Ökning eller minskning i %
Jan.-Feb. 1918	198,105,545	+ 22.66	80,765,416	- 4.02	5,930,802	- 65.96	86,696,218	- 14.6
„ 1917	161,499,924	+ 13.50	84,148,028	+ 15.13	17,423,069	+ 0.36	101,571,097	+ 12.29
„ 1916	142,271,320	+ 7.41	73,092,949	+ 34.30	17,359,968	+ 26.68	90,452,917	+ 32.76
Februari 1918	99,053,831	+ 39.61	39,099,481	+ 4.86	2,740,142	- 69.52	41,839,623	- 9.59
„ 1917	70,947,686	+ 5.36	37,287,486	+ 2.64	8,991,754	+ 5.42	46,279,240	+ 3.15
„ 1916	67,335,579	+ 3.27	36,335,782	+ 38.59	8,529,796	+ 25.29	44,865,578	+ 36.01

TABELL B.

STORBRIANNIENS IMPORT AV VISSA VAROR, VILKA BRUKAT DELVIS TAGAS FRÅN SVERIGE. FEBRUARI.	1917.			1918.	
	TOTAL IMPORT	Sveriges andel av total impor- ten i % av värdet.	TOTAL IMPORT	Kvantitet.	Värde. £
	Kvantitet.	Värde. £		Kvantitet.	Värde. £
Järn : Basiskt tackjärn..... Tons	—	—	—	600	3,183
Gjutjärn i tackor .....	3,874	27,452	67.74	2,724	102,129
Hæmatite .....	—	—	—	—	—
Spegel-, mangan-och kiseljärn .....	1,215	38,842	20.3	701	37,777
Puddeljärn .....	—	—	—	—	—
Smidesjärn, vinkeljärn, vals- tråd, o.s.v.....	1,320	17,969	84.94	2,696	138,361
Papper : Tryck- och skrivpapper på rullar .....	19,321	22,639	11.32	50,993	117,935
Tryck-och skrivpapper i ark .....	18,563	37,434	3.55	31,327	95,121
Omslagspapper .....	50,183	76,575	27.62	60,577	182,161
Smör.....	(D e t a l j e r s a k n a s)				
Trämassa : Kemisk, torr, blekt..... Tons	354	10,564	3.76	1,351	53,599
„ „ oblekt ..	4,363	144,455	—	15,276	627,421
Mekanisk, våt .....	3,694	20,616	20.13	12,030	145,790
Trävaror : Bilade ; furu, ek, o.s.v. (ej pit props)..... Loads	2,115	32,755	2.41	2,545	78,361
Sågade ; furu och gran ; oarbetade .....	69,506	629,477	42.74	110,822	1,418,871
Sågade ; furu och gran ; arbetade .....	9,714	87,110	42.9	13,547	177,069
Tändstickor : Säkerhets .. Gross of boxes	—	—	98.99	—	—
„ „ Ten thousands	7,054	1,288	—	66	14
Andra slag .. Gross of Boxes	—	—	—	—	—
„ „ Ten thousands	611	190	—	—	—

TABELL C.

STORBRIANNIENS EXPORT AV VISSA VAROR, VILKA BRUKAT DELVIS GA TILL SVERIGE. FEBRUARI.	1917.			1918.	
	TOTAL EXPORT	Sveriges andel av total ekspor- ten i % av värdet.	TOTAL EXPORT	Kvantitet.	Värde. £
	Kvantitet.	Värde £		Kvantitet.	Värde. £
Järn och stål :					
Tackjärn .....	59,970	638,179	1.62	40,418	402,305
Ny räls .....	851	15,079	—	4,006	77,797
Knivsmiden .....	1,846	38,925	0.52	1,688	40,394
Järnmanufaktur.....	25,616	104,614	0.8	14,659	72,228
Andra metaller :					
Bly i tackor och bearbetat .....	1,170	46,273	3.26	289	14,234
Köppar och tillverkningar därav ..	1,351	180,211	0.05	618	74,594
Tenn .....	1,727	313,983	3.62	1,987	574,854
Kol och Koks .....	2,902,617	3,782,536	Ingen uppgift.	2,632,019	3,747,943
Bomullsgarn :					
Grått .....	7,931,400	813,090	1.02	5,036,200	852,744
Blekt och färgat .....	2,226,800	237,122	0.17	989,800	185,802
Ylle :					
„ Tops ” .....	1,028,200	156,486	Ingen uppgift.	1,775,100	368,240
Kamgarn (Worsted) .....	2,346,600	534,956	0.01	845,600	279,280
Yllevävnader .....	10,315,700	2,180,174	3.2	6,947,200	2,032,747
Kamgarnsvävnader .....	3,525,100	556,239	3.02	2,859,300	597,337
Tomsäckar .....	217,825	98,449	—	100,514	87,204

\* Förevarande statistik över exporterade varor inbegriper sådana varor, som inköpts i det Förenade Konungariket av de allierade staternas myndigheter eller för deras räkning, men inbegriper icke varor, som uttagits från det brittiska guvernementets upplag och depåer, eller varor, vilka inköpts av detsamma och skeppats på dess båtar.

**OBS ! — För denna månad finnas icke några detaljer om fördelningen av Export och Import på olika länder.**



## SHIPPING AGENTS IN SWEDEN.

**AKTIEBOLAGET  
NYMAN & SCHULTZ,  
STOCKHOLM,**  
General Forwarding and  
Chartering Agents.

Special service to and from Finland and Russia.  
*Forwarders to H.M. The King of Sweden.*  
Branch Offices at  
**HAPARANDA and LULEÅ, Sweden.** (C)

**Öberg & Horndahl, A.-B.**  
**SHIPBROKERS,**  
**Helsingborg, Råå, & Karlshamn.**  
Average, Insurance, Chartering and Forwarding Agents.  
Telegrams: "Ödahl." (I)

**AKTIEBOLAGET  
P. J. HAECERSTRAND,**  
Shipbrokers, Chartering Forwarding Agents.  
**GEFLE.**  
Telegrams: "HAECERSTRAND, GEFLE." (J)

**AKTIEBOLAGET W. LARKA**  
**10, SKEPPSBRON, STOCKHOLM.**  
**FORWARDING AND SHIPPING AGENTS,**  
Forwarding Narvik-Haparanda-Torneå to Russia,  
through own Branch Offices.  
Tel. Address: "LARKA, STOCKHOLM." (L)

**EMIL R. BOMAN,**  
**STOCKHOLM.**  
SWORN SHIPBROKER,  
*Chartering, Steamship, Insurance, Average, and  
Forwarding Agent.*  
Telegrams — — "BOMANS, STOCKHOLM." (I)

**Löwenadler & Co.**  
**GOTHENBURG,**  
**FORWARDING AGENTS.**  
Telegrams: LÖWIS, GOTHENBURG. (A)

## WILSON & CO., GOTHENBURG.

*Forwarding and Shipping Agents*  
Telegrams: "WILSON, GOTHENBURG." (A)

### Money Matters.

#### SWEDEN.

Sveriges Riksbank (State Bank of Sweden) :—

Rate of discount :—

Bills at 3/m .. .. 6½ per cent.  
(Reduced on February 1st, 1918, from 7 per cent.)

Nominal exchange rates on London :

				Buy's.	Sells.
				3'm.	Sight.
Jan.	31st	..	..	13.65	14.15
Feb.	2nd	..	..	13.90	14.40
"	5th	..	..	13.90	14.40
"	6th	..	..	13.80	14.30
"	7th	..	..	13.75	14.25
"	8th	..	..	13.70	14.20
"	9th	..	..	13.80	14.30
"	11th	..	..	13.85	14.35
"	12th	..	..	13.90	14.40
"	13th	..	..	13.90	14.40
"	14th	..	..	13.80	14.30
"	15th	..	..	13.85	14.35
"	16th	..	..	14.00	14.50
"	18th	..	..	13.95	14.45
"	19th	..	..	13.95	14.45
"	20th	..	..	14.00	14.50
"	21st	..	..	14.35	14.85
"	22nd	..	..	14.25	14.75
"	23rd	..	..	14.20	14.70
"	25th	..	..	14.25	14.75
"	26th	..	..	14.30	14.80
"	27th	..	..	14.35	14.85
"	28th	..	..	14.30	14.80

Foreign Exchanges :—

The following rates have been quoted on Royal Exchange for **Stockholm** during February-March.

				Cheques and cable transf.	
				Sellers.	Buyers.
				Kr.	Kr.
Feb.	26th	..	..	14.62	14.72
"	28th	..	..	14.72	14.82
Mar.	5th	..	..	14.85	14.95
"	7th	..	..	14.80	14.90
"	12th	..	..	14.82	14.92
"	14th	..	..	14.78	14.88

London, E.C., March 15th, 1918.



**Eric Hultgren & Co.** (<sup>Swedish</sup> Limited Company), **Gothenburg, Sweden,**  
**SHIPPING AND FORWARDING AGENTS,**

Expedientiously execute forwarding in all its branches, whether for export or import, at low rates.  
 Exceptionally good connections with Shipping Companies. Telegrams: "GRENHULT." (B)

**L. G. BRATT, Jr.,**

11, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET,  
 LONDON, E.C.4.

GENERAL IMPORT AND EXPORT MERCHANT OF

**SWEDISH AND BRITISH GOODS.**

Telegrams: "DURBROVIA", CANNON, LONDON."

Telephone: CITY 3964. C des: ABC (5th Ed.).

ORDER NOW **1917-1918** EDITION

OF THE

**Sveriges  
 Handels-Kalender**

The Commercial Directory  
 and Guide of Sweden.

Published annually since 1859.

PRICE **30** SHILLINGS.

For copies and insertions apply to—

**J. BOSCH,**

SOLE AGENT,

11, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.4. (H)

**FORSBLAD & SON,**  
 GOTHENBURG,

*Shipping and Forwarding Agents.*

Telegrams: "Forsblad, Gothenburg." Established 187

*Forwarding of all kinds of goods to and from Sweden.*

Correspondents at Gothenburg for AMERICAN EXPRESS Co., New York  
 (C)

**POCKET  
 KNIVES**

of all kinds

First-class  
 Swedish

Manufacture

THE NORTH-EUROPEAN TRADING  
 CO., LTD.

STOCKHOLM & GOTHENBURG SWEDEN. (C)

**BARKMAN & Co.**

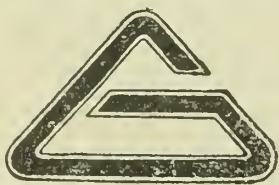
WAHRENDORFFSGATAN 4

STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN

Experts of Wood Goods & Wood Pul

IMPORTERS OF COAL.

(L)



FOR ADVERTISING IN  
**SCANDINAVIAN  
 PAPERS**

FÖR ANNONSERING I

**ENGELSKA PRESSEN**

AKTIEBOLAGET S. GUMÆLII ANNONSBYRÅ

STOCKHOLM :: GOTHENBURG :: MALMÖ :: CHRISTIANIA

LONDON BRANCH

Gumælius Limited, 11 Arundel Street, Strand, London. W. C.



**JUTE HESSIANS**

for Packing WOOD PUL

PACKING TWINES: TARPAULIN COVERS; SACKS.

**George Duncan & Co., DUNDEE, SCOTLAND.**

Telegrams—"Lodestar, Dundee." Codes—A1 and ABC 5th edition.

(A)

(and at 366, Broadway, New York, U.S.A.)



v3 4j

# JOURNAL

PUBLISHED BY



(INCORPORATED)

## ANGLO-SWEDISH TRADE JOURNAL.

Registered Office:

5, Lloyd's Avenue,  
London, E.C.3.

Telephone:

Central No. 6338.

Office Hours:

9.30 a.m.—6 p.m.

Saturdays 9.30 a.m.—1 p.m.

Telegraphic Address:

For Foreign Telegrams

“Swediscom—London.

For Inland Telegrams:

“Swediscom—  
Fen. London.”

Editor:

THE SECRETARY  
OF THE CHAMBER.

VOL. X.

APRIL 25, 1918.

No. 4—(113).

All Communications to be addressed to the Editor.

Opinions given in this Journal do not necessarily represent the views of the Chamber unless expressly stated.

No articles or matters in this Journal must be copied, in part or *in extenso*, without acknowledgment.

Artiklar få icke *in extenso*, eller delvis återgifvas efter denna journal utan att källan angifves.

### Contents.

	PAGE
Concessions to Holders of Import Licences ..	65
Cellulose as Food .. .. .	66
The Manufacture of Mineral Oils from Slate in Sweden .. .. .	66
The Tonnage Agreement .. .. .	66
Doings of the Chamber .. .. .	67
Personal and Business Notices .. .. .	67
Newcastle District Committee—Report .. .. .	69
Automatic Fire Extinguishing Apparatus for Ships .. .. .	69
Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom—Annual Meeting .. .. .	70
Comptoir National pour la Reprise de l'Activité Economique en Belgique .. .. .	72
Exports to Sweden .. .. .	72
British Proclamations Relating to Trade, etc. .. .. .	73
Swedish Trade and Traffic Proclamations .. .. .	74
Trade Enquiries .. .. .	75
Swedish Bonds Quoted on the London Stock Exchange .. .. .	75
Employment Department .. .. .	76
Additions to the Library .. .. .	76
Agency, etc., Advertisements .. .. .	77
Iron Ore and Iron Exports, Sweden .. .. .	77
Storbritanniens Marshandel .. .. .	78
Shipping Agents in Sweden .. .. .	79
Gumsberget Copper Mines .. .. .	79
Argentine Money Market .. .. .	79
General Advertisements .. .. .	80-88

### Concessions to Holders of Import Licences.

THE Controller of Paper informs us that the following decisions have been arrived at regarding import licences which expired on February 28th last:—

(1) Goods which have been actually shipped on or before February 28th may be imported on 1917 licences. Proof of quantity and date of shipment must be submitted, together with the licence for the necessary extension of date. Such goods will be deemed to have been imported by February 28th, and a licence for the proportionate tonnage for 1918 may be claimed. The goods so imported must be distributed amongst the importers' customers in satisfaction of their 1917 claims, and such customers are equally entitled to claim their proportion for 1918. Licences outstanding at February 28th cannot be extended for goods which have not been actually shipped at that date.

(2) A licence-holder upon returning to the Controller a licence showing an unused balance may apply for the proportionate tonnage for 1918 to be granted to him. Such tonnage must be distributed amongst his customers in proportion



to their unsatisfied claims which were to have been provided by the original licence.

(3) Where, by the operation of the regulations of the Royal Commission on Paper in 1917, licences were transferred to the person who had imported goods on behalf of the licence-holder in 1916, the latter may apply to the Controller for the proportionate tonnage for 1918 to be issued directly to him. The original licence-holder must in each case previously notify the importer of his intention to make such application, and submit with it the importer's agreement as to quantity. This will not apply to any part of such proportion that the importer has already contracted to supply under 1918 licence.

In each case the above-mentioned year is considered to be the twelve months commencing March 1st.



## Cellulose as Food.

### Results of Experiments.

OUR article in last month's JOURNAL concerning the attempts in Sweden to use cellulose as food for horses, cattle, and even human beings, attracted a good deal of attention, but at that time only the experimental stage had been reached. Information is, however, to hand which goes to show that after six weeks' trial with various kinds of cellulose on 28 horses, weight was maintained in all cases, notwithstanding the fact that the daily ration was only 4½ lb., barley and 11¼ lb. cellulose. Other horses which were fed on 7½ lb. barley, together with cabbage, lichen, etc., have shown a tendency to become lighter. Experiments are not yet concluded, but so far they are considered to promise well. Horses which, to begin with, refused the new food, were gradually accustomed to it by slowly increasing the proportion of cellulose, although it was found that a definite quantity of barley must always form part of the mixture if horses are to be maintained in condition. It is also essential that a certain quantity of hay should form a portion of the horses' rations. It is quite certain that cellulose will in this time of need be found of great value as food for the many half-starved horses in such places as Stockholm. According to "Dagens Nyheter," Rinman's method of preparation, as described in our last issue, has given excellent results, and the demand shows a steady tendency to increase. The preparation of the cellulose is at present chiefly being done at the works of the Stora Kopparbergs Co., at Skutskär, and at the Korsnäs Co.'s mills at Karskär. Both these companies' works are close to Gefle.

## The Manufacture of Mineral Oils from Slate in Sweden.

ACCORDING to a notice in Göteborgs Handels och Sjöfarts Tidning the concerns which have been formed to extract mineral oils from slate formations in Sweden will be able to commence operating in the near future.

Svenska Skifferverken, which will work the slate supplies of Närrike, is expected to start work in the autumn of this year. The company's methods have been satisfactorily tested, and their works at Hidingebro will be ready in the summer. The production will include machine and fuel oils, and benzine and sulphur and other products will also be obtained. Part of the productions at these works is for use by the Swedish State Railways.

A couple of large power stations are to be built, which will be operated by distillation gases.

A.-B. Svensk Oljiindustri.—The Company founded for the exploitation of the slate formation at Kinnekulle only awaits the sanction of the Riksdag for Government support before making a start, which is, however, expected to be before this year ends. The annual output of this company is estimated at 3,600 tons of oil, part of which will be for use by the Swedish Navy.



## The Tonnage Agreement.

WE learn from Sweden that complete details have now been communicated by Washington concerning the conditions in regard to the Swedish tonnage agreement with the Allies, from which it appears that the transportation of fertilisers is to take place immediately on account of the advanced season, although the chartering of all the 100,000 tons is not yet done. Among quantities mentioned are 25,000 tons coffee and 80,000 tons phosphate, 300,000 tons oilcakes, on condition of the prohibition of all exportation of meat, cattle, and agricultural products to Germany and reduction of the exportation of horses. According to the *modus vivendi* agreement Sweden was to receive 5,000 tons fuel oil and 15,500 tons lamp oil, but general agreement speaks of seven times these quantities, also of lubricating oils, and at least 10,000 tons cotton, 5,000 tons wool, and 1,200 tons woollen goods. The communication also mentions 250,000 tons of coal from England.



## Doings of the Chamber.

### Council Meetings.

Council meetings were held on April 5th, attended by 11 Council Members, and on April 18th, when 11 Council Members were also present.

### New Members.

Applications for membership were submitted to the Council, and the following were elected:—

E. Karlberg, Gothenburg. (General commission and forwarding agent.)

Eklund & Co., Stockholm. (Exporters of woodpulp, paper, iron, steel and importers of Colonial goods and chemicals.)

W. A. Massey & Sons, Ltd., Hull. (Ship-owners, brokers, and coal and coke exporters.)

### Newcastle District Annual Report.

The First Annual Report of the Newcastle District Committee—reviewing the work for that part of 1917 during which the Committee was established—was submitted to the Council. Owing to the conditions set up by the war the report has no special feature to record, but it concludes with the remark that when this war ends the local committee will be in a position to render valuable services in connection with the trade between Sweden and this country; and every endeavour will be made to strengthen its position in the meantime, so that when the time is opportune it will render such services as will justify its existence. The complete report will be found on another page.

### District Committees: Bye-law 37.

The original bye-law concerning Standing Provincial Committees, which was found some time ago to need revision, has engaged the Council's attention on several occasions. In conjunction with the Newcastle and Manchester Committees the Council has succeeded in framing a new bye-law, under the heading "District Committees," which is unanimously approved by all parties concerned. The bye-law in its new form was adopted at the Council meeting on the 5th inst., and will now be incorporated in the Chamber's Bye-laws.

### Delegates to the Associated Chambers' Annual Meeting.

The three delegates to the above meeting—Messrs. G. Modin, A. Welin, Robert Erikson, and the Secretary of the Chamber—attended on both days of the meeting, 9th and 10th inst., at the Connaught Rooms, but further than watching the proceedings and listening to many interesting speeches. there was nothing for them

to do, as the subjects covered by the resolutions made were of no direct importance to the Chamber.

### Council Vacancies.

In addition to the four members of the Council who, in accordance with the Articles of Association, are due to retire, but who are eligible for re-election this year, the following gentlemen have been nominated, and will be voted for at the Annual General Meeting to be held next month, viz. : Messrs. G. Westling, Carl Eberstein, John Schéle, and B. Jonzén.



## Personal & Business Notices.

### Ekman's Export A.-B., Gothenburg.

The above Company has decided to increase its capital from 204,000 kronor to 306,000 kronor by transferring 102,000 kronor from funds at its disposal.

### Olaus Olsson & Co., A.-B.

A company under the above style has been formed in Stockholm to carry on trading, chartering, and other similar business. The minimum capital is 2,000,000 kronor.

### Svenska Torvindustri A.-B., Malmö.

The above Company, which was recently formed with a share capital of 5,000,000 kronor for the manufacture of peat according to the Wieland method, has now purchased Sydsvenska Torvförädlings A.-B. Malmö.

### Wifstavarfs A.-B.

This company is about to build a sulphite spirit factory at Fagervik. The annual output is estimated at 3,000,000 litres, which will make the factory the largest of its kind in Sweden. It is expected to be ready next autumn.

### Svenska A.-B. Logg, Stockholm.

The company mentioned above is to increase its capital from 925,800 kronor to 1,275,800 kronor by issuing preference shares at par. The operations of the company will be extended to mass production of its manufactures.

### A.-B. Svenska Kullagerfabriken.

At a meeting of the shareholders of the above Company, on March 20th, an increase of the share capital from 56,000,000 kronor to 84,000,000 kronor was decided upon by issuing 280,000 new shares of 100 kronor, at a premium of 10 per cent.

### Gimo-Österby Bruks A.-B.

The share capital of this company will be increased from 4,000,000 to 8,000,000 kronor for the purchase of Leufsta Bruk, by which



transaction the company will be the owners of two-thirds of the Dannemora Mines. The Steel Works erected at Österby are to be further extended.

### **Adolf Ungers Industri A.-B., Lottfors.**

The above company has passed into new hands inasmuch as the majority of shares have been bought by a syndicate including Centralgruppens Emissions A.-B. The former company owns a wood pulp mill, a saw mill and planing works, a box factory, and engineering works. The share capital is 2,000,000 kronor.

### **Sundsvalls Cellulosa Aktiebolag.**

The above company inform us that their agents in the United Kingdom are now as follows: Paper—Felber Jucker & Co., Ltd., P. O. Box 395, 29, Peter Street, Manchester; Woodpulp—England, Robert Erikson & Co., Ltd., 73A, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.4; Woodpulp—Scotland and Ireland, Johnsen Jörgensen & Wettre, Ltd., 26-27, Farringdon Street, London, E.C.4.

### **Sale of Wool, Cotton, and Apparel Prohibited.**

The Swedish Government has prohibited the sale of yarn and cloth, of wool or cotton, also clothes and stockings made of these materials. We also learn by cable that the stock of these goods is to be inventoried and a card system established. Some goods are, however, excepted from the prohibition, as, for instance, tulle, ninon, voile, oilcloth, handkerchiefs, towels, etc. It is estimated that the stock of woollen goods in Sweden is only sufficient for one year's consumption.

### **Twenty Million for Charitable Purposes.**

Mr. Knut Wallenberg, the well-known millionaire banker, has donated 20,000,000 kronor to form a fund from which the revenue is to be distributed for social and charitable purposes. A special committee has been elected composed of the President of the Board of Enskilda Banken with managing and vice-managing directors and two other members of the Board to decide as to the distribution of the yearly revenue. The first year's revenue of one million has been devoted to establishing a public library at Stockholm.

### **Swedish Export and Import Statistics.**

The Kommerskollegium (Swedish Board of Trade) has published statistics of Sweden's exports and imports during 1916, which show that the total value of exports were 1,556,000,000 kronor, and imports 1,139,000,000 kronor. The greatest increase in exports is in wood goods,

viz., from 236,000,000 in 1915 to 309,000,000 in 1916; paper pulp, pasteboard, and paper increased from 164,000,000 to 285,000,000; wood pulp from 111,000,000 to 193,000,000; ore export decreased from 75.6 to 64.5 million kronor. Imports: oilcakes, decreased from 26,000,000 to 11,000,000 kronor.

### **Sweden's Commerce.**

Sveriges Allmänna Exportförening has published official figures of Swedish commerce in 1917, showing that the quantity exported had decreased since 1916 by about 33 per cent. The exports in 1917 were:—Cattle, 2,675, against 42,000 before war; sheep, 5, against 2,000; pigs, 206, against 18,543. The export of wood goods, except caseboards, reduced by 50 per cent., which, however, is compensated for by higher prices. The exports of pulp were 0.7 million tons, against 1 million in 1913; pasteboard (1917), 19,000 tons, paper 58,000 tons, iron ore 5.6 million tons, against 6.4 in 1913.

### **Fusion in the Swedish Metal Industry.**

An agreement has been made between the Board of the Finspong Metal Works and the holders of the majority of the shares in the Optimus Company by which the latter shares will be transferred to the Finspong Company. Optimus owns A.-B. Wäsby Verkstäder, whose manufactures are partly similar to those of Finspong. The two works will be combined, both technically and commercially, under the same management, thus facilitating systematic collaboration and specialisation. The Finspong Works will increase their capital by 2,400,000 kronor, thus bringing it up to 5,600,000 kronor, the share capital of Optimus being 3,000,000 kronor, and that of Wäsby Verkstäder 800,000.

### **A.-B. Malareprovinsernas Bank.**

At a general meeting of the shareholders of the above bank it was decided to increase the capital from 23,050,000 kronor to 32,000,000 kronor by issuing 89,500 shares of 100 kronor par at a price of 225 kronor, of which 100 kronor will be added to the capital and 125 to the reserve fund. All shareholders are entitled to buy one new share for every old share already in their possession. The dividend was fixed at 14 per cent., with 3,227,000 kronor and 400,000 kronor were to be added to the reserve fund, and 100,000 to the pensions fund; 1,000,000 kronor were reserved for taxes for 1918, and 908,807 kronor were put to the profit and loss account. Moreover 10,000 kronor were given to the Swedish Red Cross.



**Vanadium Coal.**

Uddeholms Aktiebolag and Sveriges Industrikreditanstalt are petitioning for a concession to exploit an area of 700,179 hectares of vanadium coal at Billingen. Analysis shows that this coal contains 10,180 heat units or 50 more than ordinary coal. Vanadium alloyage ferro-vanadine is very important to the Swedish steel industry, and has hitherto been obtained from America. It is calculated that every ton of coal at Billingen contains 2 kilos of vanadium or 6 kilos ferro-vanadine.

**Less Match Manufacturing.**

The reduction in match manufacturing continues, and all factories at Jönköping are now stated to be working only three days per week.

**Newcastle District Committee.****Report for the year ending December, 1917.**

THE following is the text of the report to be submitted to the members of the Swedish Chambers residing in the Newcastle district by their local committee.

The Committee has pleasure in presenting the first report of the Newcastle Committee, which was established last May, when a meeting was held in the Mayor's Chamber, Guildhall, of the local members attached to the Swedish Chamber of Commerce for the United Kingdom.

Mr. A. F. Ericsson was appointed Chairman, Mr. A. M. Sutherland, vice-chairman, Mr. K. Pyhlson, honorary treasurer and Mr. Herbert Shaw, hon. secretary.

The Chairman was also appointed a local representative on the Council of the Chamber in London.

At present there are 32 members of the Chamber in London.

Owing to the conditions existing at present it is not possible for the committee to present any great record of work done, but the committee has met every month since August.

The Bye-laws regulating the work of this district have, after much consideration, been agreed upon and this committee will receive from the Chamber of London the financial contributions towards its expenses in terms of Paragraph O of Bye-law 37 respecting District Committees.

The Committee has dealt with such few matters as have been brought forward for its consideration and recognise that, when this war ends, it will be in a position to render valuable services in connection with the Trade between Sweden and this country, and every endeavour will be made to strengthen its position in the meantime, so that when the time is opportune it will render such services as will justify its existence.

A. F. ERICSSON, Chairman.

HERBERT SHAW, Hon. Secretary.

**Automatic Fire Extinguishing Apparatus for Ships.**

FIRE on board ship, though in normal times not frequent, is certainly one of the most appalling of accidents at sea. In the struggle with the waves on a stormy sea, or in a shipwreck among rocks and reefs on a perilous coast, there is an element of dramatic sensation, and also some prospect, however remote, of escape by the exertion of personal courage and energy. In the face of a conflagration in its full fury there is less prospect of escape, as one feels absolutely helpless, and the only means of rescue, and a very uncertain one, is to lower the boats and abandon the ship.

To discover a means of rapidly detecting and quelling a fire which has started on its career of destruction in some part of the vessel before it has got the upper hand is a problem well worth solving. It is not possible to say how many out of the vessels and crews which are reported entirely lost were destroyed by fire. And even in those cases where the fire has finally been subdued great damage has, as a rule, been done by fire and water, entailing severe losses on shipowners, insurers and passengers.

It is therefore not surprising that the solution of this problem has attracted numerous inventors; many are the devices, some of them most ingenious, that have been contrived, but all of them have suffered from defects which have hindered them from being put to use to any great extent. The most obvious remedy, and which has been in fact tried over and over again, is the discharge of carbonic acid gas, which is known to be an effective fire extinguisher. But the difficulty has been to prevent freezing when the liquid carbonic acid, kept



under strong pressure, has suddenly been discharged out of its strong cast-iron receiver.

"Swedish Export," in its March number, states that Aktiebolaget Lux, of Stockholm, on the basis of the experience gained in the manufacture of their incandescent oil vapour lamps, in which carbonic acid is employed to generate pressure, have now solved this problem. They have succeeded, by dint of special devices, in moderating the outflow of carbonic acid, so that freezing is obviated, and the gas is thus able to spread freely through pipes leading to all the parts of a ship where fire may conceivably break out.

Important as it is to have an efficient extinguisher at hand in case of fire, it is equally essential to be able to determine, with rapidity and certainty, the place where the fire has broken out. Aktiebolaget Lux have succeeded in solving both these problems. Their fire extinguishing apparatus is constructed on the following principle:—

From a receiver for the carbonic acid, a pipe, with numerous branches, leads to all parts of the ship where fire might be likely to start. These branch pipes are shut off from the main by a plug. When fire breaks out, the heat generated quickly melts the plug in the branch-pipe, and carbonic acid begins to flow out. At the same time as the plug melts it produces an electric contact communicating with an alarm bell and a number board, which, after the bell has sounded the alarm, displays a number indicating where the fire has broken out.

A special advantage of this system is that it is possible to cope with the fire without approaching it. In many cases it is impossible to do so, and at all events it is a very risky proceeding when the cargo consists of such inflammable goods as, for instance, coal and cotton.

The pipe system intended for carbonic acid gas can obviously also be used for water if the cargo is of a nature that water will not injure. In many cases, however, it is just as important to protect the cargo from water as to save it from fire; and, as regards coal in particular, it should be borne in mind that to pour water on burning coals may cause water-gas to be generated, which is explosive when mixed with air.

These fire extinguishing apparatuses are manufactured by the inventors: Aktiebolaget Lux, Stockholm, Sweden, from whom more detailed information can be obtained.

## Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom.

### Annual Meeting in London on the 9th-10th April, 1918.

THE Fifty-eighth Annual Meeting of the above Association was held at the Connaught Rooms, Kingsway, London, W.C., on April 9th-10th, the proceedings being opened by Sir Algernon F. Firth, the President. There was a very large attendance of delegates from the 124 Chambers represented; in fact, the room was packed, and many of the delegates could not be accommodated with a seat. The result was that late-comers were separated from their associates, which showed how desirable it is that every effort should be made in future years for delegates to arrive before the proceedings actually begin.

A loyal message was sent to His Majesty The King at the opening of the meeting, to which later in the day a reply was received expressing His Majesty's appreciation of the loyalty and patriotic spirit evinced by the Association in their assurance to make any sacrifices necessary to secure victory. Resolutions were also carried unanimously expressing admiration and gratitude to the Royal Navy and the Mercantile Marine, the British Army and Allied Forces, the Royal Air Services and the United States of America.

In the course of his presidential address Sir Algernon F. Firth said that it would take generations before the misery caused by the unprovoked assault of the enemy upon the liberties of the nations was forgotten. It was necessary that steps should be taken by combinations of traders to secure supplies before the war ended of such raw materials as would be urgently required. It is essential, said the speaker, that outside influences should not in future be permitted to penetrate our industries or to influence our transport or to control the production of goods that are essential for the safety of the nation or contribute to its prosperity. If we do so the lessons of this epoch-making period will have been ignored.

Mr. E. Manville, the President-Elect, in moving a vote of thanks to Sir Algernon Firth, said that the delegates assembled desired to record their thanks for, and appreciation of, the services rendered by Sir Algernon during his six years of strenuous work as President, a period throughout which he had laboured unceasingly to promote the strength and dignity



of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom and the Empire.

Among the resolutions carried was one moved by the Birmingham Chamber urging upon His Majesty's Government to pass into law at the earliest possible moment a bill prepared by the Executive Council in respect to decimalisation of the coinage

The London Chamber viewed with apprehension the methods adopted by the Government in the control of trade and industry as affecting the legitimate business of manufacturers, merchants and traders, and urged that these restrictions should not be continued after the war except where absolutely necessary in the economic interests of the country.

Mr. F. W. Smith, of Southampton, moved a resolution on the limitation and demobilisation of officials, pointing out that the steady increase of the army of officials, already over large, of one kind and another constituted a danger to the development of industrial life in this country. This was carried unanimously.

A discussion in regard to banking amalgamation resulted in a number of interesting speeches being made, the principal speaker being Sir Edward Holden, who urged that rather than criticise amalgamation, as a number of speakers had already done, they should look upon them with favour. After the war, account would have to be taken of foreign countries which had money here, and that money would have to go back to a large extent in gold. Big banks would stand that condition much better than small ones, and it would be a question of bankers doing their utmost to assist manufacturers to produce and for them to increase their exports as much as they possibly could. He firmly believed that the recent amalgamations had taken place because no one could foresee the position we should be in after the war. Sir Edward thought that we had been wrong in our banking in the past; we had always worked with a small capital to pay a big dividend, and had a large, uncalled capital. After twenty years' experience as an amalgamating man the speaker said that he had never touched an institution anywhere but what the industries of the town had benefited by that amalgamation. He consequently moved "that this Association recognises the need for powerful British banks with resources adequate for the demands of our home and foreign trade, but considers that the Board of Trade should be empowered to guard against agreements, amalgamations or working arrangements between banks which can be shown to be injurious to

commercial interests." This was carried by a large majority.

An important resolution concerning taxation was moved by the Manchester Chamber to the effect that earnings should be separated from income and that (1) a graduated tax should be placed on the earnings of every individual above a standard to be fixed by the Government; (2) every trading concern, trading or professional, co-operative or otherwise, shall contribute in a form of income tax to the State for national purposes; and (3) that present enemy subjects if allowed to trade in this country after the war should only do so under licence, and should pay an extra rate of taxation. (Carried unanimously.)

The Manchester Chamber also requested His Majesty's Government, and urged its Allies, not to leave enemy ships free after the war to extend their share of the world's carrying trade until the enemy has replaced in kind all ships, and has paid full compensation for all cargoes, which have been lost by the Allies owing to the enemy's piratical methods, and that no peace terms should be considered adequate which do not provide for such reparation.

A pamphlet had been circulated in the room with the proposals of the Newcastle and Gateshead Chamber for a scheme of commercial education. This pamphlet was of a particularly interesting nature, and the proposals set forth therein were amplified in a telling speech by Sir Henry Hadow. As, however, the resolution differed in principle but slightly from one put forward by the London Chamber, the matter, after a long discussion, was referred to the Council of the Associated Chambers for consideration. Ultimately it was resolved "that this Association approves of the principle of the scheme set forth by the Newcastle Chamber as outlined by Sir Henry Hadow."

At the luncheon on the first day Sir Albert Stanley, President of the Board of Trade, stated that he had done his utmost to carry out the pledge he gave to the Association a year ago to reorganise the Board of Trade in such a way that it would be qualified to deal with after-the-war problems. The scheme which had been worked out divided his Department into two sections—one dealing with commerce and industry, and the other with public service administration. The demand for the establishment of a Ministry of Commerce would be a great mistake, as to create new Departments would lead to overlapping, duplication of work and confusion. Ever since he had been at the Board of Trade he had been constantly asked to take steps to bring industry under some sort



of control, but instead of being able to assist in the development of trade he had had to take steps which had just the opposite effect, but he had never hesitated to sacrifice trade and commerce when it was in the national interest. Some of the restrictions established by the Government must continue for a period after the war. At the close of the war practically the whole of the trade and industrial activities of the country would, in some form or other, be controlled directly or indirectly, and it would be the function of the Government at once to begin the abandonment of those controls at the earliest possible moment. Railways and canals, however, could not possibly revert to their pre-war state. The Ministries of Reconstruction and Labour, and he himself, were prepared to meet representatives of employers and employed with the object of setting up trade advisory committees, and in this way it would be possible to set up such an organisation as would make the administration of the controls efficient and would remove a great deal of the present friction and trouble.

Sir Auckland Geddes spoke at the luncheon on the second day, and explained to a large and interested audience the new Man-Power Bill which he, as Minister of National Service, had been forced by circumstances to initiate. The speech was a most earnest and telling one, no doubt to some extent influenced in its tone by the very serious fighting which was taking place at the Front. Sir Auckland appealed to those present, as representing all parts of the country, to point out to his Department any local injustices that might come to their notice in the administration of the Bill, and also if men were being left in any district who could well be spared the Department should be informed of it. The speaker gained the confidence and support of his audience by frankly acknowledging that the Department of National Service, like all other Government Departments, was only human and consequently liable to err.

The proceedings terminated with a unanimous vote of thanks to Sir Algernon F. Firth for the splendid way in which he had presided at the meeting.

The Swedish Chamber's representatives were the same as those who attended last year's meeting, viz., Messrs. Axel Welin, G. Modin, and Robert Erikson, who, together with the Secretary, attended the whole of the proceedings.

The subjects on the agenda not being such as called for action by the Swedish Chamber, there was no occasion for any of these delegates to speak.

## **Comptoir National pour la Reprise de l'Activité Economique en Belgique.**

(Société Co-opérative.)

WE have been asked by the above Society to insert the following circular and have no doubt that it will prove of interest to our members:—

“ In view of the critical situation which will result for Belgium through the disasters caused by the depredations of the enemy, his removing of tools, raw materials, manufactured products, etc., we have been led to create, with the co-operation of, and under the control of, the Belgian State, an organisation having for its object the economical reconstruction of Belgium, entitled ‘ Comptoir National pour la Reprise de l'Activité Economique en Belgique ’ (Société Co-opérative).

“ This organisation, in helping industry and trade, by enabling them to purchase the tools and all necessary raw materials, will not only reconstruct the economical situation of Belgium, but will put an end to the sufferings of the working classes by enabling them to start working in the reconstructed shops.

“ You will certainly realise the great interest you might have in being eventually a contractor.

“ Everything interests us, as everything has to be set up again: metallurgy, materials for construction of buildings, leathers, textiles, farming implements, chemical products, wood machines, electrical material, optical instruments, motor cars, vans, wagons, oils and greases of all kinds, refractory materials, etc.

“ In order to enable the Comptoir National to place orders, the English manufacturers and merchants are advised to send their catalogues and tariffs in triplicate to 110, Cannon Street, E.C.4.”



## **Exports to Sweden.**

WITH reference to the notice under the heading, “ Exports to Sweden and Holland,” in our February issue, we draw attention to the fact that certain additions have been made to the list of goods for which licences will now be issued, for particulars of which see the *Board of Trade Journal* for April 18th.



## British Proclamations Relating to Trade, etc.

**Note.**—In quoting below the more important orders and regulations issued by the British Government, we invite any Member desiring further information to write to the Secretary of the Chamber, mentioning the particular measure on which he desires such information, and quoting the *Board of Trade Journal* indicated.

### Goods Prohibited for Exportation from the United Kingdom.

Additions to and amendments in the list of goods prohibited for exportation from the United Kingdom have been made by an Order of Council dated April 12th, full particulars of which are given in the *Board of Trade Journal* for April 18th. With reference to the notice in our February issue regarding *exports to Sweden*, it is announced that it has been decided to resume the issue of licences with regard to certain further goods, details of which are given in the *Board of Trade Journal* for April 18th.

It is also announced that it has been decided to accept applications for licences to export to Sweden *made-up articles of clothing of cotton, and hand-made laces, such as Maltese lace*, without regard to the date on which the order was booked, provided that the goods are ready for shipment. Cotton piece goods and manufactures of cotton other than the above are not affected by this notice.

The Secretary of the Coal Mines Department of the Board of Trade has sent out a letter to British Collieries directing that until further notice all contracts for the sale of *coal for export from the United Kingdom or for ships' bunkers* made after the 18th April should be limited to a period not exceeding three months from the first of the month following that of the date of the contract.

### Import Restrictions.

It is announced by the Controller of the Department of Import Restrictions that owing to shortage of staff and pressure of work it has been found necessary to restrict the hours during which interviews can be given to the public, and callers can only be seen between the hours of 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. unless special appointments have previously been made. Firms are requested to make their enquiries by letter, giving full particulars, instead of sending representatives to interview officers of the department.

A Proclamation dated March 22nd prohibits the importation into the United Kingdom of certain goods except under licence given by or on behalf of the Board of Trade. Particulars of these goods are given in the *Board of Trade Journal* dated March 28th.

A Proclamation dated April 13th prohibits certain further goods, particulars of which are given in the *Board of Trade Journal* dated April 18th.

### Restrictions on Trade.

The Controller of Import Restrictions notifies that under the scheme for rationing and controlling certain *hardware articles*, prices have been fixed for some of the articles affected, which prices are now in force, and apply to stocks in the hands of importers. Particulars of the goods in question and of the prices fixed therefor are given in the *Board of Trade Journal* for March 21st.

An Order dated March 25th has been made by the Board of Trade dealing with the prices of *home-grown timber*. The full text of the Order is given in the *Board of Trade Journal* for March 28th.

In connection with the extension of the *export yarn* rationing scheme, an announcement has been made by the Joint Rationing Committee of the Board of Control of Wool Textile Production, under date March 22nd, whereby exporters of yarn are notified that as from April 1st, export yarn rationing certificates will be necessary for all yarn containing any proportion of new wool. Full particulars are given in the *Board of Trade Journal* for April 4th.

Certain regulations have been imposed by the Ministry of Munitions with regard to priority classification in respect of *small tools*, whether imported or of British manufacture, details of which are given in *Board of Trade Journal* for April 18th.

### Enemy Firms in the United Kingdom wound up.

Additions to the consolidated list of enemy businesses in the United Kingdom ordered to be wound up appear in the *Board of Trade Journal* dated March 21st, making the total of such businesses wound up 516.

A full consolidated list of these businesses made up to March 28th appears in the *Board of Trade Journal* of that date.

### Trading with the Enemy (Neutral Countries) Proclamation.

Referring to notices in previous issues regarding firms with whom trading is prohibited, certain alterations have been effected by an Order-of-Council dated March 15th, whereby (*inter alia*) one firm in Sweden was added, and by an Order-of-Council dated April 5th, whereby (*inter alia*) two firms in Sweden were added.



## Swedish Trade and Traffic Proclamations.

### Export Prohibitions.

**A** LIST of goods prohibited for exportation from Sweden (and also for *transit through Sweden*) corrected up to January 1st, 1917, accompanied the February issue of the JOURNAL as a special supplement. Additions were published in the March, 1917-March, 1918 Journals. The following additions, which appeared unclassified in the March JOURNAL, have since been proclaimed:—

Number in the Statistical Goods Index.		Date of Prohibition.
36-39 From 67	<b>Cement Manufactures</b> .. .. .	13/3/18
	<b>Dead Animals</b> , not edible, other than stuffed or otherwise preserved .. .. .	1/3/18
276	<b>Basket Work</b> , except manufactured, of unpeeled twigs and coarse shavings .. .. .	13/3/18
561-563	<b>Bags</b> , cases and boxes not specially mentioned; wallets, purses and dressing cases, fitted up or otherwise, manufactured of textile material, even if in combination with other substances .. .. .	13/3/18
611-612	<b>Umbrellas and Sunshades</b> .. .. .	13/3/18
1217	<b>Terpineol, safrol and menthol</b> .. .. .	13/3/18
1296	<b>Hand sieves</b> .. .. .	13/3/18

We have received further cables specifying lists of fresh prohibitions, for which we have no classification particulars. These goods are detailed below as telegraphed:—

**Fruits and Berries**, dried, not edible or for decorative purposes.

**Twigs and Leaves**, natural, not specially mentioned.

**Spades, Shovels**, and other implements for agriculture and gardening.

**Scythes and Sickles**, with or without handles.

**Petroleum Stoves.**

**Gas, Petroleum, Benzine, and other Combustion and Explosion Motors**, including also Hot-air Motors.

**Machines for Drilling Metals, Milling and Planing Machines** for metal working; also **Mandrels and Supports, Exchange Gear-boxes and Dividing Apparatus.**

**Saw Frames** and parts thereof, except saw blades.

**Lathes, Boring, Chiselling, Milling, Sawing and Planing Machines**, for woodworking, except machines for working cork.

**Coffee and Spice Mills, Mincing Machines and Ice Cream Freezers.**

**Milk-skimming Machines**, all kinds, such as Separators, Centrifuges, and Radiators.

**Pumps, Fans, Ventilators, Compressors, Blowing and Freezing Machines**, including coverings and inner rotary parts of such machines.

**Milk Coolers and Churns.**

**Pneumatic Machines and Tools.**

**Fittings** for Machines, Apparatus and Piping.

**Note.**—The prohibition of export of the above-mentioned machines also includes parts of such machines, worked or not.

# OTTO ULLSTRÖM & CO.,

BROKERS FOR SALE, PURCHASE AND CONSTRUCTION OF STEAMERS, ETC.,  
CHARTERING, INSURANCE, AND BUNKERING.  
LICENSED VALUERS OF SHIPPING PROPERTY, AND SPECIAL ATTENTION  
TO COURT AND ARBITRATION CASES.

*Wish to Represent First-Class Swedish Firm of Shipowners and  
Timber Exporters in London and Newcastle-on-Tyne.*

**84, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON E.C.3.**

(K)

Telegrams during War:—"Ullstrom Company, London."



**Members** are invited to keep in close touch with the Chamber, and avail themselves of its services.

## Trade Enquiries.

(Circular No. 328.)

**Medlemmar** uppmanas att alltid hänvända sig till Handelskammaren, när tillfälle yppar sig, och använda sig av dess tjänster.

**NOTE.**—On receipt of a written application, stating Reference Number, full particulars of names and addresses are given to Members and accredited enquirers in reference to enquiries marked with an asterisk, which denotes that the enquirer is a Member of the Chamber. Particulars of enquiries not marked with an asterisk are given to Members only.

### BRITISH ARTICLES WANTED.

**Coffee.** (A/78/18.)

\***Mountings** for pocket knives and razors of ivory, mother-of-pearl, and horn. Stockholm firm wishes to get in touch with British suppliers of this article. (A/72/18.)

### SWEDISH ARTICLES OFFERED.

The General Export Association of Sweden offers the following articles on behalf of Swedish exporters:—

**Battens.** (A/83/18.)

**Boards.** (A/84/18.)

**Capstans.** (A/76/18.)

**Deals.** (A/82/18.)

**Ships' Telegraphs.** (A/77/18.)

**Winches.** (A/75/18.)

### SVENSKA ARTIKLAR ÖNSKADE.

**Bricketter.** (A/81/18.)

**Ferrolegeringar.** (A/79/18.)

\***Torrmjök och Kondenserad Mjök.** (A/73/18.)

**Saxar, hopfällbara.** (A/85/18.)

**Stålgöten.** (A/80/18.)

**Toalettpapper.** (A/74/18.)

## Swedish Bonds Quoted on the London Stock Exchange.

**WE** publish below a list of prices at which the Swedish State Loans, the City of Stockholm and City of Göteborg Loans are sold on the London Stock Exchange.

### Swedish State Loans.

DATE.	3 ½ % 1880.	4 % 1908.	4 ½ % 1913.	3 % 1894.
April 3	108 ¼ Δ x.d.	—	—	—
" 4	—	82 ¼ I 7/8	—	—
" 5	—	—	105 ¾ † 6 † 5 ½	—
" 6	108 ¾ 9 †	81 (t.b.I) 2 ¾ (t.b.I)	—	—
" 10	108 ⅛ Δ x.d.	—	—	—
" 10	—	83 (t.b.I) ¼ (t.b.I) ¾ (t.b.I)	—	—
" 13	—	81 ¼ ½ (t.b.I)	—	73 ¾ † 4 † ¼ †

### Corporation Stocks.

	4 % 1900.	3 ½ % 1905.	4 ½ % 1913.
April 6 Stockholm	94 ¾ (t.b.I)	—	—
" 11 "	—	79 ¼ 8 ¾ 9	—
" 13 "	93 (t.b.I) ¾ (t.b.I) ½ (t.b.I)	—	104 ¼ ½
April 5 Gothenburg	4 % 1909.		
" 6 "	97 ¾ † 5 ¾ †		
	95 ¼ 6 5 ¾ 96 ¾		

The meaning of the signs used is as follows:—

† Small bonds at special prices.

‡ Exceptional bargains.

Δ Bargains done with or between non-members.

t.b. Treasury Certs. of Deposit (Scheme B).



## Employment Department.

To Members and others in want of Foreign Correspondents, Clerks, and Volunteers, full particulars are given, FREE OF CHARGE, of the following clerks, on application, stating reference number, to Secretary, Swedish Chamber of Commerce (Employment Department), 5, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.3.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF VACANT SITUATIONS ARE INSERTED FREE OF CHARGE.

### SITUATIONS WANTED.

#### MALE.

**General Clerk.**—(22) Fair knowledge of English, French and German; rapid typist and shorthand writer; requires £2 per week. At present in Sweden. (Ref. C/618/17.)

**Correspondent.**—Very good knowledge of English, French, and German; rapid shorthand typist; excellent references; requires £4 per week. At present in Sweden. (Ref. C/619/17.)

**Correspondent or General Clerk.**—(22) Good knowledge of English and German; slight knowledge of French; three years' office experience; rapid typist and shorthand writer. Requires £2 per week and intends to stay in England at least a year. At present in Sweden. (Ref. C/614/17.)

**Clerk or Warehouse Clerk** (24), slight knowledge of English, wants situation in office or warehouse; small salary required. At present in Sweden. (Ref. C/622/18.)

**Seed Trade.**—Young man with extensive experience in the seed trade desires berth in the office of a firm of seedsmen. At present in Sweden. (Ref. C/623/18.)

#### FEMALE.

**Lady Clerk.**—(28) Good knowledge of English, fair of German and French; shorthand typist (Swedish and English); small salary required. At present in Sweden. (Ref. C/617/17.)

### PLATS ÖNSKAD I SVERIGE.

**Engelsk korrespondent eller sekreterare.**—Engelsk dam, god bokförare, stenograf och maskinskrifverska, med flerårig erfarenhet från ingenjör- och affärskontor samt litterär verksamhet, söker plats som engelsk korrespondent eller sekreterare i Sverige; är van vid självständigt arbete. Förstklassiga referenser. (Ref. C/610/17.)

### SITUATIONS VACANT.

#### MALE.

**Befraktnings- och rederifirma i Paris** erbjuder plats åt ung, duglig skandinav såsom föreståndare för afdelningskontor i London. Svar med fullständiga upplysningar, referenser och lönepretentioner, torde f.v.b. adresseras till: Chambre de Commerce Suédoise en France, 17, Rue de Surène, Paris, 8: e., under referens H/18/17.—Diskretion utlovas.

## EXPORTMAN.

Energisk, initiativrik ung man, som arbetat i järn- och stålexportbranschen, helst i förening med järnmanufakturlexport, erhåller plats som föreståndare för nybildad exportafdelning hos en af Stockholms äldre och större firmor. Lämplig person kan påräkna förmånlig framtidsplats. Utförlig ansökan med uppgift a referenser och löneanspråk mottages under Ref. C/620/17, c/o Swedish Chamber of Commerce, London, E.C.3.

**Book-keeper or Correspondent.**—(30) Very good knowledge of French and Spanish; good knowledge of English and German; experienced book keeper; excellent references; requires £3 per week; at present in Sweden.—(Ref. C/621/18.)

#### FEMALE.

**SCANDINAVIAN LADY,** perfect shorthand and type writer, and with some acquaintance of book keeping, wanted at once. Monthly salary, Francs 400—Reply to Société Générale des Pates à Papier Nordling, Macé & Cie., 11, Rue de la Pépinière à Paris. (Ref. B/734/18.)



## Additions to the Library.

The following publications have been added to the Chamber's Library:—

*Received from Government Department.*

#### SWEDISH.

“Kungl. Utrikesdepartementets Kalender, 1917–1918.” Utgiven av Kungl. Utrikesdepartementet.

“Kommersiella Meddelanden, n:r 6, mars 1918,” innehållande statistik över Sveriges utrikeshandel för 1916: Utgiven av Kungl. Kommerskollegium.

“Sveriges Riksbanks Årsbok 1917, Årg. X”: Utgiven av Riksbankens Statistiska avdelning.

#### ENGLISH.

“Blue Book for the Colony of Mauritius, 1916.” *Received from the following Chambers of Commerce and Industrial Associations.*

#### SWEDISH.

“Murmanbanan och dess betydelse för norra Rysslands utveckling.” Av G. Bolander, Sekreterare i Sveriges Allmänna Exportförening.

“Sveriges ekonomiska uppgift i Ryssland;” Två uppsatser av Red. Hjalmar Cassel, Stockholm och Dir. J. H. Vesterlund, Moskwa.

Meddelanden från Sveriges. Industri Förbund n:r 65, Febr., 1918.

Kort Handledning vid studium av Balansräkningar. Förf: Dr Paul Gertner. Utgiven av Sveriges Industri Förbund.

#### ENGLISH.

“Report of the Punjab Chamber of Commerce for the year 1916.”



**BRITISH AGENCIES WANTED.**

**IVAR LUNDBERG,**  
**NORRKÖPING, SWEDEN.**  
 Established 1878.  
 General Commission Agent.  
**OPEN FOR ALL AGENCIES.** (c)

**General Commission Agent and  
 Leather Goods Manufacturer.**

**CARL SÖDERLING,**  
**MALMÖ, Sweden.**  
**OPEN FOR ALL AGENCIES.** (A)

**MAGNUS KOLLBERG,**  
**Stockholm, Sweden,**  
**BROKER AND AGENT**  
*in Corn, Colonial Produce, and Chemicals.*  
**Wants Agencies.** (B)

**JOHN R. RETTIG & Co., A.-B.**  
 3, Norrmalmstorg, STOCKHOLM, Sweden,  
**GENERAL MERCHANTS.**  
*Specialities: Minerals, Chemicals.*  
**(B) AGENTS IN FINLAND AND RUSSIA.**

**TRANSLATIONS.**—An Office making a speciality of the translation of technical and commercial matters from and into SWEDISH, Norwegian and Danish, has been established in the City of London since 1900. Highest references. Address: Century Translation Bureau, 505, Mansion House Chambers, 11, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C. Telephone: 410 City. (1)

**SELLING AND BUYING AGENT IN SWEDEN.**  
 General Merchandise **H. ASKLUND** 11, Blasieholmstorg Stockholm, Sweden

**THE NORTH CORNWALL  
 CHINA CLAY CO., LTD.,**  
 St. Breward, Bodmin, Cornwall.  
**LARGEST CHINA CLAY SETT IN THE WORLD.**  
**(F) WALTER SESSIONS, Managing Director.**

**Iron Ore and Iron Exports,  
 Sweden.**

**T**HE annual report of the Swedish Iron Works Association shows that Sweden's total export of Iron Ore in 1917 amounted to 5,613,000 tons, as compared with 5,530,000 tons in 1916. The total export of iron in 1917 was 487,600 tons, compared with 560,100 tons in the previous year, showing a decrease of 72,000 tons.

At the close of 1917 there were in activity 104 blast furnaces, as compared with 95 the year ended 1916; 147 Lancashire hearths, against 144; 10 Bessemer furnaces, against 7; and 59 open-hearth furnaces, against 57. The production of electric pig iron amounted to 44,782 tons, being an increase of 9,707 tons. At Trollhattan two new smelting works were built during the year, the largest plant being at the Wargöns Works, where, it is said, is located the largest electric smelting furnace in the world.



**Wm. A. MEYER, LONDON, S.E.1**  
 75, SOUTHWARK STREET (and Lavington Street),  
**MERCHANT AND IMPORTER**  
**OF GENERAL HARDWARE, TOOLS, METALS, Etc.**  
 Agent for Swedish Manufacturers.

Correspondence invited from Makers anxious to introduce

their Manufactures or extend their Trade.

**ESTABLISHED**  
 1889.

**ETABLERAD**  
 1889.



**FIRST-CLASS CONNECTION**  
 (Home and Expor.

**HIGHEST REFERENCES.**



Importör och försäljare af alla slags gängbara metallvaror, handelsartiklar, verktyg, metaller, Eskilstunavaror m.m. Agent för svenska fabrikanter. Industriidkare, som önska införa sina tillverkningar eller söka ökad afsättning för sina fabrikat uppmanas insända anbud.



## Storbritanniens Marshandel.\*

Statistiken för Mars månad visar följande totalaffär.

TABELL A.

	Import.			Export.				
	Total. £	Ökning eller minskning i %	Brittiska varor. £	Ökning eller minskning i %	Utländska varor. £	Ökning eller minskning i %	Total Export £	Ökning eller minskning i %
Jan.-Mar 1918	305,186,481	+ 25.82	116,767,731	- 8.95	9,122,329	- 63.5	125,890,060	- 17.85
.. 1917	242,560,652	+ 6.25	128,259,159	+ 15.87	24,992,576	- 4.5	153,251,735	+ 12.97
.. 1916	228,292,249	+ 9.84	110,691,068	+ 30.84	26,171,465	+ 20.21	136,862,533	+ 28.66
March 1918	107,235,460	+ 32.15	36,002,315	- 18.35	3,191,527	- 57.84	39,193,842	- 24.16
.. 1917	81,145,870	+ 5.77	44,111,131	+ 17.32	7,569,507	- 14.09	51,680,638	+ 11.36
.. 1916	86,115,869	+ 14.12	37,598,119	+ 24.60	8,811,497	+ 9.21	46,409,616	+ 21.35

TABELL B.

STORBRIANNIENS IMPORT AV VISSA VAROR, VILKA BRUKAT DELVIS TAGAS FRÅN SVERIGE. MARS.	1917.			1918.	
	TOTAL IMPORT		Sveriges andel av total impor- ten i % av värdet.	TOTAL IMPORT	
	Kvantitet.	Värde. £		Kvantitet.	Värde. £
Järn : Basiskt tackjärn..... Tons	—	—	—	3,022	16,032
Gjutjärn : tackor .....	5,566	45,176	—	2,406	80,535
Hæmatite .....	1,711	29,000	—	3,169	116,272
Spegel-, mangan-och kiseljärn ..	1,845	80,760	—	2,023	107,126
Puddejärn .....	—	—	—	—	—
Smidesjärn, vinkeljärn, vals- tråd, o.s.v.....	479	6,262	—	2,768	145,304
Papper : Tryck- och skrivpapper på rullar .....	Cwts. 60,309	71,311	(D e t a i j e r s a l i n a s)	56,736	132,465
Tryck-och skrivpapper i ark ..	23,297	62,659		30,059	79,463
Omslagspapper .....	39,999	62,031		75,089	224,607
Smör.....	—	—	—	—	—
Trämassa : Kemisk, torr, blekt..... Tons	2,817	94,986	—	1,022	54,530
.. .. oblekt .. ..	3,897	135,818	—	16,614	704,711
Mekanisk, våt .....	3,309	17,328	—	12,460	151,396
Trävaror : Bilade ; furu, ek, o.s.v. (ej pit props)..... Loads	826	9,133	—	7,460	115,728
Sågade ; furu och gran ; arbetade .....	37,436	374,761	—	131,886	1,759,136
Sågade ; furu och gran ; arbetade .....	2,517	29,387	—	20,147	264,075
Färdstickor : Säkerhets .. Gross of boxes	—	—	—	—	—
.. .. Ten thousands	9,114	1,912	—	94	23
Andra slag.. Gross of Boxes	—	—	—	—	—
.. .. Ten thousands	573	151	—	—	—

TABELL C.

STORBRIANNIENS EXPORT AV VISSA VAROR, VILKA BRUKAT DELVIS GÅ TILL SVERIGE. MARS.	1917.			1918.	
	TOTAL EXPORT		Sveriges andel av total ekspor- ten i % av värdet	TOTAL EXPORT	
	Kvantitet.	Värde. £		Kvantitet.	Värde. £
Järn och stål :					
Tackjärn .....	Tons 79,694	757,851	—	29,899	333,184
Ny räls .....	6,084	97,163	—	3,691	73,947
Knivsmiden .....	Cwts. 2,256	46,718	—	1,959	43,893
Järnmanufaktur.....	28,471	115,023	—	12,523	64,702
Andra metaller :					
Bly i tackor och bearbetat .....	Tons 749	32,156	—	96	5,138
Koppar och tillverkningar därav ..	1,282	165,685	—	539	78,422
Tenn .....	1,539	294,255	—	1,463	438,845
Kol och Koks .....	3,025,442	4,084,583	—	2,638,828	3,792,143
Bomullsgarn :					
Grått .....	Lbs. 8,447,500	1,028,775	—	7,869,400	1,437,471
Blekt och färgat .....	2,437,600	286,665	—	2,060,500	367,443
Ylle :					
Kamgarn (Worsted) .....	1,864,200	449,940	—	989,300	332,191
Yllevävnader .....	Yds. 10,595,800	2,180,675	—	5,850,200	1,822,028
Kamgarnsvävnader .....	4,245,600	675,813	—	2,102,100	487,834
Tomsäckar .....	Dussin 205,181	101,343	—	81,209	68,560

\* Förevarande statistik över exporterade varor inbegriper sådana varor, som inköpts i det Förenade Konungariket av de allierade staternas myndigheter eller för deras räkning, men inbegriper icke varor, som uttagits från det brittiska guvernementets upplag och depåer, eller varor, vilka inköpts av detsamma och skeppats på dess båtar

**OBS!** — För denna månad finnas icke några detaljer om fördelningen av Export och Import på olika länder.



## SHIPPING AGENTS IN SWEDEN.

### AKTIEBOLAGET NYMAN & SCHULTZ, STOCKHOLM,

General Forwarding and  
Chartering Agents.

Special service to and from Finland and Russia.

*Forwarders to H.M. The King of Sweden.*

Branch Offices at

HAPARANDA and LULEÅ, Sweden.

(B)

### Öberg & Horndahl, A.-B.

SHIPBROKERS,

Helsingborg, Råå, & Karlshamn.

Average, Insurance, Chartering and Forwarding Agents.

Telegrams: "Ödahl." (H)

AKTIEBOLAGET

### P. J. HAEGERSTRAND,

Shipbrokers, Chartering & Forwarding Agents.

GEFLE.

Telegrams: "HAEGERSTRAND, GEFLE." (I)

### AKTIEBOLAGET W. LARKA

10, SKEPPSBRON, STOCKHOLM.

FORWARDING AND SHIPPING AGENTS.

Forwarding Narvik-Haparanda-Torneå to Russia,  
through own Branch Offices.

Tel. Address: "LARKA, STOCKHOLM." (L)

### EMIL R. BOMAN, STOCKHOLM.

SWORN SHIPBROKER,

Chartering, Steamship, Insurance, Average, and  
Forwarding Agent.

Telegrams — — "BOMANS, STOCKHOLM." (I)

### Löwenadler & Co. GOTHENBURG, FORWARDING AGENTS.

Telegrams: LÖWIS, GOTHENBURG. (J)

### WILSON & CO., GOTHENBURG.

*Forwarding and Shipping Agents*

Telegrams: "WILSON, GOTHENBURG." (A)

### WIKSTRÖM & NORRBY

GOTHENBURG—

STOCKHOLM.

*Shipbrokers and Forwarding Agents.*

Telegrams - - - "NORRVIK."



### The Gumsberget Copper Mines.

A Stockholm Syndicate will resume the working of the above mines, which has for a long time been discontinued. The ore contains about 5 per cent. copper and an unusually large percentage of gold and silver. It is believed that the output will commence early in this spring.



### Argentine Money Market.

The British Bank of South America states that the discount rate is firm at  $5\frac{3}{4}$  to  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. The loans that are being made to the Allies by the Argentine Government for the financing of their imports from the Argentine may cause a temporary increase in the rates, but are not likely to greatly perturb the money market. The first effect will probably be to reduce bank reserves; but as money is continually pouring into the hands of those connected with pastoral pursuits and agriculture, bank deposits are likely to increase and replace the withdrawals.



# GAUTHIOD Marine Insurance Co., Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1863. Gothenburg,

Underwrites Wood Risks on Lloyd's Terms through  
Messrs. **BERNER & NIELSEN**, London.

**CLAIMS SETTLED** through Messrs. **W. K. WEBSTER & CO.**, London.

(L)

## ABDEL AHAD, HABER & Co., 133/35, WOOL EXCHANGE LONDON, E.C.2

— Cable: Haber, Wool Exchange. —

### IMPORT AND EXPORT MERCHANTS.

#### SPECIALITIES:

Cotton Piece Goods.  
Woollen Goods.  
Hosiery, Underwear.  
Nottingham and Calais Laces.  
Handkerchiefs.  
Hardware.

Enamel Ware.  
Cooking Stoves.  
Matches.  
Wrapping Paper.  
Earthenware.  
Glassware.

Strawboards.  
Dressed Leather.  
Boots and Shoes.  
Hides and Skins.  
Chemicals.  
Olive Oil.

Correspondence Invited.

#### OWN HOUSES AT

PARIS: Abdel Ahad Nassan & Cie, 35, Rue d'Hauteville (Xe).

MILAN: Alexandre Abdel Ahad, 56, Via Mario Pagano.

CAIRO: Alexandre Abdel Ahad & Co., Box No. 903.

ALEXANDRIA: Alexandre Abdel Ahad & Co. Box No. 1238.

# W. A. MASSEY & SONS, LIMITED,

## HULL, GOOLE, GRIMSBY,

Telegrams: "MASSEY—HULL."

and IMMINGHAM,

### Shipowners & Brokers, Shipping, Chartering & Forwarding Agents

AGENTS FOR THE SALE AND PURCHASE OF  
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SHIPPING PROPERTY.

STEAM TRAWLERS, HERRING DRIFTERS, and other  
FISHING CRAFT a Speciality.

COAL & COKE EXPORTERS & Bunkering Contractors.



34j

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS LIBRARY

JUN 25 1918

# JOURNAL

PUBLISHED BY



(INCORPORATED)

Registered Office:  
5, Lloyd's Avenue,  
London, E.C.3.

Telephone:  
Central No. 6338.

Office Hours:  
9.30 a.m.—6 p.m.  
Saturdays 9.30 a.m.—1 p.m.

Telegraphic Address  
For Foreign Telegrams:  
"Swediscom—London."  
For Inland Telegrams:  
"Swediscom—  
Fen. London."

Editor:  
THE SECRETARY  
OF THE CHAMBER

## ANGLO-SWEDISH TRADE JOURNAL.

VOL. X.

MAY 25, 1918.

No. 5—(113).

All Communications to be addressed to the Editor.

Opinions given in this Journal do not necessarily represent the views of the Chamber unless expressly stated.

No articles or matters in this Journal must be copied, in part or *in extenso*, without acknowledgment.

Artiklar få icke *in extenso*, eller delvis återgifvas efter denna journal utan aft källan angifves.

### Contents.

	PAGE
Annual General Meeting .. .. .	89
Trade of the United Kingdom .. .. .	90
Sawdust in Paper-Making .. .. .	91
Members' Subscriptions for 1918 .. .. .	91
1917 Year Book .. .. .	91
The Decimal Coinage Bill .. .. .	91
Foreign Interests in Swedish Industries .. .. .	92
The Scandinavian Languages .. .. .	92
Paper Famine in Australia .. .. .	92
Anglo-Swedish Travel Association .. .. .	93
The British Bank of Northern Commerce, Ltd., Annual Report .. .. .	93
Items of Interest .. .. .	94
The Wood Market .. .. .	94
Jernkontorets Annaler 1817-1917 .. .. .	94
Doings of the Chamber .. .. .	95
Personal and Business Notices .. .. .	95-96
Supplies from Siberia .. .. .	97
Free Harbour at Malmö .. .. .	97
Additions to the Library: .. .. .	97
British Proclamations Relating to Trade, etc. .. .. .	98
Swedish Trade and Traffic Proclamations .. .. .	99
Shipping Agents in Sweden .. .. .	103
Trade Enquiries .. .. .	103
Agency, etc., Advertisements .. .. .	100
Money Matters .. .. .	100
Swedish Bonds Quoted on the London Stock Exchange .. .. .	101
The Manufacture of Paper Cloth at Holmen's Works .. .. .	101
Storbritanniens Aprilhandel .. .. .	102
General Advertisements .. .. .	104-112

### ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

**T**HE Annual General Meeting of the Chamber will be held in the Council Room, 5, Lloyd's Avenue, E.C.3, on Thursday, May 30th, 1918, at noon.

The notice containing the Agenda was despatched to each of our members on the 15th inst., and enclosed therewith was the Annual Report and Statement of Accounts.

It is sincerely hoped that all those members who can attend will do so, particularly as the meeting promises to be an interesting one.



## Trade of the United Kingdom.

LAST week Sir A. Stanley, the President of the Board of Trade, made some statements in Parliament concerning the trade of the United Kingdom, and in the course of his speech said that, in ordinary circumstances, he should consider it his duty to give some explanation, generally, of the internal trade conditions of the country, and some indications wherein our trade conditions might require some adjustment; but obviously, in the present circumstances, it was impossible to do this. There were no facts and figures which he could give to-day which would be of real benefit to those engaged in the industry and commerce of the country. There had been an enormous decline in the imports of this country since the beginning of the war. In 1917 the volume of imports was only about two-thirds of those of 1913, and this year it was estimated that they would not represent more than, roundly, half the imports of 1913. Some allowance must, of course, be made for the imports direct to the Continent to make provision for our vast Armies abroad; but, apart from that necessary correction, generally speaking the statement indicated the true position.

If one assumed the same price level for 1917 as prevailed in 1913, the value of the goods which were imported in 1917 would have been only about £545,000,000, instead of £1,065,000,000, and the value of our exports £375,000,000, instead of £595,000,000.

Accepting these adjusted values, and comparing them with the 1913 figures, it would be found that the decrease in the volume of imports was about 40 per cent., and in the value of our exports about 30 per cent. Here, again, it was essential to remember that a very large part of the loss of our trade was due to the entire cessation of our trade with our present enemies, and also to the practical cessation of our trade with Belgium and Roumania.

A very complete change had taken place in our industrial life during the war. In very many industries the character of the work had completely altered, the nature of the goods produced had been changed, the methods by which they were produced had been changed. In only a very few industries was the same character of work being carried on to-day as before the war, but from the most careful calculation that could be made it was estimated that to-day the aggregate output of industry had so far been very little less than was the case before the war.

Sir Albert could not recall any great industry which had been more severely hit by the need of limiting our imports than that of the cotton industry. For some time our cotton imports had not been more than one-half of pre-war figures. The control of cotton would during its continuance secure the direction of all the cotton exported from Egypt, and if the control continued when the war came to an end, as he hoped, and believed it would, it would mean that at that critical period of reconstruction we should have control of the destiny of this valuable raw material.

The Government had also taken steps to deal with zinc concentrates. An arrangement had recently been completed whereby practically the whole of the exportable surplus of zinc concentrates from Australia would be bought by the Government.

In normal times about 90 per cent. of the paper used in this country was either imported or made from imported materials. These imports were now only about one-fifth of the amount imported before the war. This very limited amount of paper had resulted in very enhanced prices, and the new Paper Controller was seeing what sort of restriction could be put on the prices which were being charged to-day. The Paper Controller was devoting his energies, first to the collection of waste materials; secondly, to increasing the manufacture of paper in this country from home-produced material; and, thirdly, to avoiding the wasteful and unnecessary use of paper. In the current year it was estimated that about half the paper used in this country would be manufactured from home-produced materials. He particularly called attention to the method whereby, by the use of sawdust, it was hoped that a very considerable increase in the amount of paper manufactured would be forthcoming. He was hopeful that by this process they would be able to turn what had been heretofore a waste product, and which existed in large quantities in this country, into commercial use.

Regarding synthetic dyes, he said that progress had not been as rapid as was expected, and it had been more in the direction of producing the commoner kinds, rather than in the more complicated range of dyes which were produced in such large quantities in Germany before the war. In order that this essential industry should be made free from any possibility of control from any foreign sources after the war, and in order that it might become as rapidly as possible self supporting, the Board of Trade, on behalf of the Government, had indicated to the dye manu-



facturers certain proposals which they were willing to agree with them. Further, in order to safeguard the industry against German competition, it was proposed to control the importation of all foreign dye-stuffs by a system of licence for a period of not less than ten years after the war. He had agreed with representatives of the dye industry that a licensing authority should be established by the Board of Trade which would have a free hand in deciding as to the grant of licences. The committee was to be composed of an equal number of representatives of dye-makers and dye-users, in each instance nominated by the industries, and there would be an independent chairman appointed by the President of the Board of Trade. The committee must, of course, be subject to the final authority of the Board of Trade. Negotiations were in progress for the amalgamation of two of the most important of the dye manufactures of this country, and the arrangements proposed provided for the new company being permanently under British control, for Government representation on the board of directors, and also for securing reasonable prices and equitable distribution of the company's products to the consumer. It was not proposed that the new company should have any monopoly or privileged position.

### Sawdust in Paper-Making.

THE success of the experiment in making paper from sawdust has been practically demonstrated at the Donside Paper Mills, Aberdeen, and an Aberdeen paper has already been printed in part on paper which contained a large percentage of sawdust. The *Times* says that the result shows the practical utility of sawdust paper, the output of which promises to have a far-reaching effect on the paper scarcity problem. It appears that a hundred years ago, experiments in paper-making from sawdust were made at a small mill in Bermondsey.

### The Decimal Coinage Bill.

AT the recent annual meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce a motion was passed urging the Government to pass into law the Decimal Coinage Bill prepared by the Executive Council of the Associated Chambers of Commerce in conjunction with the Institute of Bankers and the Decimal Association. Accordingly Lord Southwark has pre-

sented to the House of Lords a Bill, on behalf of the Association of Chambers of Commerce, for the adoption of the decimal system of coinage in the United Kingdom. The Bill proposes that the existing silver, copper, and bronze coins should be abolished and replaced by coins each of which would be a thousandth part, or the multiple of a thousandth part, in value of a sovereign. Bronze coinage will be divided into one, two, three, and four mil pieces, and there will be a five mil and a ten mil piece of nickel, or other metal or alloy. The silver coins will be a quarter florin (25 mils), half-florin (50 mils), florin (100 mils), and double florins (200 mils, or a fifth of a pound). By proclamation the King, with the advice of the Privy Council, may authorise the Mint to issue the new coins, and give the Board of Trade power to fix the amount in mils respecting charges, rates, fares, and prices charged by undertakings. Previous attempts at legislation in this direction have failed, but the war has made the problem more vital, and the prospects of the present Bill seem more hopeful than ever.

### Members' Subscriptions for 1918.

WE desire to call the attention of those of our members who have not yet remitted their subscriptions for 1918 that these are payable early in the year. We have no doubt that a number of the reminders which were sent out by us have not reached their destinations, but we trust that this notice will have the effect of causing the subscriptions outstanding on that account to be remitted promptly.

### 1917 Year Book.

We have to thank the large number of members and others who have given us their support in connection with the issue of our 1917 Year Book. Owing to postal delays, and the difficulty of dealing rapidly with the setting up and printing during war time, there is a likelihood of the Year Book not being issued until well into the second half of the year. Those therefore who are desirous of availing themselves of the Year Book as an advertising medium should forward "copy" for their advertisements as soon as possible after reading this notice, there being quite reasonable probability then of their communications reaching us in time to be included in the issue.



## Foreign Interest in Swedish Industries.

WITH regard to several notices which have recently appeared in the Press as to a large shipbuilding yard being planned near Ronneby, with a capital of 7 to 13 million kronor, said to consist largely of German money, *Affärsvärlden* states that they have had interviews with representatives of Swedish shipbuilding concerns, who appear to know nothing of the project, and it is therefore possible that the whole thing is a mere rumour, which will not materialise. In any case, says our contemporary,

"We emphasise the fact that it is not in the interests of the Swedish Shipbuilding Industry that a yard controlled by German money should be built in Sweden. Under present conditions, it is not possible that such a yard could compete favourably, as it would have to obtain its material from Germany; but after the war, all sources of supply will be open.

By her highly developed Iron Industry, Germany can be said to dominate the North European market for such material. A German controlled yard in Sweden would be a very dangerous competitor to the Swedish yards. It is most certainly not in Germany's interest to strengthen the Swedish mercantile marine, or the Swedish shipbuilding industry which, in future, must support the Swedish oversea trade. We have previously had cause for anxiety concerning attempts from foreign quarters to build up industries under Swedish names—industries which, moreover, have been controlled solely by foreign interests. The natural independence which the Swedish industries have had, and which during the war has been strengthened by re-purchases of foreign investments in Sweden, is a very important asset in which intrusion is not tolerated. During the war, and when peace has been established, it is of the greatest importance that there shall be no doubt that Swedish firms represent exclusively Swedish interests."



**CLERK REGISTER will be found  
on page 101.**

## The Scandinavian Languages.

### Royal Encouragement.

WHEN the Senate of the University of London met on the 15th inst., the Vice-Chancellor read the following interesting letter, received from the Private Secretary of His Majesty King George V, dated from Windsor Castle, May 11th, 1918:—

DEAR SIR COOPER PERRY,—I have had the honour to lay before the King the copy of your report on the work of the University of London during the past year.

His Majesty is glad to learn from it that the Senate, wisely laying to heart the experiences of the war, and looking ahead to the exigencies of peace, has now provided for the development of the study of foreign languages, and especially those of the Scandinavian countries.

The King notes with pride the distinguished record of the University's war services during the past twelve months. He congratulates its members upon the honours and rewards which have been so worthily earned, including the posthumous award of the Victoria Cross to Captain John Fox-Russell, whose loss, and that of all others who in the past year have made the great sacrifice, His Majesty sincerely deploras.

Believe me,

Yours very truly,

STAMFORDHAM.



## Paper Famine in Australia.

THE following extract is taken from the *World's Paper Trade Review*, dated May 10th, 1918:—

"Australia largely depended upon the United Kingdom for its supplies of printing paper before the war, and as shipping and other difficulties increased the exports have necessarily been drastically curtailed. The total exports of British printings during the first quarter of the present year amount to only 74,448 cwts., a decrease of over 83 per cent. compared with the shipments in the corresponding period of 1914. It is evident, therefore, that Australian and other markets, which practically relied on imports, now begin to feel the extreme scarcity of paper. It is true, newspaper publishers in Australia turned to the United States and Canada to supplement their requirements, but these sources of supply are now temporarily closed owing to acute shipping difficulties. It is officially announced that ships will not be available for the transport of paper to Australia from America before



December. As a result a paper famine is now in sight, and there is some likelihood, according to a report from Sydney, of the discontinuance in a few months of five important metropolitan newspapers, and two-thirds of the country newspapers may have to cease to be published."



## **Anglo-Swedish Travel Association.**

SOME months ago it was brought to the notice of the Council of the Swedish Chamber of Commerce for the United Kingdom that there are many good friends of Sweden in the United Kingdom who considered it desirable that the Swedish public should be given information that would lead to a better knowledge and understanding of England and English institutions. Investigation has proved that not only does this feeling exist in a very marked degree, but that those who possess it are willing to back their conviction with substantial sums of money.

The subject was mentioned at an early stage to a number of well-known Englishmen and others, with the result that a circular, which has the approval and support of the Rt. Hon. Lord Robert Cecil and His Excellency Count Wrangel, is about to be issued by the Anglo-Swedish Travel Association. Lord Robert and Count Wrangel have intimated their willingness to become the first honorary Life Governors, and Sir Henry Penson, K.B.E., and Professor Gilbert Murray, who, like Lord Robert Cecil, know Sweden well, have consented to become the first honorary Life Members.

The object in view is to encourage the visits of those Swedish journalists to the United Kingdom who are prepared to study England and English institutions and to spread a better knowledge of them in Sweden. To such journalists travelling allowances will be granted out of the annual yield of the Association's funds, and there is not the least doubt that there are a number of extremely competent journalists in Sweden of all shades of political opinion who will be only too glad to make use of an opportunity of becoming fully conversant with English matters, and, through the journals they represent, bringing the Swedish public into closer touch with British modes of thought and aspirations.

Two of our Council members—Mr. Axel Welin and Mr. C. A. Löwenadler—have been the prime movers in forming the Association, and in the course of only a few days 8 Life

Governors, 15 Life Members, and a large number of Annual Members have joined the Association.

Among the leading names, in addition to those already given, are:—Lord Burnham; Lord Glenconner; Lord Leverhulme; Lord Emmott, Director of the War Trade Department; Rt. Hon. F. Leverton Harris, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Blockade; Mr. E. F. Carnegie, of the Foreign Office; Lieut.-Col. Buchan, Director of the Ministry of Information; Mr. H. N. Cleminson, Director of the Chamber of Shipping; the President and Vice-President of the Chamber and several members of the Council have also so far substantially identified themselves with the Association.

The really useful work that can be done by a competent journalist has been demonstrated by some recent articles by prominent Swedish journalists, who have explained to their native country the aims of the Allies more accurately than has hitherto been done through the Press.

Further information concerning the Anglo-Swedish Travel Association can be obtained on application to the Secretary of the Swedish Chamber of Commerce for the United Kingdom, 5, Lloyd's Avenue, E.C.3.



## **The British Bank of Northern Commerce, Ltd.**

### **Sixth Annual Report.**

THE Sixth Annual Ordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of the British Bank of Northern Commerce, Ltd., will be held on Wednesday, 5th June, 1918, at noon, at the offices of the bank, at 41, 43, 47, Bishopsgate, E.C.2, when the directors will present the statement of accounts for the year ended 31st March, 1918. These show that after payment of all expenses, making provision for rebate on bills discounted and bad and doubtful debts, and after valuing the investments at, or below, prices current on 31st March, 1918, the accounts show a net profit of £74,463 8s. 7d., to which falls to be added the balance brought forward from last year of £21,934 3s. 5d. making an available total of £96,397 12s. 0d.

An interim dividend of 6 per cent. has been paid, and the directors recommend the payment of a further dividend of 12 per cent., making a total distribution of 18 per cent. for the year, free of Income Tax, and that the balance of £28,897 12s. 0d. be carried forward.



## Items of Interest.

### Lindberg's Course Indicato.

This invention, which has recently been made by a Swedish merchant, consists of two connected rotary parts, one of which is to be adjusted to the parallel lines on a chart or map, while the other has a compass card arrangement. The characteristic feature of the invention is that the centre of rotation of these two parts does not coincide with the centre of the compass card. This arrangement makes it possible to take different courses from the same starting point without moving the apparatus, and to convert mechanically true courses into magnetic and compass courses, and magnetic courses into true and compass courses, etc. Its object is to enable courses and bearings to be taken without any special technical training. The instrument can be used not only for navigation at sea, but also in aviation, military operations, etc. The invention has already been adopted for educational purposes at several navigation schools in Sweden and is said to have been very favourably received by experts. A Company is being formed in Stockholm to exploit the invention, for which patents have been applied for the world over, and have already been granted by Sweden and Germany.

### Sweden's Largest Motor Ship.

The motor ship *Bullaren* was launched recently from the yard of the Göteborgs Nya Verkstads A.-B., Gothenburg, Sweden. She is the first of three sister ships to be built for the Transatlantic Company, and is the largest ship ever built in Sweden, having a d.w. carrying capacity of 9,100 tons. The builders established a record in the construction of this ship by completing her in three months. Her dimensions are given as follows:—Length over all, 440ft.; length b.p., 425 ft.; beam, 56 ft.; depth to top of shelter deck, 38 ft.; full cargo draught 26 ft. The ship has three decks and a shelter deck, five cargo holds and six hatches. She is fitted throughout her entire length with double bottoms so arranged as to carry water ballast or fuel oil. Several tanks for fuel oil have been fitted alongside the shaft tunnels. The windlass, steering engine, and all other auxiliaries will be electrically driven by means of three generators directly connected to Diesel motors. The main propelling machinery consists of two 2,000 i.h.p. four-cycle Diesel motors of the Burmeister and Wain design. The engines were constructed in Sweden, however, under licence, by the Gothenburg works, and are the first to be built in Sweden.

## The Wood Market.

ACCORDING to the *Affärsvärlden* the market for wood goods is dull, Holland and Denmark being the chief buyers at somewhat rising prices, and that quotations from Sundsvall to Holland are 360 kronor for 9 inch boards. Fewer contracts have been closed with Germany. The total sales this season so far amount to 400,000 standards, or about 75,000 more than at the same time last year. Of these Denmark has bought 90,000 standards; Holland 80,000; Germany 45,000; sales to England somewhat greater than last year, or about 80,000 standards; to France and Spain only a couple of thousand standards have been sold.

It is officially stated that Export Licences will only be given for redwood and not for whitewood pit props. During the period of transition three months' licences are to be granted for props of which not more than ten per cent. is whitewood.



### “Jernkontoret's Annaler, 1817-1917.”

THE Chamber has recently received “Jernkontoret's Annaler, 1817-1917,” issued in connection with the publication of Jernkontoret's well-known paper of the same name during the last 100 years.

The first part contains a short history of the unique institution, incorporated in Sweden in 1774, for the support and advancement of the Swedish Iron Industry; and the second part is devoted to a record of the development of “Annalerna” during the period 1817-1917, with a few short biographical notes on the life and work of the prominent men who have acted as editors of this paper.

Jernkontoret has founded and maintains, wholly or partly, several Swedish Mining Schools, and this 100 years number furnishes us with information regarding these Schools which have proved such essential factors in the progress of the Iron Industry in Sweden.

Other interesting features of this volume is a review of the Swedish Money market from the beginning of the nineteenth century, and one of the positions of the Swedish Iron Industry in 1918. The book concludes with a notice that another volume, dealing with the different branches of the Iron Industry during the last hundred years, was in course of publication but of this a copy has not yet come to hand.



## Doings of the Chamber.

### Council Meeting.

A Council Meeting was held on May 7th, when eight Council Members attended. Another Council Meeting is to be held on the 28th inst., two days before the Annual General Meeting.

### Annual General Meeting.

The Annual General Meeting has been fixed to be held in the Council Room of the Chamber, on Thursday, May 30th, at noon. His Excellency Count Wrangel has kindly promised to attend the meeting.

### Life Membership.

Application for life membership of the Chamber was received from Mr. F. Hellströmer, of Karlskrona, and was acceded to by the Council.

### Council Vacancies.

Referring to the notice in the April issue, Mr. F. Kreuger, one of the four members of the Council, who, in accordance with the Articles of Association was due to retire, has intimated that he does not seek re-election, and consequently the candidates for the four vacancies on the Council are Messrs. Carl Eberstein, B. Jonzén, Lars Larson, John Lidell, C. A. Löwenadler, John Schéle, and G. Z. Westling.

### Meeting of Chambers of Commerce at Gothenburg.

This meeting has been fixed for July 12th, and it was reported to the Council that in accordance with the Resolution arrived at by them at a previous meeting, Mr. Louis Zettersten, the late Secretary of the Chamber, has promised to attend the Gothenburg meeting on behalf of the Swedish Chamber of Commerce for the United Kingdom. One subject which will be brought forward by Mr. Zettersten will be that of improved communications with England by sea and air. The Council has for a long time given attention to these matters.

### Anglo-Swedish Travel Association.

This Association has now materialised, and the Council resolved that a circular should be issued calling attention to the objects of the Association, with a view to the securing of the support necessary. Fuller details of the Association will be found in another column of this issue.

## Personal & Business Notices.

### Count Wrangel and Commercial Delegates at Buckingham Palace.

His Excellency the Swedish Minister, Count H. Wrangel, had an audience of the King at Buckingham Palace, on Wednesday, the 21st instant, when Mr. Marcus Wallenberg and Mr. Gunnar Carlsson had the honour of being received by His Majesty.

### Bergvik & Ala Nya A.B.

The above Company, which was formerly owned by the Bergvik Company, Ltd.—a British Company—last year made a net profit of 1,494,000 kronor.

### A.B. Sveriges Litografiska Tryckerier.

The above concern is increasing its share capital from 17.63 to 24.24 million kronor to take over A.-B. Hasse W. Tullberg and Svanboms Kartongfabrik at Stockholm.

### New Shipping Company.

A new Shipping Company has been formed in Gothenburg with a share capital of 1,000,000 kronor. The founders are: Lieutenant O. H. W. Dalman, and Messrs. Norman Fidler, Thorsten Ericsson, Gunnar Carlsson, and Sam de Maré.

### A.-B. John Wall, Stockholm.

The net profit of the above Company for the year 1917, was 240,000 kronor, the share capital being 600,000 kronor. The corresponding figures for 1916 were 333,000 and 400,000 kronor. The dividend for 1917 was 10 per cent., and in 1916 ten per cent. and free shares to the value of 200,000 kronor.

### Dorch, Bäcksin & Co., A.-B., Gothenburg.

The above Company, which manufactures and supplies paints and chemicals, in 1917 made a net profit of 259,000 kronor on a share capital of 600,000 kronor, and declared a dividend of 10 per cent. In 1916 the net profit was 329,000 kronor on a capital of 450,000 kronor.

### August Carlson & Co. A.-B., Gothenburg.

This important coal firm, which has a share capital of 1,000,000 kronor, shows a net profit for 1917 of 495,000 kronor. The previous year it was 540,000 kronor. The dividend for 1917 was 25 per cent. as compared with 20 per cent. in 1916.

### Lionda & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.3.

The above Company inform us that they have recently established a Branch House in Athens, under the style of "G. N. Lionda & Company, Stoa Pasmazoglu, Athens." In 1914 a branch was opened in Salonica under the same style.



The Company is thus in the market for all kinds of goods from Abyssiria, Sudan, Egypt, and Greece.

### Holzapfels Svenska Färgaktiebolag.

This Company, whose offices are at Gothenburg (was formed in 1913, and completed its first year's trading in 1914), is seeking permission to increase its capital from kr. 320,000 to kr. 500,000 by the issue of kr. 180,000 6 per cent. cumulative participating preference shares. In 1916, the capital was raised from the original kr. 220,000 to kr. 320,000 by the issue of kr. 100,000 6 per cent. preference shares. These increases of capital sufficiently demonstrate the rapid progress of the Company's business.

### The Associated Match Factories' Profit.

The Förenade Tändstickfabrikernas' net profit in 1917 was 2,349,014 kronor, and dividend declared is 12 per cent., for which 2,160,000 kronor is required. The greatest difficulty during the past year was occasioned by shortage of paraffin wax, but there will be no difficulty in future in obtaining the wood necessary since the foundation of Aktiebolaget Skogsegen-domar.

### Iron Trade Statistics.

Statistics concerning the iron industry from January-March, 1918, are now to hand, from which it appears that the export of ore was 347,000 tons, as compared with 803,000 tons during same period of 1917. The total production of iron was 448,700 tons, and the export—which was influenced by uncertain situation in world's market—totalled 90,900 tons, against 98,600 in 1917.

### Food Prices in Sweden.

Meat prices in Sweden are steadily rising as well as those for other foods. Beef is now 8 kronor per kilo, and eggs 8 kronor a score. Rationing has been introduced for Danish eggs, and a maximum price of 4.60 kronor per score has been fixed.

### Fondinspektion.

The Commission of experts, appointed some time ago by the Financial Department to elaborate the laws relating to Stockbrokers and Stock Exchange, recommends that a Central Authority to be called "Fondinspektionen" should be established to control the business of Stockbrokers and Stock Exchanges.

### Swedish Air Traffic Company to be formed.

A Scandinavian Air Traffic Conference was held recently at Chris'iania, when it was stated that a Swedish Air Traffic Company is to be formed shortly, supported financially by

Handelsbanken, Emissionsbanken and Enskilda Banken.

### A.-B. Atlas-Diesel.

This Company, which was founded on March 3rd, 1917, with a share capital of 20,000,000 kronor, to take over Nya A.-B. Atlas, A.-B. Diesels-Motorer, A.-B. Norrby Gjuteri, Norsk A/S Diesels Motorer, the Russian Selling Agency Atlas-Diesel, and the majority of the shares in McIntosh & Seymour Corporation in the U.S.A., last year made a net profit of about 2,829,000 kronor. It is proposed to declare a dividend of 9 per cent.

### Svenska Kronkredit A.B.

According to a notice in *Affärsvärlden* of April 10th, a Company, under the above style, has been formed by the leading Swedish banks in collaboration with the Swedish Government to grant credits to foreign banks and bankers, necessitated in connection with Government Trade Agreements. The Company has a share capital of 10,000,000 kronor, and a State Guarantee Fund of 10,000,000 kronor in 10 per cent. State Bonds. The Company will obtain money for advances by taking loans in the Swedish market. The first loan has already been issued, viz., 10,000,000 kronor at 6 per cent., to be fully repaid before April 15th, 1921. This loan is being disposed of at par by Stockholms Enskilda Bank, Skandinaviska Kreditaktiebolaget, Stockholms Handelsbank, and Göteborgs Bank, the money to be paid-up before May 30th. The security consists of debentures issued by foreign banks and bankers to the same amount as the loans, to which will be added mortgages from foreign states of communities, exceeding the amount of the loan by at least 20 per cent. Moreover, the Company's share capital and reserve fund guarantee the loans.

Foreign papers have contained some misleading information regarding the above Company. The belief seems to be current that its object is to secure foreign credits for Swedish importers after the war, whereas it is, on the contrary, a war organisation to administer such loans as the Swedish Government may find it necessary to grant in connection with trade agreements with foreign countries.



For MONEY MATTERS

see page 100.



## Supplies from Siberia.

THE Secretary of the Swedish Royal Commercial Commission publishes in *Svensk Export* a very interesting article proposing to import grain from Siberia, especially from districts around the Obi and Yenesei Rivers, and also several other commodities, such as gold, silver, copper, lead, tin, iron, salt, coal, butter, and fruits. The total surplus available for export from Siberia is estimated at about one million tons annually. Transport by Siberian Railway being impracticable, the goods would be transported along the Obi and Yenesei Rivers and thence by way of the Arctic Ocean. The chief difficulty in connection with the proposal is that navigation is only possible during about two months in the year.



## Free Harbour at Malmö.

THE construction of a free harbour at Malmö was decided upon in June, 1911, but it was stipulated that a company with sufficient capital should undertake the operations, and that a concession should be sought from the Government.

In May, 1917, a concession was granted by the Swedish Government to the Malmö Free Harbour Co., which company had been formed to undertake the work, with a capital of 800,000 kronor.

The plan of the work provides that the free harbour shall be laid out immediately east and north of the new harbour pier, with direct connection with the existing harbour. It will be constructed by dredging the basin and filling in shallow areas in Lomma Irlet. Space for its expansion is allowed for, so that the harbour may be extended farther north.

The work is to be divided into three or four

stages. Only one basin and two stretches of quays will be built at first. Altogether the new harbour will comprise a water area of 33.5 acres, and a land area of 73 acres. The quays are to have a length of 2,034 yards, and the depth of the harbour will be about 30.5 feet. Seventeen electric cranes, with 2.5 tons lifting capacity, and a stationary turret crane of 25 tons capacity, will be installed. A warehouse will be built for handling incoming and outgoing cargo; it will have 10,800 square yards of floor space. A storehouse, with 12,000 square yards of floor space, will be erected for goods required to be stored for a longer period. Ultimately, four warehouses and four storehouses will be provided. An elevator, with a capacity of 10,000 tons, and equipped with the most modern devices, is to be built for the grain trade.

The free harbour will have a large railway yard for lining up wagons, and will have a complete shipping department inside its own area.

As regards the cost of the work, it is estimated at 9,500,000 kronor, but at prices now prevailing this sum appears to be too low. (Official U.S. Commerce Reports.)



## Additions to the Library.

The following publications have recently been added to the Chamber's Library:—

*Received from the following Chambers of Commerce and Industrial Associations.*

SWEDISH.

Smålands och Blekinge Handelskammars Arsskrift 1917. Utgiven av Handelskammaren, Jönköping.

Jernkontoret's Annaler 1817-1917. Utgiven av Jernkontoret, Stockholm

"Siljans Reglering genom dammbyggnad i Kungsådran i Grådaforsen i Österdalälven."

Yttrande av Kammaradvokatfiskalsämbetet. Utgiven av Svenska Vattenkraftföreningen.

# OTTO ULLSTRÖM & CO.,

SALE AND PURCHASE—CHARTERING—INSURANCE—BUNKERING,  
LICENSED VALUERS OF SHIPPING PROPERTY, AND SPECIAL ATTENTION  
TO COURT AND ARBITRATION CASES,

*Wish to Represent First-Class Firm of Shipowners and Timber Exporters*

**84, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C.3.**

Special connections at all leading ports in U.K. and abroad.



## British Proclamations Relating to Trade, etc.

**Note.**—In quoting below the more important orders and regulations issued by the British Government, we invite any Member desiring further information to write to the Secretary of the Chamber, mentioning the particular measure on which he desires such information, and quoting the *Board of Trade Journal* indicated.

### Transshipment of Prohibited Imports.

The Board of Trade give notice that the General Licence permitting the transshipment in United Kingdom ports of goods on the list of prohibited imports, when brought to this country in neutral vessels has now been revoked.

Applications for transshipment must now be made on the approved forms (which may be obtained from the Customs offices) in respect of all goods affected by the import or export prohibitions, whatever the nationality of the ship by which they have been brought to the United Kingdom.

### Restrictions on Trade.

The Secretary of the War Office states that evidence has accumulated that the exclusion of gathered wool from the control of the Sale of Wool (United Kingdom) Order, 1918, is being abused. It has therefore been decided that gathered wool shall be placed on the same basis as fleece wool and other off sorts.

The Department has accordingly issued the Sale of Wool (United Kingdom) Amendment Order, 1918, which removes the exclusion of gathered wool from control by the Department. The full text of this Order is given in the *Board of Trade Journal* of April 25th, 1918.

### Trading in War Material.

An Order of the Minister of Munitions dated April 26th provides that no person may, except under licence, trade or deal in tin situate in the United Kingdom or in tin situate outside the United Kingdom (except to carry out a written contract for tin existing prior to the Order); nor may tin be used without a licence in manufacture, except on an order that comes within Class "A" in the Order as to priority of March 8th, 1917. The full text of this Order is given in the *Board of Trade Journal*, of May 2nd, 1918.

The Minister of Munitions has made an Order dated May 7th, extending the provisions relating to *electric lamp glass*, contained in the Glass Control (Consolidated) Order, 1917, to Vitrite and other glass used or intended for use in electric lamp caps for insulating purposes.

Applications in reference to the Order should be made to the Controller of Glassware Supply, Ministry of Munitions, 22-23, Hertford Street, London, W.1.

The Ministry of Munitions states that power-driven *machine tools* or wood-working machines and treadle lathes for woodworking or metal (3 in. centre and over) come under Regulation 30A of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and intending

purchasers must make application for permission to purchase the machines they require to the Executive Officer of the area Clearing House Board, in their district.

Firms (including auctioneers) must obtain permission to sell machines from the Controller of Machine Tools, Charing Cross Buildings, Embankment, London, W.C.2

### Enemy Firms in the United Kingdom Wound Up.

Additions to the Consolidated List of Enemy businesses in the United Kingdom ordered to be wound up appear in the *Board of Trade Journals* dated April 25th and May 9th, making the total of such firms wound up 524.

### Control of War Metals.

It is officially announced that the Regulation made under the Defence of the Realm Act prohibiting persons without the consent of the Board of Trade to transfer for the benefit of an alien or a foreign controlled company any interest in mines or oilfields has been amended. The undertakings and properties to which this Regulation now applies are:—

- (1) Any mine wherever situated, from which any ores of the following metals are extracted, that is to say, copper, lead, tin, tungsten, zinc, or any other metal which may hereafter be added by order of the Board of Trade.
- (2) Any oilfield.
- (3) Any business, factory, or undertaking situate in Norway, Denmark, Sweden, Russia, Holland, Spain, or Switzerland, which is engaged in, or used for the manufacture, treatment, production, or supply of any article or commodity, which is declared for the time being to be contraband, either absolute or conditional, or which is required or used for the manufacture, treatment or production of an article or commodity so declared.

### Trading with the Enemy (Neutral Countries) Proclamation.

Referring to notices in previous issues regarding firms in neutral countries with whom trading is prohibited, certain alterations have been effected according to an Order in Council dated April 19th, 1918, whereby a number of additions were made (including three firms in Sweden), besides sundry removals (including five firms in Sweden) and variations. A further list was published by Order in Council dated May 3rd, 1918, when two firms in Sweden were removed.



**Export of Leather Leggings.**

The War Office notify for general information that the notice of May 31st, 1917, relating to the export of leather leggings is cancelled, and in future it will be necessary in accordance with the notice relating to the export of leather and leather articles (*Board of Trade Journal*, April 11th, 1918), to apply for licences to the War Trade Department on the usual application form prior to the manufacture for export of leather leggings of any description.

**Small Tools Order.**

Under an Order made by the Minister of Munitions it is provided that after May 31st no person may manufacture any small tools or parts of them except under licence. Manufacturers must make such returns as may be required.

The Order is dated May 10th, and the full text of it will be found in the *Board of Trade Journal* dated May 16th, 1918.



**Swedish Trade and Traffic Proclamations.**

**Export Prohibitions.**

**A** LIST of goods prohibited for exportation from Sweden (and also for *transit through Sweden*) corrected up to January 1st, 1917, accompanied the February issue of the JOURNAL as a special supplement. Additions were published in the March, 1917-April, 1918 Journals. The following additions, which appeared unclassified in the April JOURNAL, have since been proclaimed :—

Number in the Statistical Goods Index.		Date of Prohibition
116	<b>Fruits</b> (of trees) and berries, dried, also if salted, not being edible or for decorative purposes, even if pulverised ..	7/4/18
134	<b>Branches</b> and leaves, natural, other than for decorative purposes, even if pulverised ..	7/4/18
812 A	<b>Spades</b> , shovels, not being household utensils, and hoes, with or without handles ..	19/4/18
B	<b>Forks</b> , hay forks, and similar large fork-shaped hand tools, also hand rakes and reapers' rakes, with or without handles ..	19/4/18
C	<b>Other Hand Tools</b> , not specially mentioned, for agriculture and horticulture, including lawn mowers ..	19/4/18
From 814	<b>Scythes and Sickles</b> , with or without handles ..	19/4/18
868 A	<b>Petroleum Stoves</b> , iron ..	19/4/18
992-996	<b>Gas</b> , petroleum, benzine, and other combustion and explosion motors; also hot-air motors ..	19/4/18

Number in the Statistical Goods Index.		Date of prohibition.
1005	<b>Machines</b> for drilling metals, provided they do not exceed 500 kilos. net in weight ..	19/4/18
From 1006-1011	<b>Drilling Machines</b> weighing more than 500 kilos. net each, and milling and planing machines for metal working, also separately exported mandrills (spindle, pinol and support mandrills), also supports, exchange gear-boxes, and dividing (adjusting) apparatus. . . . .	19/4/18
1012	<b>Saw Frames</b> and parts thereof, other than saw blades ..	19/4/18
1013	<b>Lathes</b> and boring, chiselling, milling, and sawing machines for foot or hand power, intended for wood working, even if furnished with belt pulley, but provided they do not weigh more than 500 kilos. net each.	19/4/18
From 1014-1016	<b>Lathes</b> and miling, planing, sawing and chiselling machines, intended for wood working and not falling under the preceding heading; also all other wood working machines, not specially mentioned. . . . .	19/4/18
1022-1023 A-B	<b>Coffee and Spice Mills</b> , and mincing machines, and machines and apparatus for making ices ..	19/4/18
From 1029-1030	<b>Milk-skimming Machines</b> of all kinds, also milk separators, milk centrifuges and radiators: for machine or hand power, even if furnished with belt pulley.	19/4/18
1034 S-U	<b>Pumps</b> , fans, ventilators, compressors, blowing and refrigerating machines, and outer coverings and inner rotary parts of such machines ..	19/4/18
From 1034 Z	<b>Milk Coolers</b> and churns ..	19/4/18
Lo34 FF	<b>Pneumatic Machines</b> and stools ..	19/4/18
Lo56-1059	<b>Fittings</b> , not specially mentioned, for machines, apparatus, and piping, exported loose or separately, such as valves and cocks, steam whistles, lubricating apparatus, separators and outlets for water of condensation or oil, pulsometers and hydraulic rams, centrifugal regulators, and mixing apparatus for bath appliances; also injectors and ejectors; consisting principally of iron, and other kinds ..	19/4/18

NOTE.—The Export prohibitions of machines, etc., belonging to headings 992-996, 1005-1011, 1013-1016, 1022-1023, 1029-1030, and 1056-1059, also applies to parts of such machines, not specially mentioned, whether finished or not.



## BRITISH AGENCIES WANTED.

**IVAR LUNDBERG,**  
**NORRKÖPING, SWEDEN.**  
 Established 1878.  
 General Commission Agent.  
**OPEN FOR ALL AGENCIES.** (B)

**General Commission Agent and  
 Leather Goods Manufacturer.**

**CARL SÖDERLING,**  
**MALMÖ, Sweden.**  
**OPEN FOR ALL AGENCIES.** (A)

**MAGNUS KOLLBERG,**  
**Stockholm, Sweden,**  
**BROKER AND AGENT**  
*in Corn, Colonial Produce, and Chemicals.*  
**Wants Agencies.** (A)

**JOHN R. RETTIG & Co., A.-B.**  
**3, Norrmalmstorg, STOCKHOLM, Sweden,**  
**GENERAL MERCHANTS.**  
*Specialities: Minerals, Chemicals.*  
**(A) AGENTS IN FINLAND AND RUSSIA.**

**TRANSLATIONS.**—An Office making a speciality of the translation of technical and commercial matters from and into SWEDISH, Norwegian and Danish, has been established in the City of London since 1900. Highest references. Address: Century Translation Bureau, 505, Mansion House Chambers, 11, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C. Telephone: 410 City. (H)

## SELLING AND BUYING AGENT IN SWEDEN

General Merchandise **H. ASKLUND** 11, Blasieholmstorg Stockholm, Sweden

## Money Matters.

## SWEDEN.

Sveriges Riksbank (State Bank of Sweden) :—

Rate of discount :—

Bills at 3/m .. .. 7 per cent.  
 (Raised on March 23rd from 6½ per cent.)

Nominal exchange rates on London :

	Buyers.	Sells.
	3'm.	Sight.
Mar. 2nd .. ..	14.50	15.
April 2nd .. ..	13.65	14.15
„ 3rd .. ..	13.45	13.95
„ 4th .. ..	13.30	13.80
„ 5th .. ..	13.45	13.95
„ 6th .. ..	13.65	14.15
„ 8th .. ..	13.50	14.
„ 9th .. ..	13.50	14.
„ 10th .. ..	13.60	14.10
„ 11th .. ..	13.70	14.20
„ 12th .. ..	13.70	14.20
„ 15th .. ..	13.65	14.15
„ 16th .. ..	13.50	14.
„ 17th .. ..	13.60	14.10
„ 18th .. ..	13.60	14.10
„ 19th .. ..	13.65	14.15
„ 20th .. ..	13.60	14.10
„ 22nd .. ..	13.55	14.05

Bank of England :—

Minimum discount rate, 5 per cent. (Reduced Jan. 18th, 1917, from 6 per cent. to 5½ per cent., and April 5th from 5½ per cent. to 5 per cent.). (A year ago 5 per cent.).

London Bankers' Rates :—

On deposit : At call .. .. 3 per cent.  
 Three months' Bank bills .. 3½ per cent.  
 Three months' fine Trade bills 4-4½ per cent.

Foreign Exchanges :—

The following rates have been quoted on Royal Exchange for **Stockholm** during March-April.

	Cheques and cable transf.	
	Sellers.	Buyers.
	Kr.	Kr.
Apr. 30th .. ..	14.	14.10
May 2nd .. ..	14.05	14.15
„ 7th .. ..	14.02	14.12
„ 9th .. ..	13.93	14.03
„ 14th .. ..	13.90	14.
„ 16th .. ..	13.75	13.85

**THE NORTH CORNWALL  
 CHINA CLAY CO., LTD.,**

St. Breward, Bodmin, Cornwall.

LARGEST CHINA CLAY SETT IN THE WORLD

(E) WALTER SESSIONS, Managing Director.



## Swedish Bonds Quoted on the London Stock Exchange.

**W**E publish below a list of prices at which the Swedish State Loans, the City of Stockholm and City of Göteborg Loans are sold on the London Stock Exchange.

### Swedish State Loans.

DATE.	3½% 1880.	4% 1908.	4½% 1913.	3% 1888.	3½% 1900.	3% Conv. 1894.
April 30	107¾ 8¼ 1/8	80½ 3/4 15/16	104¼ 4 3 3/4	—	—	—
May 2	108¾	—	—	—	—	—
" 3	—	—	—	68†	—	—
" 6	108	—	—	—	—	—
" 8	107 (t.b.I) ½ (t.b.I.)	—	—	—	79½	—
" 9	—	—	—	69 (t.b.I) 7/16 (t.b.I) 9 (t.b.I)	—	74½ (t.b.I) 5/8 (t.b.I) ¼ (t.b.I)
" 14	—	—	—	69 3/8 (t.b.I) 1/2 (t.b.I) 1/8 (t.b.I)	—	—
" 15	—	—	103¾ 4 1/4	69	—	—

### Corporation Stocks.

DATE.		3½% 1905.	4½% 1912.	4% 1908.	4% 1909.
April 29	Stockholm ..	77 1/4 1/2	—	—	—
" 30	" ..	—	105 1/8 1/4	—	—
May 2	" ..	76 3/4 7 1/4	—	—	—
" 7	" ..	—	—	99¾ 1/2	—
" 15	Gothenburg ..	—	—	—	91½

The meaning of the signs used is as follows:—

† Small bonds at special prices.

‡ Exceptional bargains.

Δ Bargains done with or between non-members  
t.b. Treasury Certs. of Deposit (Scheme B).

## Cloth from Paper.

**T**HE manufacture of paper yarn and paper cloth at the mills of the Holmens Company is now in full swing. Eleven spinning machines are already at work, and an additional seven will soon be erected. Moreover, eighteen machines of special design have been purchased.

The work is divided into three branches, viz., for spinning, weaving, and refining. The present output amounts to 1,500 kilos. per day, but will soon be increased to 2,300 kilos. When all the machines which have been bought are at work, the production is expected to reach 5,000 to 6,000 kilos of yarn per day.

Considerable sales have already been made, and orders for very large quantities are under negotiation. Some of these orders are from abroad, and export licences have in several instances already been applied for.—*Svensk Pappers-Tidning.*

## Employment Department.

**To Members and others in want of Foreign Correspondents, Clerks, and Volunteers,** full particulars are given, **FREE OF CHARGE**, of the following clerks, on application, stating reference number, to Secretary, Swedish Chamber of Commerce (Employment Department), 5, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.3.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF VACANT SITUATIONS ARE INSERTED FREE OF CHARGE.

### SITUATIONS WANTED.

#### MALE.

**Book-keeper or Correspondent.**—(30) Very good knowledge of French and Spanish; good knowledge of English and German; experienced book keeper; excellent references; requires £3 per week; at present in Sweden.—(Ref. C/621/18).

**Seed Trade.**—Young man with extensive experience in the seed trade desires berth in the office of a firm of seedsmen. At present in Sweden. (Ref. C/623/18.)

### PLATS ÖNSKAD I SVERIGE.

**Engelsk korrespondent eller sekreterare.**—Engelsk dam, god bokförare, stenograf och maskinskrifverska, med flerårig erfarenhet från ingenjörs- och affärskontor samt litterär verksamhet, söker plats som engelsk korrespondent eller sekreterare i Sverige; är van vid självständigt arbete. Förstklassiga referenser. (Ref. C/610/17.)

**TRADE ENQUIRIES will be found on  
page 103.**



**Storbritanniens Aprilhandel.\***

Statistiken för April månad visar följande totalsiffror.

TABELL A.

	Import.			Export.				
	Total. £	Ökning eller minskning i %	Brittiska varor. £	Ökning eller minskning i %	Utländska varor. £	Ökning eller minskning i %	Total Export £	Ökning eller minskning i %
Jan.-April 1918	424,912,540	+ 29'93	156,839,197	- 4'40	11,263,176	- 66'36	168,102,373	- 14'90
„ 1917	327,021,647	+ 7'61	164,058,625	+ 11'22	33,481,865	- 2'30	197,540,490	+ 9'22
„ 1916	303,896,563	+ 7'99	147,508,907	+ 20'83	34,264,914	+ 7'99	181,773,821	+ 22'41
April 1918	119,833,433	+ 41'76	40,071,466	+ 11'93	2,140,847	- 74'78	42,212,313	- 4'69
„ 1917	84,532,766	+ 11'64	35,799,466	- 2'77	8,489,289	+ 4'89	44,288,755	- 1'39
„ 1916	75,716,204	+ 2'82	36,817,839	+ 12'62	8,093,449	- 23'02	44,911,288	+ 6'20

TABELL B.

STORBRIANNIENS IMPORT AV VISSA VAROR, VILKA BRUKAT DELVIS TAGAS FRÅN SVERIGE. APRIL.	1917.		1918.	
	TOTAL IMPORT.		TOTAL IMPORT.	
	Kvantitet.	Värde. £	Kvantitet.	Värde. £
Järn : Basiskt tackjärn..... Tons	—	—	8,340	40,118
Gjutjärn i tackor .....	8,718	67,124	2,478	84,361
Hæmatite .....	944	6,368	1,238	47,945
Spegel-, mangan-och kiseljärn .....	702	25,256	3,295	137,463
Puddeljärn .....	—	—	—	—
Smidesjärn, vinkeljärn, valstråd o.s.v. ....	943	12,200	1,848	95,289
Papper : Tryck- och skrivpapper på rullar Cwts.	17,429	21,726	23,036	63,150
Tryck-och skrivpapper i ark .....	15,008	30,762	23,496	69,216
Omslagspapper .....	33,404	59,642	88,465	294,252
Smör .....	(D e t a i j e r	s a k n a s)	—	—
Trämassa : Kemisk, torr, blekt .....	1,143	42,145	994	48,325
„ „ oblekt .....	6,433	264,564	12,933	576,474
Mekanisk, våt .....	6,976	66,348	4,355	55,235
Trävaror : Bilade ; furu, ek, o.s.v. (ej pitprops) Loads	1,832	47,633	6,008	126,704
Sågade ; furu och gran ; oarbetade .....	30,866	354,126	96,850	1,316,426
Sågade ; furu och gran ; arbetade .....	3,029	34,455	16,943	242,638
Tändstickor : Säkerhets .....	Gross of boxes	—	—	—
„ .....	Ten thousands	454	106	38
Andra slag.....	Gross of Boxes	—	—	—
„ .....	Ten thousands	—	—	10
			10	7

TABELL C.

STORBRIANNIENS EXPORT AV VISSA VAROR, VILKA BRUKAT DELVIS GÅ TILL SVERIGE. APRIL.	1917.		1918.		
	TOTAL EXPORT.		TOTAL EXPORT.		
	Kvantitet.	Värde. £	Kvantitet.	Värde. £	
Järn och stål :					
Tackjärn .....	Tons	57,738	517,255	39,995	454,370
Ny räls .....	„	2,657	48,489	2,394	41,838
Knivsmiden .....	Cwts.	2,057	42,229	1,654	39,336
Järnmanufaktur.....	„	22,717	88,150	13,690	73,086
Andra metaller :					
Bly, i tackor och bearbetat .....	Tons	812	37,757	165	7,449
Koppar och tillverkningar därav .....	„	935	140,713	936	130,086
Tenn .....	„	1,497	298,363	1,273	383,352
Kol och Koks .....	„	2,713,927	3,598,291	2,786,059	3,918,298
Bomullsgarn :					
Grått .....	Lbs.	6,883,500	866,866	5,832,500	1,181,060
Blekt och färgat .....	„	1,576,400	183,107	1,284,900	257,647
Ylle :					
„Tops” .....	„	1,068,100	185,161	2,150,600	451,831
Kamgarn (Worsted) .....	„	1,917,300	456,641	956,300	356,055
Yllevävnader .....	Yds.	9,898,700	2,139,986	4,118,400	1,279,984
Kamgarnsvävnader .....	„	3,711,700	659,105	2,224,600	489,331
Tomsäckar .....	Dussin	134,338	62,107	98,195	81,350

\* Förevarande statistik över exporterade varor inbegriper sådana varor, som inköpts i det Förenade Konungariket av de allierade staternas myndigheter eller för deras räkning, men inbegriper icke varor, som uttagits från det brittiska guvernementets upplag och depåer, eller varor, vilka inköpts av detsamma och skeppats på dess båtar.

**OBS!** — För denna månad finnas icke några detaljer om fördelningen av Export och Import på olika länder.



## SHIPPING AGENTS IN SWEDEN.

**AKTIEBOLAGET  
NYMAN & SCHULTZ,  
STOCKHOLM,**  
General Forwarding and  
Chartering Agents.

Special service to and from Finland and Russia.

*Forwarders to H.M. The King of Sweden.*

Branch Offices at

**HAPARANDA and LULEÅ, Sweden.**

(A)

**Öberg & Horndahl, A.-B.**

**SHIPBROKERS,**

**Helsingborg, Råå, & Karlshamn.**

Average, Insurance, Chartering and Forwarding Agents.

Telegrams: "Ödahl."

(G)

**AKTIEBOLAGET**

**P. J. HAEGERSTRAND,**

Shipbrokers, Chartering & Forwarding Agents.

**GEFLE.**

Telegrams: "HAEGERSTRAND, GEFLE." (H)

**AKTIEBOLAGET W. LARKA**

**10, SKEPPSBRON, STOCKHOLM.**

**FORWARDING AND SHIPPING AGENTS.**

Forwarding Narvik-Haparanda-Torneå to Russia,  
through own Branch Offices.

Tel. Address: "LARKA, STOCKHOLM." (H)

**EMIL R. BOMAN,  
STOCKHOLM.**

SWORN SHIPBROKER,

Chartering, Steamship, Insurance, Average, and  
Forwarding Agent.

Telegrams — — "BOMANS, STOCKHOLM." (H)

**Löwenadler & Co.  
GOTHENBURG,  
FORWARDING AGENTS.**

Telegrams: LÖWIS, GOTHENBURG. (I)

**WILSON & CO.,  
GOTHENBURG.**

*Forwarding and Shipping Agents*

Telegrams: "WILSON, GOTHENBURG." (A)

**WIKSTRÖM & NORRBY**

**GOTHENBURG—**

**STOCKHOLM.**

*Shipbrokers and Forwarding Agents.*

Telegrams - - - "NORRVIK." (K)

**Trade Enquiries.**

**(Circular No. 329.)**

**BRITISH ARTICLES WANTED.**

Hats. (A/106/18.)

Mackintoshes. (A/105/18.)

Pocket Handkerchiefs. (A/107/18.)

Woollen Cloth. (A/104/18.)

**SWEDISH ARTICLES OFFERED.**

Sparking Plugs. (A/87/18.)

**SVENSKA ARTIKLAR ÖNSKADE FÖR STOR-  
BRITANNIEN OCH IRLAND.**

\*Fönsterglas. (A/100/18.)

Hushållsartiklar av trä. (A/103/18.)

Klädklykor. (A/101/18.)

Optiskt Glas. (A/88/18.)

Skopligg av trä. (A/86/18.)

Svarvade trästycken för montering och knapp-  
tillverkning. (A/108/18.)

Tvättbräden. (A/102/18.)

**SVENSKA ARTIKLAR ÖNSKADE FÖR-  
SCHWEIZ.**

Järn. (A/89/18.)

Metaller. (A/91/18.)

Oljor. (A/92/18.)

Stål. (A/90/18.)

**SCHWEIZISKA ARTIKLAR OFFERERADE  
TILL SVERIGE.**

Block. (A/98/18.)

Lantbruksmaskiner. (A/95/18.)

Kassaskåp. (A/96/18.)

Kranar (lyft.) (A/97/18.)

Kätting, elektr. svetsade. (A/99/18.)

Maskiner för träbearbetning. (A/94/18.)

Svarvar. (A/93/18.)

Swedish firm offer a small parcel of Motor  
Car Tyres and Tubes, at present stored in London.  
(A/109/18.)



# GAUTHIOD Marine Insurance Co.,

ESTABLISHED 1863.

Gothenburg, Ltd.

Underwrites Wood Risks on Lloyd's Terms through  
Messrs. **BERNER & NIELSEN**, London.

**CLAIMS SETTLED** through Messrs. **W. K. WEBSTER & CO.**, London.

(L)

## ABDEL AHAD, HABER & Co.,

133/35, WOOL EXCHANGE  
LONDON, E.C.2

— Cable: Haber, Wool Exchange. —

### IMPORT AND EXPORT MERCHANTS.

## SPECIALITIES:

Cotton Piece Goods.  
Woollen Goods.  
Hosiery, Underwear.  
Nottingham and Calais Laces.  
Handkerchiefs.  
Hardware.

Enamel Ware.  
Cooking Stoves.  
Matches.  
Wrapping Paper.  
Earthenware.  
Glassware.

Strawboards.  
Dressed Leather.  
Boots and Shoes.  
Hides and Skins.  
Chemicals.  
Olive Oil.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

## OWN HOUSES AT

PARIS: Abdel Ahad Nassan & Cie, 35, Rue  
d'Auteville (Xe).

MILAN: Alexandre Abdel Ahad, 56, Via Mario  
Pagano.

CAIRO: Alexandre Abdel Ahad & Co., Bo  
No. 903.

ALEXANDRIA: Alexandre Abdel Ahad & Co.  
Box No. 1238.

# W. A. MASSEY & SONS,

LIMITED,

## HULL, GOOLE, GRIMSBY,

Telegrams: "MASSEY—HULL."

and IMMINGHAM,

**Shipowners & Brokers,**  
**Shipping, Chartering & Forwarding Agents**

AGENTS FOR THE SALE AND PURCHASE OF  
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SHIPPING PROPERTY.

**STEAM TRAWLERS, HERRING DRIFTERS, and other**  
**FISHING CRAFT a Speciality.**

**COAL & COKE EXPORTERS & Bunkering Contractors.**

(K)







textile goods, skins, hides, tannin, coffee, tobacco, copper, iron alloys, tin, sheet iron, saltpetre, phosphates, sulphur, and various other articles needed by Sweden for the maintenance of her industrial life.

In exchange for these facilities the Allies have acquired the following rights:—

(1) To charter, during the validity of the Agreement, Swedish ships aggregating 400,000 tons d.w., of which 200,000 tons may be navigated in danger zones;

(2) To obtain for account of the Allies an agreed quantity of Sweden's exports of iron ore;

(3) To be granted adequate credit in Sweden for the purchase of Swedish merchandise so long as the present abnormal relation between the English pound sterling and the Swedish crown exists, and so long as the Agreement is in force;

(4) To secure that steps be taken regarding the above imports with a view to preventing the exportation from Sweden of certain specified articles and those of a similar nature.

The above-mentioned 400,000 tons include the 100,000 tons ceded by the *modus vivendi* Agreement.

The Agreement now signed enables Sweden, while maintaining her neutral attitude, to provide her population with the goods necessary to prevent their health from suffering through the shortage of food and to protect her principal industries from becoming paralysed for want of raw materials.

As a result of this Agreement several contracts for important quantities of breadstuffs (cereals) and fodder have already been concluded, and a parcel of cereals is already on its way to Sweden. Other merchandise purchased previously will be released immediately for importation by virtue of the Agreement.



## Resumption of Swedish Pulp Imports.

**W**E understand that the Paper Controller has announced that supplies of pulp from Sweden may be imported into the United Kingdom under Special Permit.

The conditions under which such Permit is granted are not yet completed, but we learn that they include a stipulation that suppliers are required to accept payment as to one-half in cash, and as to the other half either in 6 per cent. British Treasury Sterling Notes or by means of a fixed deposit in a London Bank at

their option. The Treasury Notes will run, and the deposits will remain fixed, for one or two years at the option of the Treasury, and will not be available to be drawn upon or used as collateral in the meantime in *this* country.

As regards British importers, purchases will have to be paid for in Sterling before a permit is issued to clear the goods.

The pulp must be invoiced *f.o.b.* in Swedish kronor, and the importer must pay the value of each shipment plus 2 per cent. for interest adjustment to the Paper Controller in exchange for a Permit to forward the goods from the port of arrival. The Licence Holder is the importer.

The Controller is not concerned with the payments for freight, insurance, and other charges over and above the *f.o.b.* value. These the importers will, we believe, attend to as at present.



## King Gustaf's Birthday.

JUNE 16th, 1858-1918.

**○**N June 16th His Majesty King Gustaf became 60 years of age, and a cable was despatched in due time to their Patron from the President and the Council of the Swedish Chamber of Commerce for the United Kingdom in the following terms:—

“The Swedish Chamber of Commerce in London greet their August Patron and pray Your Majesty to accept this message as a token of loyalty and humble affection. Long live the King.”

To this His Majesty graciously replied:—

“President of Swedish Chamber of Commerce, London.—Accept hearty thanks for kind wishes.—GUSTAF.”

On Saturday, the 15th inst, about eighty representative members, including many ladies, of the Swedish Colony assembled at the Imperial Restaurant in Regent Street. His Excellency Count Wrangel—the Swedish Minister—presided, and among those present were Countess Wrangel, Mr. E. G. Sahlin (Acting Consul-General of Sweden), and the President and many of the Council of the Swedish Chamber of Commerce.

Count Wrangel, in proposing the health of the King, said:—

“Åter har ett år försvunnit och ånyo hafva vi församlats här utan att det har förunnats oss att kunna fira vår Konungs dag under fredens hägn. Men dagen är för betydelsefull för oss, i synnerhet i år, då hans Majestät fullbordar sin



6:te dekad och i morgon fyller 60 år. Dagen är för betydelsefull, säger jag, för att vi ej skulle, hurudana de yttre omständigheterna än te sig, samlas för att, visserligen i all den enkelhet omständigheterna kräfvat, men också med den hjärtlighet och den enstämmighet, hvartill dagen manar, fira vår Konungs 60-års dag. Jag är glad att anordnarna af detta samkväm kunnat i år inbjuda koloniens kvinnliga element att genom sin närvaro förhöja stämningen dervid och gifva litet mer glans åt vår hyllning.

Vi alla, som äro samlade här, företräda,—jag är därom öfvertygad—en mångfald af skilda åsikter och tankar om både ett och annat, men vi äro icke desto mindre alla eniga i önskan att skänka vår innerliga, hjärtliga och värdsamma hyllning åt vår Konung, som för oss alla här närvarande är den högsta, den *enande* symbolen för Fosterlandet, och till hvilken vi se upp i kärlek och tillit. På Konungens person koncentrera vi allt hvad vi känna för vår gamla moder Svea.

Jag ber att få i djupaste underdånighet föreslå H.M. Konungens skål. Gud skydde honom i alla hans lefnadsdagar, hvilka vi af hjärtat hoppas måtte blifva många, många och präglade af lycka och fredsäll regering."

This speech was received with great enthusiasm, and after the Swedish National Anthem had been sung, the following telegram was despatched:—

"Hans Majestät Konungen, Stockholm.

"Svenska kolonien, som talrikt samlats för att fira Eders Majestäts sextioårsdag, bedja få frambära sin underdåniga och varma hyllning på denna Eders Majestäts högtidsdag och samtidigt gifva uttryck för sin hängifvenhet för Konung och Fosterland. Underdånigst.

WRANGEL, SWEDISH MINISTER."

Then followed a short musical programme, when Fröken Kjöhler rendered some Swedish songs, Herr "Victor Olof" played a couple of violin solos, and Herr Roth played two piano-forte solos, in addition to accompanying the other musicians. Though short the musical programme was of high quality, and those present would have been more than pleased to have spent another hour or two as appreciative listeners.

FROM THE *Morning Post*, 17TH JUNE.

On the occasion of the sixtieth anniversary of the birthday of the King of Sweden, by command of King George, the Hon. Sir Arthur Walsh, Master of the Ceremonies, called on the

Swedish Minister and offered His Majesty's congratulations. The Minister thanked Sir Arthur Walsh for the King's message, the text of which was immediately telegraphed to the King of Sweden.



## Eleventh Annual General Meeting.

THE Eleventh Annual General Meeting of the Swedish Chamber of Commerce for the United Kingdom was held in the Council Room, 5, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.3, on Thursday, May 30th, 1918, at 12 noon. The following is a list of those present:—

- Mr. A. M. Allen.
- „ Ed. T. Agius.
- „ Fred Bagge.
- „ H. Bendixson (President).
- „ I. D. Berner.
- „ C. Berggren.
- „ H. Busk.
- „ Leonard Danielsson.
- „ Carl Eberstein.
- „ John Eberstein (Vice-President).
- „ K. B. Eller.
- „ Theod. Fischer (Chairman, Manchester District Committee).
- „ K. E. Friman.
- „ Einar Flygt.
- „ W. R. H. Garland (*Morning Post*).
- „ F. Henriksson.
- „ Lars Larson (Hon. Treasurer).
- „ C. O. Lundholm.
- „ F. Ljungberg.
- „ C. A. Löwenadler.
- „ Olof A. Malmberg.
- „ Bror de Maré.
- „ G. Modin.
- „ A. Nicholl.
- „ J. A. Nordberg.
- „ W. H. Palmer
- „ *Press Association Representative*.
- „ O. Reich.
- „ E. G. Sahlin (Acting Consul-General of Sweden).
- „ H. Startin.
- „ E. Saxine.
- „ C. Svedberg.
- „ J. H. Sjögren.
- „ T. Strömwall.
- „ G. E. Tottie.
- „ Axel Welin.
- „ Jules Wuidart.
- H.E. Count H. Wrangel (Hon. President) and The Secretary.

The President (Mr. H. Bendixson) formally opened the meeting by ceding the Chair to the



Hon. President, H.E. Count H. Wrangel, the Swedish Minister.

The Secretary having read the notice convening the meeting, Mr. Bendixson moved the adoption of the Annual Report in the following speech:—

“In moving that you receive and pass the Annual Report, which has been circularised to members, and which I propose be taken as read, I think it would be well to follow our usual practice of making a few remarks on the most important matters with which the Council has had to deal during the past year, and I will first deal with matters solely connected with the Chamber itself.

*Past, Present and Future.*—We meet again this year with the shadow of the Great War hanging over everything, and it has naturally very much affected the activities of the Chamber. The restrictions on trade between Sweden and England have increased, but it is a great satisfaction to us to know that at last the horizon is clearer, and there are now hopes that an arrangement, satisfactory to both countries, may be concluded. It would mean a great deal to both countries, not only materially, but even more from a moral standpoint. A Swedish Delegation has, as you know, paid a prolonged visit to this country in order to attempt to establish a permanent agreement during war-time, enabling Sweden to exist and to receive the necessaries of life and essentials of Industry, whilst doing justice to the needs of this country and of the Allies during this desperate life struggle, in which all minor considerations have to be put on one side for the great objects in view. Mere considerations of profits in trade and industry do not now play the same part in the life of the nations as they did before the war. The very existence of whole peoples is at stake. But these considerations will revive when the world is again at peace. We who know and appreciate the similarity between the Swedish and English nations will have more cause than anybody else to rejoice if misunderstandings between them are removed, so that we can look forward to friendship and co-operation between the two nations in the future.

*The Chamber's Activities.*—I mentioned that the Chamber's activities have been much curtailed during the past year; but even so, we have been doing useful work and preparing for better times, and we have had the satisfaction of seeing that our efforts have been appreciated. The year has brought us 133 new members; and although we have lost 40 through death and resignations, there is a net increase of 93 members, bringing our total membership to 928. We have consequently an increase of income as compared with 1916; and although our expenses have been heavy, we are able to show a credit balance of £71 14s. 6d., instead of a debit balance of £193 9s. 1d. as in the previous year. This does not, however, adequately represent what will be the actual position of the Chamber when we can again

become active in all directions. Our expenditure is then bound to increase largely, particularly because of our policy to extend the activities of the Chamber in the Provinces of the United Kingdom—regarding which I will say more a little later on—and we have consequently thought it right to make an application to the Swedish Government for an increase in the Annual Grant from 5,000 to 10,000 kronor—a proposal which is now before the Riksdag, and has been embodied in the Budget proposals for future years. We trust that this will be passed, because we know that we shall need the additional money, *and more*, if we are to do justice to the Swedish commercial interests confided to us in this country.

*District Committees.*—I referred just now to our policy of extending the work of the Chamber in the Provinces. We took definite steps to that effect during the year by deciding to establish District Committees of this Chamber at Newcastle and Manchester. The object of such Committees is to form centres to represent special local interests with Sweden. We trust this will enable us to be of still greater service to the two countries.

*Our late Secretary and his Successor.*—During the past year we had to deplore the loss of our late Secretary, Mr. Louis Zettersten, who, as explained in our Report, was offered a very important position in a great Swedish industrial organisation, and the opportunity was so good that we felt it would have been unfair to have stood in the way of his accepting it. The loss to this Chamber is great. We owe a great deal to his constant initiative, great powers of organisation, and very delightful personality. Many of our members took the opportunity when Mr. Zettersten left of showing him our great appreciation of his services by a suitable presentation. In his place we have appointed Mr. C. W. Cedervall, for many years the Editor of “*Timber*,” and we feel sure that he will emulate his active and versatile predecessor.

*Cable News Service.*—The constant interruption to the postal service across the North Sea, and the great delay in the transmission of letters and newspapers, caused the Council early in 1917 to consider what remedy could be adopted. It was decided to arrange for a daily cable service to the Chamber from Stockholm, containing the more important commercial and political news, and as this involved a very considerable expense we arranged to send copies of these daily cables to those of our members who wished to receive them, and were willing to pay 1s. per cable (since raised to 1s.3d.) for this valuable service. I am pleased to tell you that this service has met with much appreciation. We have nearly 80 subscribers, and the cost of the cable service is thus met. I am making a special point of mentioning this, because I cannot help thinking that many more of our English members would be glad, now that the matter is brought to their notice, to pay this small daily sum in order to be kept



informed of events in Sweden, and we should be glad to see the number of our subscribers increased.

*Building Scheme.*—In accordance with a resolution passed at the last general meeting, the Council instituted searching investigations by a special committee as to the possibilities of providing more suitable premises for the Chamber in future. The report of the Building Committee will be found in Appendix B of the Council's Annual Report, and contains full information of a very attractive building scheme, which is worthy of the closest attention on the part of members both in this country and Sweden. The scheme is an ambitious one, but the ever-increasing importance of our work undoubtedly justifies the idea of providing for the Chamber a worthy home in years to come. We have forwarded a copy of this report to the proper authorities in Sweden in the hope that such support may be forthcoming as will enable the project to become an accomplished fact. It is intended to include reproductions of the drawings accompanying the scheme in the Chamber's "Year Book."

*Anglo-Swedish Travel Association.*—Some months ago a suggestion was brought to me from a travelling Swedish journalist that we here, who had strongly expressed our conviction that it was necessary to do something to promote a better understanding between Great Britain and Sweden, ought to start some kind of association to assist Swedish journalists to come over to this country and get properly acquainted with its people and institutions. This suggestion was immediately adopted by your Council, and the Anglo-Swedish Travel Association has now been formed under the auspices of the Chamber. A general invitation for the purpose of enrolling members will be issued; but we can already see that the movement has met with very considerable sympathy and interest, not only in the City, but official circles in this country are also realising that this is a move in the right direction. It will interest you to know that already a sum of well over £1,100 has been subscribed, and that we have on the list of Honorary Life Governors our Hon. President, H.E. Count Wrangel, and the Rt Honourable Lord Robert Cecil; and among the Honorary Life Members Sir Henry Penson, K.B.E., and Professor Gilbert Murray, of Oxford. Two of our Council members, Mr. Axel Welin and Mr. C. A. Löwenadler, have made this scheme especially their own, and we owe to them the marked success that has already been attained. I understand that Sir Henry Penson has also rendered extremely valuable assistance, for which we have every reason to be grateful.

*Hospital.*—The Swedish War Hospital has continued to receive generous support from many of our members. You will doubtless recall that the idea of establishing a Swedish Hospital in London for wounded British officers assumed definite shape in this room some two years ago,

and you will be glad to know that that Institution has since then earned the unstinted admiration of all concerned—War Office officials, no less than patients. Most members of the Royal Family have, at different times, paid prolonged visits to the hospital and have, one and all, expressed their great appreciation of the arrangements and the striking cheerfulness of the premises. Countess Wrangel, as President of the Managing Committee, was recently mentioned among the ladies whose names had been brought to the notice of the Secretary of State "for valuable services rendered in connection with the establishment, maintenance and administration of hospitals." This is a compliment of which we can all feel proud.

*Our Seamen.*—Most of our members are either directly or indirectly interested in sea-communication, and it would therefore seem reasonable that I should say a word or two about our Swedish seamen. The general public in this country do not appreciate the services rendered by sailors of neutral nationality or the hardships they endure. Irrefutable statistics show that neutral shipping has, comparatively speaking, suffered infinitely heavier losses than the Allied Fleets in this war of limitless brutality; nevertheless the trade goes on, and indispensable commodities are all the time being brought into British and Allied ports in vessels of neutral ownership. Can anyone doubt that the conditions of life in these islands at the present time would be far less tolerable than they are had it not been for the courageous assistance rendered by our Swedish and other Scandinavian seafarers? The widespread idea that neutrals are doing nothing but looking after their own interests in this struggle for freedom and justice is erroneous and should be dispelled.

I notice from the report of the Scandinavian Sailors' Home in London that considerably over 2,000 of the men admitted into that institution during 1917 were victims of enemy outrages. Variations in detail are small, and the stories of hardship become almost monotonous in their cruelty. What fills one with wonder is the ability of the sailor to carry a cheerful face through it all. True, his earnings have greatly increased during the war, and in certain respects he is better off than formerly, but the fact remains that he goes on risking his life, voyage after voyage, apparently thinking little of it, and certainly devoid of any inclination to bluster about his heroism.

*Year Book.*—We expect to be able to publish our Year Book as usual, but owing to the restrictions in regard to the use of paper, and owing also to the heavily increased expense in producing any publications at the present time, we shall be obliged to reduce the size considerably. I expect that it will be in the hands of our members in a couple of months' time. It is perhaps unnecessary to say that some delay is unavoidable in these times.



The business before the meeting to-day will be of the usual nature—new members of the Council will have to be elected, as well as officers for the coming year. I shall have the pleasure of proposing at a later stage of this meeting the confirmation of the election of Mr. E. G. Sahlin, Acting Consul-General of Sweden, as an honorary member. In this connection I wish to mention that Mr. Adolf Berencreutz, who formerly held that position, has resigned his honorary membership of the Chamber, and that the resignation has been accepted by the Council.

The Chairman having invited remarks on the President's speech, Mr. Axel Welin, speaking as a private member, said:—"Perhaps it would be appropriate that in my position as Chairman of the Swedish War Hospital, I should acknowledge the graceful reference made by the President to that work. I think it may be truly said that, perhaps with the exception of the United States before she entered the War, no neutral has done more to alleviate the suffering among belligerents than Sweden. We, in our position here, naturally wanted to do something of the kind, and considerably over £10,000 has been subscribed for the hospital. It has been subscribed by members of this Chamber and their personal friends, and I think we have every reason to be pleased with what the President has told us of that work. I may perhaps mention—I am prompted to do so by an unkind little notice in a well-known paper about the hospital—that of the 22 members of its permanent staff there is only one who is not of British nationality, so that the expression 'nest of neutrals' is hardly deserved.

"There is one other point I should like to touch upon, which seems to me a matter of very considerable interest. I made free to suggest to the Council that this meeting should send a cable to the sister Chamber in New York, conveying through it to the American nation, and incidentally the two million Swedes who live over there and have been absorbed by that nation, a message of good will. I frankly admit I did not do so expecting it would be acted upon, but rather for the purpose of drawing your attention to the remarkable fact that a quarter of the Swedish race is actually in the war, with the whole weight of their influence and the full force of their intelligence, ability and money. Thousands of Swedish-Americans, moreover, have joined, or are actually joining, the United States Army and Navy, and many of them have already paid the great price on the battle-field.

"No man in his senses will deny that the Germanic powers have been extraordinarily successful in some things, especially in the matter of creating enemies for themselves. Expressions have from time to time appeared in the papers and elsewhere in this country which almost gave one the idea that Great Britain was on the point of entering the lists with the object of competing for the championship in this respect. We are, however,

all happy to notice a very decided change, and our own Travel Association (which has been referred to by the President) is, if I may say so, one expression of that change of sentiment which is clearly taking place. While, as one might say, it was only born yesterday, it has already attracted general and very considerable interest, and it is not unreasonable to hope that every member of this Chamber, and many of their friends, will in time join this movement, and thus show that they are anxious to promote good feeling and better understanding between the two countries."

His Excellency Count Wrangel, referring to Mr. Bendixson's speech, said:—"I will only say a very few words. May I be allowed to thank you for having asked me to come here to-day, and for the confidence shown by asking me to preside. I need not repeat (what I have done on so many occasions before) my great interest in the welfare and doings of this Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Bendixson in his report said there were hopes that an arrangement may soon be come to between the British and their Allies' Governments and the Swedish Government with regard to our commercial relations. Before I make any other statement, I must first pay a compliment to the Intelligence Service of this Chamber, because they have a cable from Sweden (dated yesterday, 8.15 p.m.) that a new Agreement had been concluded, and give some details. Well, I must say you are really well-informed, because this Agreement was reached yesterday at 5 o'clock. So I must say the Chamber is really very much up-to-date in their Information Service. But, without joking, I cannot help expressing my sincere satisfaction to be able to announce that we have come to a commercial and navigation agreement with the Allied Governments, because I feel that the agreement has been made in a way that ought to satisfy both sides, and it is, of course, a good principle in business that everybody should be satisfied. Anyhow, there are great hopes thereof."

Count Wrangel's announcement was received with pronounced general acclamation.

Mr. C. A. Löwenadler, in few words, seconded the adoption of the Report, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. Lars Larson (Hon. Treasurer), in proposing the adoption of the Statement of Accounts, said:—"I do not propose to read the accounts in detail. They are contained in the Annual Report, of which you have already had a copy, and which it has been decided to take as read. The President has already made some remarks in reference to the accounts, and from what he said you will have gathered that, from a financial point of view, last year has been a satisfactory one for the Chamber. I should only like to add one or two remarks with regard to our Reserve Fund and our Investments. The Reserve Fund has been increased during the year from £1,590 to £2,187—that is, nearly £600. That has been done by adding the new life members' subscriptions—£270



—and profit on sales of investments—£275. The investments have been increased from £1,376 to £2,129. You will observe we have made a change in our investments. Up to the beginning of last year our money was principally invested in Swedish shares, but these were sold in order to take advantage of the low rates of exchange against this country, and we made the profit I mentioned. The money realised has now been invested in Exchequer Bonds, War Loan, and Underground Electric Shares.

I now beg to propose the adoption of the Statement of Accounts."

The Chairman having invited remarks on the Treasurer's statement, Mr. Axel Welin said:—

"I am sorry to rise again, but there is a little item in the accounts which ought to have a few words of explanation—viz: the £100 paid by the Council in connection with the Building Scheme. Last General Meeting expressed their wish that the Council should do something in regard to the question of finding more suitable premises for the Chamber in the future. The necessary investigations, involving such matters as the preparation of drawings, the investigation of foundations, etc., could not, of course, be carried out without incurring certain expenses. On considering the resolution passed by the General Meeting last year the Council considered themselves justified in incurring these expenses, and as you will notice from the Report which is attached to the Annual Report the scheme, has been worked out with great care and, so far as one can judge, looks very promising. We hope that it will eventually mature and become an accomplished fact."

Mr. John Eberstein seconded the adoption of the Statement of Accounts.

The Secretary announced that the following gentlemen were to be balloted for for the *four* vacancies on the Council—viz., Messrs. Carl Eberstein, B. Jonzén, Lars Larson, John Lidell, C. A. Löwenadler, J. R. Schéle, and G. Z. Westling. The Meeting having appointed Messrs. Bror de Maré and T. Strömwall as Scrutineers, the voting cards were distributed, and the Scrutineers having performed their duty, the Chairman announced that the following had been elected—viz., Lars Larson, by 32 votes; C. A. Löwenadler, 31 votes; J. R. Schéle, 21 votes; and G. Z. Westling, 21 votes.

Mr. Welin proposed the re-election of Mr. H. Bendixson as President of the Chamber for the ensuing year in the following words:—

"I have been specially asked not to heap flowers on his head, but the reasons why I have the greatest pleasure in proposing him for the Presidency are many, and all seemingly tending to justify our appropriating a little verse which I understand was sung by the navvies at Panama, and which ran as follows:—

'Talk about rivers that no one can cross,

Talk about mountains that none can bore through;

We are the experts, we *and our boss*,  
On all sorts of wonders that no one can do.'

Mr. C. Svedberg, in seconding, stated that the proposer said it was a pleasure to him to propose the re-election of Mr. Bendixson as their President. "If there is anything I can add it is this: that it is a still greater pleasure to me to second it."

The proposal was carried unanimously with acclamation.

Mr. C. O. Lundholm proposed and Mr. Bagge seconded, the re-election of Mr. John Eberstein as Vice-President and it was carried unanimously with applause.

Mr. Carl Eberstein requested the meeting to approve of the Auditors' fee for the last year being £10 10s., and, further, to confirm the appointment of Messrs. Thos. Keens, Shay and Co. as Auditors during 1917, and proposed their re-election for the coming year. This was seconded and carried.

Mr. H. Bendixson, the President, then said that for formality's sake he wished to state that, in accordance with Clause 9 of the Articles of Association, Mr. E. G. Sahlin, Acting Consul-General, had been elected an honorary member, and that, in accordance with Clause 4 of Bye-Laws, he now gave notice of this election, and should like to add how pleased all are to have in Mr. Sahlin a Consul-General whom they know is thoroughly competent, and with whom they can work in the most perfect harmony. Mr. E. G. Sahlin, having returned thanks, Mr. Bendixson, in proposing a vote of thanks to the Chairman, said:—"Before we separate I want to do what is customary—to thank our Chairman for presiding to-day. It is very kind of him to find time to invariably attend these annual meetings, but his attendance to-day is invested with unusual interest owing to the announcement he has just made. It is remarkable that this Agreement, which has taken six months to prepare, should have been signed last night, when our meeting is held to-day. It is a coincidence which almost looks like an intention. Perhaps I attach too much importance to the Chamber by assuming this but, at any rate, it is a very pleasant coincidence, and it invests this occasion with a very special importance. We are, none of us, gentlemen, likely to forget our Annual Meeting of 1918 in consequence, and in this connection I should like to propose a vote of thanks to Count Wrangel, and to make an addition to the customary thanks which we tender him for presiding, and for the constant interest he shows in our Chamber. I should like to add a few special words, because he has rendered a service to us and to Sweden and to the interests of this country which it is very difficult to express in words. Perhaps I, better than most of you, know what tremendous work there has been in getting this Agreement signed. Without his work, his qualities, his personality, who knows whether it would have been possible or not? I do not think



that in Sweden people sufficiently realise what they owe to our Hon. President; but I think, gentlemen, we do. We thoroughly realise it, and I wish to tender to Count Wrangel our sincerest thanks for the work he has done in this matter, which touches the interests of every Anglo-Swede more particularly than anything else. We beg to thank you, Count Wrangel, for what you have done; and I invite you, gentlemen, to join with me in a cordial vote of thanks to our Chairman."

These remarks were received with loud acclamation.

Count Wrangel, in reply, said:—"I thank you for the kind way in which you have received the proposal of Mr. Bendixson, and I am most grateful. I must, however, be just. He has given me great honour for this Agreement. I may have had some little power in bringing it about, but I think the Chamber must not forget the other delegates who have worked with me in the matter. I can assure you their work and merit in connection with the Agreement are much greater and more important than my own, though, of course, I have done what I could to add my 'straw to the stack.'"

Mr. E. T. Agius then rose to say:—

"Perhaps you will allow me before we separate (I am only an Englishman), but still I should like to call attention to the remarks about the heroism and bravery of the Swedish sailors. Some special expression of opinion should be brought forward to show how much we unite with you in those eloquent words with regard to the bravery of the sailors. I hope someone will join with me in these remarks, so that they may be recorded."

Mr. G. Modin, in seconding, said:—

"It is not necessary to say very much in seconding a vote of this kind, so I will merely formally second it. We know what sailors have been and what they are doing, and all we can say is of small consequence in comparison with the merits they have shown throughout."

The proceedings then terminated.



## Swedish Electrical Industry in 1917.

ACCORDING to an article in *Swedish Export*, April, 1918, the Electrical Industry in Sweden during 1917 had to overcome considerable difficulties, due principally to the shortage of raw materials. There was no import of copper whatever during the year, and the home supplies commanded steadily increasing prices. At the beginning of the year the quotation for finished material averaged Kr. 4 50 per kg., and at its close it was about 8 kr. Iron, owing to the increased prices of coal, has

increased from kr. 0·25 in 1914 to about kr. 0·85 per kg. (cast). Steel, which before the war fetched kr. 0·40, has gone up as high as kr. 2·50. The scarcity of manganese has thrown substantial difficulties in the way of the supply of axle-steel. Tin and antimony have been very difficult to get, while there has been a comparatively good supply of zinc and lead. The supplies of mica have been very short, and quotations have varied according to demand and supply from 10 kr. up to 150 kr. per kg. Cotton insulating material has to a large extent been replaced by paper. Finally, a shortage of oil has made itself felt in the manufacture of transformers. The price of transformer oil has risen from kr. 0·40 before the war to kr. 7, and in some cases much higher prices have been paid. The shortage of oil has brought about limitations in the use of oil-cooled transformers for small effects and low tension. During the year much work has been expended on the production of native oil from tar products. How far these products can meet the normal requirements for transformer oils will probably be found in the immediate future.

If to the increased prices of materials be added railway freights, which have been raised more than 150 per cent., and wages, which have been doubled in consequence of the high cost of living, it is easy to understand how prices of electrical manufactures have attained a level which, according to earlier notions, is abnormal. On the average, the increase in prices of electrical machinery since the time previous to the war may be estimated at 200 per cent.

In spite of all this, the electrical industry has had a very animated market. This has been helped partly by the boom of 1916 in certain important and wealthy industries, and partly by the demand for electrical energy from our waterfalls, on account of the shortage of fuel. The output of large electrical machinery has, therefore, beaten all earlier records in 1917. First comes Allmänna Svenska Elektriska Aktiebolaget of Västerås with about 24,000 machines with a total of 500,000 kw. Luth and Rosens Elektriska Aktiebolag, Stockholm, has manufactured about 4,000 machines and transformers; and Elektriska Aktiebolaget Eck 6,000 machines with a total of about 70,000 kw.

The load of the power stations has risen considerably since the beginning of the year. The maximum load of the Trollhättan power station has reached 66,000 kw., which means that all the eight machine units have had very



nearly a full load. The quantity of energy supplied has reached about 416 mill. kw.

The maximum load of the Älvkarleby power station was 44,000 kw., corresponding to about 90 per cent. of the full load of all the machine units. The energy generated during the year has reached about 187 mill. kwh.

At the Porjus power station, the maximum load in the three-phase department has reached about 9,400 kw., and the corresponding production of energy about 37 mill. kwh. The maximum load of the one-phase lines reached 11,400 kw. and the corresponding production about 10 mill. kwh.

If we put all these together, therefore, the maximum load on the State power stations has reached about 130,000 kw. and the production of energy about 650 mill. kwh. The corresponding figures for 1916 were about 115,000 kw., and 515 mill. kwh. respectively.

With regard to the electrification of the State railways it may be mentioned that the work commenced in 1911 for the electrification of the Lappland Railway was finally completed during the year. This important work has proved a great success, both from a technical and an economic point of view.

For the commencement of the electrification of the Kiruna-Svartön section the Riksdag has made a grant of 3.5 mill. kr. The enormously increased prices of materials, however, will probably prevent any energetic prosecution of this work; as well as railway electrification in general.

The economic importance of railway electrification, however, cannot be more clearly demonstrated than by the fact that the additional cost of the fuel required by the State Railways in the present year, compared with the prices of 1913, represents the same amount which was calculated some years before the war to be needed for the electrification of the entire State Railway system.

Among our private power stations, we need here mention only some of the largest.

Hemsjö Kraftaktiebolag has supplied during the year 28.7 mill. kwh., and the maximum load of the year is 7,500 kw. During the year the company has obtained a considerable addition to its stock of energy through the new power station at Hemajö Nedre, which is for the present equipped with one unit, corresponding to the supply of water during a period of low water and in the first place designed to increase the supply of energy during the summer and autumn, and to a corresponding degree save the

fuel, which is so costly at present.

For 1918 the electrification of the southern part of the county of Kalmar is being planned in connection with Finsjö Kraftaktiebolag.

It is not impossible that, with the expected support of the State Authorities, a high pressure cable to Öland may prove itself economically practicable, especially as the Cement Works in Degerhamn use a considerable amount of power, which would be more advantageously used for agriculture and minor industries.

Kraftaktiebolaget Gullspång-Munkfors has supplied during the year 67 mill. kwh., and the maximum load has been 12,700 kw. A lively interest has been shown within the distributing area of the company for the electrification of the country districts; and a number of distribution associations have come into existence, which have furnished their members with electrical energy. A further number of similar associations have also been projected, and in consequence of this the company's secondary stations have been enlarged, and further extensions are being planned.

Yngeredsfors Kraftaktiebolag has particularly suffered during the year from the considerable restrictions in the textile industry, which forms an important part of the load of the works. The number of kilowatt hours amounted to only 18,000,000 as compared with very nearly 23,000,000 in 1916. Amongst new consumers may be mentioned the Varberg Ironworks, which are expected to commence their manufacture next autumn, and in the future probably will take large quantities of energy.

An entirely new concern in the power industry of considerable scope and great interest, has come into existence during the year in Bergslagens Gemensamma Kraftförvaltning, the participators in which contribute amounts proportionate to the horse power of their several establishments. By means of this coupling of the power installations of the Bergslag district proper, there has been gained an increase in the prime power produced of 20 mill. kwh. per year. By the installation of the necessary steam reserves there can be developed a further amount of 40 mill. kwh. per annum. The combination comprises over 100 power stations, representing about 85,000 h.p. in water and 26,000 h.p. in steam.

Further augmentations of power are in prospect, as five great works have acquired Krångade Falls on the Indal River capable of yielding 120,000 h.p.



## Boxboards.

NUMEROUS attempts have been made during the last ten years or so to construct a machine capable of dealing efficiently and rapidly with the raw material and turning out the parts which constitute a box or packing case in as complete a form as possible. The old method in which sawing, planing and nailing are separate operations, being performed on different machines, is still that most in vogue, but several of the largest and most progressive mills in Sweden have in recent years simplified and speeded up these operations by working with machines constructed to produce whole sides, etc., of nearly the requisite dimensions and then trimming and, if required, planing them, the famous "Torroba" box produced by the Säfveåns Company of Gothenburg being an instance in point.

To combine nearly all the necessary operations in one machine was at one time, however, deemed almost impossible, or at least impracticable, but Bolinders, of Stockholm, have worked at the problem for several years past, and practically since the war began have put on the market an Automatic Box-board Machine which produces from unplanned boards—edged and cross-cut—finished box-sides, tops, bottoms and ends. The compound machine which performs this work planes, tongues, glues and joints the various parts and delivers them cut to the exact dimensions required.

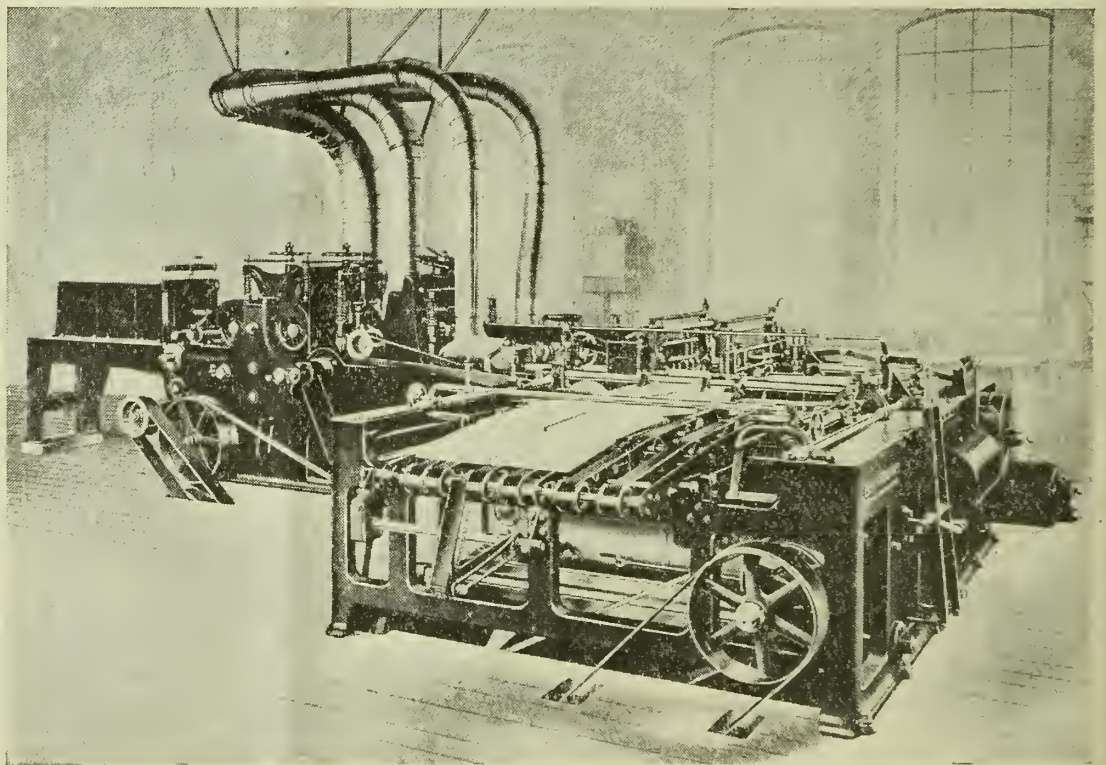
Our illustration will help to make clear the following description of the machine and what it does automatically, the only manual labour necessary being a youth to feed it and a minder.

The maximum output of the Number 15 machine illustrated is stated by the makers to be four standards per working day of 10 hours.

The boards are fed into the machine as in an ordinary planer, and are planed on either one or both sides and furnished with tongue and groove. The edge is then glued or not according to desire, the boards are jointed together, adjusted correct to length, and this made up material is cut up into widths corresponding to the desired dimensions of the box sides or ends, etc. As already mentioned, the finished box sides and ends, etc., are completed entirely in this machine without being adjusted or rehandled in any other

machine. The finished sides are very strong, owing to the special form given the tongue in the jointing, and as they are to the exact dimensions desired, and finished clean and smooth, all subsequent planing is unnecessary. To any one familiar with the trade this is of the highest importance.

The planer has a four-roll feed and top, bottom, side, and dovetail type tongue and groove cutters. If so ordered, two of the cutters can be set in a vertical position for making straight tongues and grooves. Immediately following the side cutters is a glueing device, and then the jointer comes into operation by driving the board into joint with the preceding board. The pieces already jointed are then moved sideways for a distance exactly equal to the breadth of one board, so as to be in correct position for the next finished board. At the same time as the sideways motion comes into operation, cross-cut saws adjust the length to the exact dimension desired. So soon as the number of boards joined together reaches whatever width



**Bolinders' Automatic Boxboard Machine.**

is required, a re-saw makes the necessary cut and then the machine delivers the completed part of the box. Adjustments for size of the finished product can be made in a very short time, but in large establishments several machines could be devoted to one order, and the various parts could in this way be produced simultaneously.

The machine can produce boxes having parts of from  $\frac{5}{16}$  to  $\frac{7}{8}$  inches thick, and from 10 × 10 inches to 37 × 32 inches in size. Further particulars of the machines may be obtained from James Pollock, Sons & Co., Ltd., 3, Lloyd's Avenue, E.C., who are J. & C. G. Bolinders Mekaniska Verkstads A.B.'s representatives in this country.



## Doings of the Chamber.

### Council Meetings.

Since the "Journal" was last issued, two meetings of the Council have been held; one on the 28th May, when 11 members attended, and the other on the 13th June, when again 11 were present.

### "25 Years" Members.

Application for "25 years" membership of the Chamber was received from Thomas Rose and Partners (shipbrokers and coal exporters, Hull), and was agreed to by the Council.

### Annual Members.

Applications for membership of the Chamber were submitted to the Council, and the following were elected annual members:—

Nordisk Agentur, Stockholm (coal importers and wood exporters);

G. E. Björk, Gothenburg (paper merchant and agent).

### Annual General Meeting.

At the Annual General Meeting, which was held on the 30th May, Mr. H. Bendixson was re-elected President; Mr. John Eberstein was re-elected Vice-president, and the voting for the four vacancies on the Council resulted in the re-election of Messrs. C. A. Löwenadler and Lars Larson, the remaining vacancies being filled by the election of Mr. J. R. Schéle and Mr. G. Z. Westling.

### Treasurer and Committees.

At the first meeting of the Council held after the Annual General Meeting, Mr. Lars Larson was unanimously re-elected Honorary Treasurer. The *Editorial Committee*, consisting of Messrs. Fred Bagge, John Eberstein, C. A. Löwenadler, C. O. Lundholm and Axel Welin, was re-elected. Owing to Mr. Fred Kreuger's retirement from the Council there was a vacancy on the *Election Committee*, and to fill this Mr. J. R. Schéle was appointed. The Committee, therefore, now consists of Messrs. C. A. Löwenadler and Mr. J. R. Schéle. The *Building Committee*, consisting of Messrs. H. Bendixson, John Eberstein, Lars Larson, C. A. Löwenadler and Axel Welin, was re-elected *en bloc*.

### Appreciation of Mr. Fred Kreuger's Services.

At the meeting, on the 28th May, the Chairman, on behalf of the Council, expressed, in felicitous terms, appreciation of Mr. Kreuger's services for so many years as a member of the Council, and in other ways, and hoped that he would remain a friend to the Chamber, and give

it the benefit of his assistance when the occasion arose.

### Svenska Centralkommitten i London.

The twelve Swedish Institutions and Associations now in existence in London have hitherto had no means of dealing with questions which concern the whole of the Swedish Colony except by private initiative. An organised connecting link between them all has, however, now been formed by the above-named Committee to deal with such matters and representatives from the other Institutions have been, or are about to be, appointed. Our own Council has appointed Mr. Axel Welin to represent this Chamber on the Committee.

### Anglo-Swedish Travel Association.

A circular, signed by the President of the Chamber, has been sent out, and the Secretary was in a position to state at the last meeting of the Council that responses have been prompt and most encouraging.



## Personal & Business Notices.

### Hellefors Bruks A.-B.

The above company, which is owned by the great Wargön concern, is increasing its capital from 9,000,000 kronor to 12,500,000 kronor by issuing new shares at 150 per cent.

### Stora Kopparbergs Bergslags A.-B.

This company made a net profit in 1917 of 13,300,650 kronor as compared with 12,490,034 kronor in 1916. The board propose a dividend of 25 kronor per share.

### Fire at Trävarubolaget Svartviks Works.

On the 9th May a fire broke out at the above company's works at Svartvik. If the roofs had not been covered with snow the whole extensive works would, no doubt, have been burnt down. Most of the machinery and the electric plant, however, were destroyed.

### Uddeholms A.-B.

The above company's balance sheet shows a net profit in 1917 of 9,070,000 kronor, as compared with 7,884,000 kronor in 1916. The dividend was fixed at 25 per cent.

During last year exclusively electric pig iron was manufactured at the company's works at Hagfors, four smelting furnaces being already at work and a fifth furnace being expected to commence very shortly. The power station at Krakerud for 12,000 h.p. will not be ready before 1919, but the sulphite mill at Skoghall,



with an annual capacity of 12,000 to 15,000 tons, was completed last year, though the work there could not commence on account of shortage of sulphur. It is, however, being reconstructed to allow iron pyrites to be used as a substitute, and is expected to be ready this spring, simultaneously with the new sulphite spirit factory which is being built in connection with this mill. The sulphate mill under construction at the same place cannot be taken into use till next year.

#### **Svanö A.-B.**

The report of the board of the above company for 1917 has now been published, showing that the net profit was 1,397,639 kronor, as compared with 1,237,835 kronor in the previous year. The board propose a dividend of 25 per cent., and one free share for each holder of two old ones, the remainder to be carried to the profit and loss account.

The output was 19,025 tons sulphite cellulose, as compared with 23,314 tons in the previous year, 233,221 standards wood goods as compared with only 6,227 standards in 1916, and further about 17,900 cubic metres charcoal.

#### **Höganäs-Billesholms A.-B.**

The above company is increasing its capital by issuing free shares of the value of 10,000,000 kronor, and a further issue of shares at par, amounting to 5,000,000 kronor, whereby the company's total share capital will reach 30,000,000 kronor.

The nett profit of the parent company in 1917 was 4,984,000 kronor, as compared with 3,947,000 kronor in 1916. The profits of the subsidiary companies have increased from 769,000 kronor to 2,116,000 kronor.

#### **Billeruds A.-B.**

Billeruds A.-B. shows a net profit in 1917 of 4,485,551.53 kronor, the profits of the subsidiary companies Jössefors A.-B., Sälboda A.-B., and Charlottenbergs A.-B. not being included in this amount. The corresponding figure for 1916 was 3,388,696.68 kr. A dividend of 15 per cent. is proposed.

#### **C. G. Thulin.✠**

Nordström & Thulin, Stockholm, have suffered a serious loss through the death of their Senior, Mr. C. G. Thulin, Italian Consul General, who passed peacefully away on March 25th, in his 73rd year. The firm established by him in 1870 will be continued under the same style, on the old lines, by the surviving partner, his son, Mr. P. G. Thulin, who has been associated with the firm for the past eighteen years.

#### **Jönköpings Mekaniska Verkstads Aktiebolag.**

Jönköpings Mekaniska Verkstads Aktiebolag made, during 1917, a net profit of 589,505.40 kronor.

#### **Centralbadets Söp- och Tvålfabriks Aktiebolag**

The balance-sheet of the above company shows a net profit of 120,515.98 kronor for 1917.

#### **Large Power Station at Torpshammar.**

Torpshammars A.B., in which the majority of shares is owned by Svartviks Trävaru A.B., has, according to the press, taken steps to establish a power station at Torpshammar, where the company owns a waterfall. The undertaking will be one of the largest of its kind in Norrland. The intention is to supply electric power for the company's factories at Torpshammar and Svartvik.

#### **Peat Fuel for the Eskilstuna Industry.**

A company has been formed in Eskilstuna, with a share capital of 300,000 kronor. The production during the first year is estimated at 2,500 tons daily, and the intention is to provide, as far as possible, peat-fuel for the Eskilstuna Industries.



### **A Swedish Academy of Engineering Science.**

KUNGLIG KÖMMERSKOLLEGIUM (the Swedish Board of Trade) has had under consideration a scheme for establishing a Scientific Academy of Engineering composed of prominent technicians and industrial men interested in the promotion of scientific research, the main objects of which should be to obtain results of value to the different Swedish industries. This Academy would in no way compete with already existing undertakings in that line, but on the contrary, should, by all means at its disposal, support such undertakings in collaboration with the recently established Testing Institute of the State.

The Academy's sphere of activity would chiefly comprise granting subsidies to teachers and pupils at laboratories and high schools, and supporting individual technicians and inventors in cases where private capital would not be expected to come forward. Moreover, the Academy would publish literature on the different subjects that might come within its scope of interest.



## Future of the Pulp Trade.

FROM a very reliable source we learn that in consequence of the Anglo-Swedish Treaty now ratified by the Swedish Government, large quantities of pulp contracted for by British paper mills will, no doubt, be shipped, and the raising of the embargo should favour British paper-makers not only as regards price, but in so far that they will be able to obtain quantities of dry mechanical pulp which Sweden can provide in large quantities, and which it was difficult to purchase from Norway. It is probable that the British authorities may endeavour to exercise some pressure upon British purchasers of pulp to confine their purchases of mechanical pulp to the dry variety, as it is obvious that with a limited amount of licence the bringing in of moist mechanical pulp is extravagant. It would therefore seem desirable that the energies of Swedish pulp manufacturers should be directed towards manufacturing dry mechanical. It is common knowledge that the Norwegians are making strenuous efforts to dry their pulp by mixing it with a small proportion of chemical in order to free it over machines. It is doubtful whether British paper-makers have enough licences which can be utilised to purchase fresh supplies, and when the contracts already entered into by them with Swedish suppliers have been executed it is doubtful whether there will be available for the remainder of the year more than forty to fifty thousand tons of licence for fresh supplies.

The Department of the Paper Controller which governs the issue of paper and paper making material importation licences will shortly—possibly before this JOURNAL is published—issue regulations governing the import supply of paper, and it is anticipated that, as these will be the first regulations issued by the new Controller, they will contain some modifications or alteration of regulations issued by the late Royal Commission. It is not, however, anticipated that any extra grant of licences for importation will be available. Up till now the year as fixed by the late Royal Commission began on 1st March, and ended on 28th February, but it is likely that the Controller will fix his year to terminate on December 31st, so as to fall more into line with the year as fixed by the Timber and Shipping Control Department.

The price of Swedish kraft paper has recently reached such a high level that users of paper to whom this description is indispensable are strenuously endeavouring to get the British Government to provide shipping space to enable them to import kraft paper from Canada at a price at least fifty per cent. less. It is probable that in the near future the shipping position in the North Atlantic will enable larger imports of pulp to be brought from Canada.

In view of the great shortage of pulp among paper-makers, and increasing demands for paper, various experiments have been made with the view

to utilising home produced materials. Waste paper and rags are being used to an increasing extent, but the most hopeful experiment so far has been with sawdust, which is being ground into the form of wood flour and used in conjunction with waste paper and sulphite pulp for the manufacture of "news." A brief reference to this process was made in our April issue. It has been found impossible to incorporate in "news" more than thirty-five per cent. of sawdust, and paper made in this way is at present being used by many large morning and evening newspapers in this country.



## Reasons for the Rationing of Food.

WE learn from inquiries made in authoritative circles that a statement has been elicited to the effect that the action which the Controller of Timber Supplies had been compelled to take by way of stopping private trading in timber is not in any way to be regarded by Swedish exporters as a movement unfriendly to their interests. It was rendered necessary by enemy action in reducing amount of tonnage available, not only for timber, but even more important articles. As a consequence the importation of timber had to be cut down to such a low figure that in order to distribute the import as evenly as possible a rationing scheme is essential. This involves central purchasing, the necessity for which will be appreciated when the facts are fully understood. Hitherto imports from Sweden have been distributed for shipping reasons very unevenly among different ports on the North-east coast which have received an altogether undue proportion as compared with the West Coast ports. In order to make the best use of shipping, attention must also be given to cargoes in both directions. It is pointed out further that so little tonnage is available for timber that advantage has often to be taken of dunnage space in connection with more important cargoes. The exigencies of the war have led to further curtailments of imports by bringing out in a striking manner the extent to which home-grown supplies can be used in place of those from abroad. It has been found advisable to manage with far less imported timber than experts in the trade believed would be necessary, and it is probable that this practice will continue during the war. Purchases from Sweden are therefore unlikely to reach high figures although the quality of Swedish goods and their other well-known advantages are such that buying will no doubt take place in as far as tonnage and other circumstances admit of.

The Controller of Timber Supplies has shown his desire to continue the good relations which have always existed with Swedish shippers by arranging in his rationing scheme to do business on trade lines through the established agents of recognised shippers, and he is anxious for it to be known

(Continued on page 128).



## British Proclamations Relating to Trade, etc.

**Note.**—In quoting below the more important orders and regulations issued by the British Government, we invite any Member desiring further information to write to the Secretary of the Chamber, mentioning the particular measure on which he desires such information, and quoting the *Board of Trade Journal* indicated.

### Goods Prohibited for Exportation from the United Kingdom.

Additions to and amendments in the list of goods prohibited for exportation from the United Kingdom have been made by an Order of Council dated June 11th, 1918, full particulars of which are given in the *Board of Trade Journal* for June 13th.

#### IMPORT RESTRICTIONS.

##### Imported Soft Woods.

The Controller of Timber Supplies is arranging a scheme in connection with the rationing of sawn and planed imported softwood. Firms coming within the undermentioned categories whose transactions in such imported softwoods exceeded an average of 100 standards per annum during the years 1912, 1913, and 1914, who desire to be included in the scheme, should apply in writing for a form of registration to the Controller of Timber Supplies (Room 100), Caxton House, Tothill Street, Westminster, London, S.W.1.

Importers, Merchants and Retailers should apply for "Registration Form R.A."

Shippers, Agents and Brokers should apply for "Registration Form R.B."

Applications for forms R.A. or R.B. should be made immediately, and not later than June 18th.

##### Restrictions on Trade.

The Board of Trade have issued, under the Defence of the Realm Regulations, a further Order known as the Papermaking Material (Home produced) Order No. 2, dated June 5th, in place of the Order issued on March 13th last restricting business in home-produced papermaking materials. The full text of this Order is given in the *Board of Trade Journal* for June 6th.

##### Small Tools Order.

With reference to a notice under the same heading in our May Journal, the Minister of

Munitions has now given notice that as from May 31st he authorises every person, until further notice, to manufacture for his own use, but for no other purpose, all or any of the small tools referred to in the above Order.

Applications for licences to manufacture small tools for other purposes are to be addressed to the Controller of Machine Tools, Charing Cross Buildings, London, W.C.2., and marked "Small Tools."

##### Licences to Export Certain Tools.

The Director of the War Trade Department gives notice that applications for licences to export certain tools can only be considered if they are accompanied by a certificate issued by the Director of Army Contracts (D.C.I.T.) in support of them. A list of these tools, together with other necessary information, will be found in the *Board of Trade Journal* for May 30th.

##### Compound Fertilisers Order, 1918.

A new Order, taking effect on June 5th, has been issued by the Minister of Munitions, regarding the sale of Compound Fertilisers. The full text of this Order will be found in the *Board of Trade Journal* for June 6th.

##### Sale of Wool.

Referring to a Notice in the May issue of our Journal, the Army Council have made an order dated May 13th, the full text of which will be found in the *Board of Trade Journal* for May 23rd.

##### Trading with the Enemy (Neutral Countries) Proclamation.

Referring to notices in previous issues regarding firms in neutral countries with whom trading is prohibited, certain alterations have been effected according to an Order in Council dated May 17th, whereby a number of additions were made (including one firm in Sweden).

# OTTO ULLSTRÖM & CO.,

SALE AND PURCHASE—CHARTERING—INSURANCE—BUNKERING,

LICENSED VALUERS OF SHIPPING PROPERTY, AND SPECIAL ATTENTION  
TO COURT AND ARBITRATION CASES,

*Wish to Represent First-Class Firm of Shipowners and Timber Exporters*

**84, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C.3.**

Special connections at all leading ports in U.K. and abroad.



## Swedish Trade and Traffic Proclamations.

### Export Prohibitions.

SINCE the issue of the last JOURNAL the Chamber has received one cable specifying a list of fresh prohibitions for which there are no classification particulars; these goods are detailed below as telegraphed:—

**Glass Tubes**, being parts of accumulators, exported simultaneously with such accumulators; also rectangular glass jars (for accumulators) of a capacity of at least 3.5 cubic decimetres.

**Manufactures of Wax**, not specially mentioned.

### BRITISH AGENCIES WANTED.

**IVAR LUNDBERG,**  
NORRKÖPING, SWEDEN.  
Established 1878.

General Commission Agent.  
OPEN FOR ALL AGENCIES. (A)

General Commission Agent and  
Leather Goods Manufacturer.

**CARL SÖDERLING,**  
MALMÖ. Sweden.  
OPEN FOR ALL AGENCIES. (A)

## MAGNUS KOLLBERG,

Stockholm, Sweden,

BROKER AND AGENT

*in Corn, Colonial Produce, and Chemicals.*

Wants Agencies. (A)

## JOHN R. RETTIG & Co., A.-B.

3, Norrmalmstorg, STOCKHOLM, Sweden,

GENERAL MERCHANTS.

*Specialities: Minerals, Chemicals.*

(A) AGENTS IN FINLAND AND RUSSIA.

TRANSLATIONS.—An Office making a speciality of the translation of technical and commercial matters from and into SWEDISH, Norwegian and Danish, has been established in the City of London since 1900. Highest references. Address: Century Translation Bureau, 505, Mansion House Chambers, 11, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C. Telephone: 410 City. (G)

## Money Matters.

### SWEDEN.

Sveriges Riksbank (State Bank of Sweden):—

Rate of discount:—

Bills at 3/m .. .. 7 per cent.  
(Raised on March 23rd from 6½ per cent.)

Nominal exchange rates on London:

	Buyers.	Sellers.
	3'm.	Sight.
April 30th .. .. .	13.58	14.08
May 1st .. .. .	13.58	14.08
„ 2nd; .. .. .	13.58	14.08
„ 3rd .. .. .	13.60	14.10
„ 4th .. .. .	13.62	14.12
„ 6th .. .. .	13.65	14.15
„ 7th .. .. .	13.62	14.12
„ 8th .. .. .	13.58	14.08
„ 10th .. .. .	13.54	14.04
„ 13th .. .. .	13.53	14.03
„ 14th .. .. .	13.50	14.00
„ 16th .. .. .	13.25	13.75
„ 18th .. .. .	13.50	14.00
„ 21st .. .. .	13.60	14.10
„ 22nd .. .. .	13.40	13.90
„ 23rd .. .. .	63.40	63.90
„ 24th .. .. .	13.50	14.00
„ 25th .. .. .	13.40	13.90
„ 27th .. .. .	13.40	13.90
„ 28th .. .. .	13.50	14.00
„ 29th .. .. .	13.65	14.15
„ 30th .. .. .	13.65	14.15
May 21st .. .. .	—	—
„ 24th .. .. .	13.72	13.82
„ 29th .. .. .	13.85	13.95
June 5th .. .. .	13.86	13.9
„ 12th .. .. .	13.86	13.96

Bank of England:—

Minimum discount rate, 5 per cent. (Reduced Jan. 18th, 1917, from 6 per cent. to 5½ per cent., and April 5th from 5½ per cent. to 5 per cent.). (A year ago 5 per cent.).

London Bankers' Rates:—

On deposit: At call .. .. 3 per cent.  
Three months' Bank bills 3<sup>7</sup>/<sub>16</sub>—3½ per cent.  
Three months' fine Trade bills 4-4½ per cent.

Foreign Exchanges:—

The following rates have been quoted on Royal Exchange for Stockholm during May-June.

		Cheques and cable transf.	
		Sellers.	Buyers.
		Kr.	Kr.
May	21st .. .. .	—	—
„	24th .. .. .	13.72	14.82
„	29th .. .. .	13.85	14.95
June	5th .. .. .	13.86	13.96
„	12th .. .. .	13.86	13.96



Members are invited to keep in close touch with the Chamber, and avail themselves of its services.

## Trade Enquiries.

(Circular No. 331.)

Medlemmar uppmanas at alltid hänvända sig till Handelskammaren, när tillfälle yppar sig, och använda sig av dess tjänster.

**NOTE.**—On receipt of a written application, stating Reference Number, full particulars of names and addresses are given to Members and accredited enquirers in reference to enquiries marked with an asterisk, which denotes that the enquirer is a Member of the Chamber. Particulars of enquiries not marked with an asterisk are given to Members only.

### BRITISH ARTICLES WANTED.

- \*Chemicals for Industrial Purposes. (A/144/18.)
- \*Chemical Products. (A/112/18.)
- \*Colonial Produce. (A/114/18.)
- \*Jute. (A/147/18.)
- \*Oils. (A/145/18.)
- \*Pharmaceutical Articles. (A/113/18.)
- \*Rubber. (A/146/18.)

### SWEDISH ARTICLES OFFERED.

- \*Box Boards. (A/141/18.)
- \*Cardboard. (A/139/18.)
- \*Cellulose. (A/119/18.)
- Drill Chucks. (A/135/18.)
- \*Iron. (A/142/18.)
- \*Iron Wire. (A/115/18.)
- \*Iron Bars. (A/116/18.)
- Lathe Chucks. (A/134/18.)
- Milling Cutters. (A/136/18.)
- \*Paper. (A/118/18.)
- \*Paper. (A/138/18.)
- \*Pig Iron. (A/117/18.)
- Ratchet Braces. (A/132/18.)
- Reamers. (A/137/18.)
- \*Steel. (A/143/18.)
- Tap Wrenches, adjustable. (A/133/18.)
- \*Wood Pulp. (A/140/18.)

### SWEDISH ARTICLES OFFERED FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

Gothenburg firm offers Swedish Products for the South African Market. (A/148/18.)

### SVENSKA ARTIKLAR ÖNSKADE FÖR STORBRITANNIEN OCH IRLAND.

Bandstål, polerat och härdat. (A/120/18.)

### ENGELSKA ARTIKLAR OFFERERADE TILL SVERIGE,

- Blyertspennor. (A/122/18.)
- Bomullspiké. (A/126/18.)
- Glasögoninfattningar. (A/123/18.)
- Löpmått (Sliding Gauges). (A/125/18.)
- Skedar av vitmetall. (A/124/18)
- Stålpennor. (A/121/18.)
- Yllehalsdukar. (A/127/18.)

Engelsk firma önskar komma i förbindelse med agent eller agenter, som redan representera engelska firmor, och som äro villiga att upptaga deras agentur för Sverige i följande varor:

- Bomullsgarn. (A/131/18.)
- Bomullsvoror. (A/130/18.)

- Kamgarmsvaror. (A/129/18.)
- Yllevaror. (A/128/18.)



(Continued from page 125.)

that he is always ready to listen sympathetically to any sections of the timber trade which may desire to put their views before him. The statistics of imports of timber into Great Britain before the war are interesting as showing that while such imports from Russia were increasing very rapidly Great Britain always remained a steady customer for wood goods from Sweden. It is pointed out that Germany's interest in the timber trade of Sweden after the war must tend to diminish if she is able to establish control over the timber resources of Finland.

It is necessary to emphasise the fact that the Timber Order of 1918 and other action which may be taken by the Timber Supply Department here is in no way directed against Swedish interests but is merely a matter of domestic policy rendered necessary by circumstances of war and the ruthless action of hostile forces upon allied and neutral shipping.

### LATE ADVERTISEMENT.

Sea Captain, Master's Certificate, Swedish nationality, desires occupation, preferably in transport service, shipping, or similar work, needing good organiser. Accustomed to handling men. Has been Harbourmaster in Colonies. Speaks and writes the Scandinavian, English and French languages. At present in England. Apply to B/756/18, co. Swedish Chamber of Commerce, 5, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.3.

### SELLING AND BUYING AGENT IN SWEDEN

General Merchandise **H. ASKLUND** 11, Blasieholmstorg Stockholm, Sweden

### THE NORTH CORNWALL CHINA CLAY CO., LTD.,

St. Breward, Bodmin, Cornwall.

LARGEST CHINA CLAY SETT IN THE WORLD

(D) WALTER SESSIONS, Managing Director



## SHIPPING AGENTS IN SWEDEN.

**AKTIEBOLAGET  
NYMAN & SCHULTZ,  
STOCKHOLM,**  
General Forwarding and  
Chartering Agents.

Special service to and from Finland and Russia.

*Forwarders to H.M. The King of Sweden.*

Branch Offices at

**HAPARANDA and LULEÅ, Sweden.**

(A)

**Öberg & Horndahl, A.-B.**

**SHIPBROKERS,**

**Helsingborg, Råå, & Karlshamn.**

Average, Insurance, Chartering and Forwarding Agents.

Telegrams: "Ödahl."

(F)

**AKTIEBOLAGET**

**P. J. HAEGERSTRAND,**

Shipbrokers, Chartering & Forwarding Agents.

**GEFLE**

Telegrams: "HAEGERSTRAND, GEFLE." (G)

**AKTIEBOLAGET W. LARKA**

**10, SKEPPSBRON, STOCKHOLM.**

**FORWARDING AND SHIPPING AGENTS.**

Forwarding Narvik-Haparanda-Torneå to Russia,  
through own Branch Offices.

Tel. Address: "LARKA, STOCKHOLM." (G)

**EMIL R. BOMAN,  
STOCKHOLM.**

SWORN SHIPBROKER,

Chartering, Steamship, Insurance, Average, and  
Forwarding Agent.

Telegrams — — "BOMANS, STOCKHOLM." (G)

**Löwenadler & Co.  
GOTHENBURG,  
FORWARDING AGENTS.**

Telegrams: LÖWIS, GOTHENBURG. (H)

**WILSON & CO.,  
GOTHENBURG.**

*Forwarding and Shipping Agents*

Telegrams: "WILSON, GOTHENBURG." (J)

**WIKSTRÖM & NORRBY**

**GOTHENBURG—**

**STOCKHOLM.**

*Shipbrokers and Forwarding Agents.*

Telegrams - - - "NORRVIK."

(J)

## Employment Department.

To Members and others in want of Foreign Correspondents, Clerks, and Volunteers, full particulars are given, FREE OF CHARGE, of the following clerks, on application, stating reference number, to Secretary, Swedish Chamber of Commerce (Employment Department), 5, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.3.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF VACANT SITUATIONS ARE INSERTED FREE OF CHARGE.

### SITUATIONS WANTED.

#### MALE.

Som l:e korrespondent, resp. kontorschef, önskar 28 års, militärfri svensk (Schartauan) omedelbar god framtidsplats. Korresponderar och stenograferar svenska, tyska engelska; även kunnig i franska samt något ryska; även bokföringsman. Perfekt maskinskrivare. In- och utländsk praktik.—Ben. svar till Postfack 553, Stockholm I, Sweden.

**Textile Trade.**—Young man with good knowledge of English, Danish, and book-keeping, and some experience in the textile trade, wants employment in England. Willing to work as a volunteer for a few months. At present in Sweden. (Ref. C/624/18).

**Book-keeper or Correspondent.**—(30) Very good knowledge of French and Spanish; good knowledge of English and German; experienced book keeper; excellent references; requires £3 per week; at present in Sweden.—(Ref. C/621/18).

**Seed Trade.**—Young man with extensive experience in the seed trade desires berth in the office of a firm of seedsmen. At present in Sweden. (Ref. C/623/18.)

### PLATS ÖNSKAD I SVERIGE.

**Engelsk korrespondent eller sekreterare.**—Engelsk dam, god bokförare, stenograf och maskinskrifverska, med flerårig erfarenhet från ingenjör- och affärskontor samt litterär verksamhet, söker plats som engelsk korrespondent eller sekreterare i Sverige; är van vid självständigt arbete. Förstklassiga referenser (Ref. C/610/17.)



## Swedish Bonds Quoted on the London Stock Exchange.

**W**E publish below a list of prices at which the Swedish State Loans, the City of Stockholm and City of Göteborg Loans are sold on the London Stock Exchange.

### Swedish State Loans.

DATE.	3½% 1880.	4% 1908 until 20/6/1918, then 3½%.
June 3	107¼ 8	—
„ 7	—	79¼ ¾ ½

### Stockholm City.

DATE.	4% Bonds.	3½% 1905.
May 30	9½ (t.b.†) ¾ (t.b.†) 2 (t.b.†)	77¾ ½ ¼
June 4	—	77¼ ½ ¼
June 10	—	76½ 7 ¼

### Gothenburg City.

DATE.	4% 1899.	4% 1909.
June 7	93½	91½
„ 10	92¾	—

The meaning of the signs used is as follows:—  
 † Small bonds at special prices.  
 ‡ Exceptional bargains.

Δ Bargains done with or between non-members  
 t.b. Treasury Certs. of Deposit (Scheme B).

## S. & J. SCHONEWALD

(J. Schonewald, av brittisk börd),

IMPORTÖRER.

1, Butler Street, Moor Lane, London, E.C.2.

AGENTER.

### SVARVERIARBETEN.

Husgeråd av trä, träleksaker, svarvade trästycken för montering och knapptillverkning.

Förbindelser över hela Storbritannien och Irland.

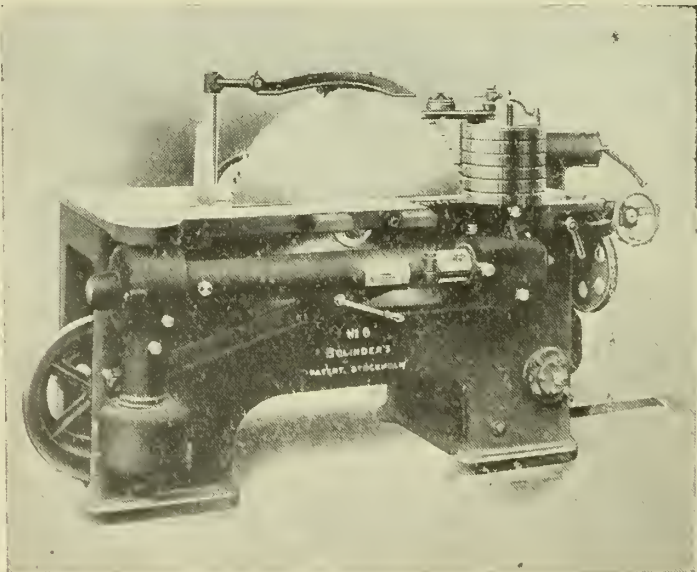
### JÄRNVAROR.

Emaljerade järnvaror, knivsmiden, borstar, stormlampor, fotogenkaminer utan veckar, hushålls- och köksutensilier.

Kundkrets omfattar alla ledande en gros- och exportfirmor.

Särskilt gynnsamma omständigheter för distribution.

Tillverkare av ovannämnda och liknande varor inbjudas till korrespondens.



## BOLINDER'S LATEST RESAW.

- Output up to 158 feet per minute.
- Depth of cut up to 14 inches.
- Powerful and reliable feed.
- Adjustability of feed rollers and fence towards saw spindle. Equally efficient for sawing planks and boards on flat side.
- Feed rollers and fence can be tilted for diagonal sawing. Heavily proportioned.

FOR FULL PARTICULARS APPLY—

**JAMES POLLOCK, SONS & Co., Ltd.,**  
 3, Lloyd's Avenue, LONDON, E.C.

British Representatives for J. & C. G. BOLINDERS Co., Ltd., Stockholm, Sweden



## Storbritanniens Majhandel.\*

*Statistiken för Maj, månad visar följande totalsiffror.*

TABELL A.

	Import.		Export.					
	Total. £	Ökning eller minskning i %	Brittiska varor. £	Ökning eller minskning i %	Utländska varor. £	Ökning eller minskning i %	Total Export £	Ökning eller minskning i %
Jan.-Maj 1918	550,588,335	+ 32.83	201,806,418	- 2.74	14,663,384	- 63.17	216,469,802	- 12.47
„ 1917	414,514,425	+ 6.96	207,495,881	+ 6.66	39,818,242	- 12.00	247,314,123	+ 3.14
„ 1916	387,521,347	+ 9.79	194,533,318	+ 22.69	45,248,407	+ 7.80	239,781,725	+ 24.65
Maj 1918	125,883,581	+ 43.66	44,967,221	+ 3.52	3,400,208	- 46.34	48,367,429	- 2.83
„ 1917	87,625,713	+ 4.57	43,437,256	- 5.50	6,336,377	42.24	49,773,633	- 14.20
„ 1916	83,792,730	+ 17.03	47,024,411	+ 28.51	10,983,493	+ 7.23	58,007,904	+ 32.25

TABELL B.

STORBRIANNIENS IMPORT AV VISSA VAROR, VILKA BRUKAT DELVIS TAGAS FRÅN SVERIGE. MAJ.	1917.		1918.	
	TOTAL IMPORT.		TOTAL IMPORT.	
	Kvantitet.	Värde. £	Kvantitet.	Värde. £
Järn : Basiskt tackjärn..... Tons	—	—	9,895	48,164
Gjutjärn i tackor .....	9,564	76,495	1,380	44,341
Hæmatite .....	294	4,590	50	1,932
Spiegel-, mangan-och kiseljärn .....	1,069	39,317	2,774	102,176
Puddeljärn .....	—	—	—	—
Smidesjärn, vinkeljärn, valstråd o.s.v. ....	4,965	68,351	1,039	48,076
Papper : Tryck- och skrivpapper på rullar Cwts.	24,820	43,981	21,326	54,377
Tryck-och skrivpapper i ark .....	17,571	38,039	11,310	38,037
Omslagspapper .....	102,204	205,452	67,632	251,929
Smör .....	(D e t a i j e r		s a k n a s)	
Trämassa : Kemisk, torr, blekt .....	2,623	135,346	1,449	76,749
„ „ oblekt .....	21,162	1,012,849	13,582	616,439
Mekanisk, våt .....	28,378	372,678	7,308	100,458
Trävaror : Bilade ; furu, ek, o.s.v. (ej pitprops) Loads	3,252	73,608	3,156	83,251
Sågade ; furu och gran arbetade .....	44,928	599,713	122,026	1,621,857
Sågade ; furu och gran arbetade .....	4,978	59,626	11,163	178,473
Tändstickor : Säkerhets .....	Gross of boxes	—	—	—
„ .....	Ten thousands	488	126	39
Andra slag .....	Gross of Boxes	—	—	—
„ .....	Ten thousands	1,800	400	—

TABELL C.

STORBRIANNIENS EXPORT AV VISSA VAROR, VILKA BRUKAT DELVIS GÅ TILL SVERIGE. MAJ.	1917.		1918.	
	TOTAL EXPORT.		TOTAL EXPORT.	
	Kvantitet.	Värde. £	Kvantitet.	Värde. £
Järn och stål :				
Tackjärn .....	Tons	68,201	43,150	578,289
Ny räls .....	„	1,680	1,512	25,964
Knivsmiden .....	Cwts.	2,045	1,694	47,831
Järnmanufaktur .....	„	24,981	13,593	68,588
Andra metaller :				
Bly, i tackor och bearbetat .....	Tons	252	326	15,215
Koppar och tillverkningar därav .....	„	833	864	123,159
Tenn .....	„	1,522	960	310,725
Kol och Koks .....	„	3,604,823	3,050,735	4,289,900
Bomullsgarn :				
Grått .....	Lbs.	7,888,600	7,884,000	1,577,224
Blekt och färgat .....	„	2,535,200	1,030,200	210,158
Ylle :				
„ Tops ” .....	„	967,300	1,742,500	410,485
Kamgarn (Worsted) .....	„	1,958,200	1,015,100	399,989
Yllevävnader .....	Yds.	9,858,100	4,788,900	1,551,312
Kamgarnsvävnader .....	„	3,618,900	2,593,700	594,280
Tomsäckar .....	Dussin	234,463	71,390	47,369

\* Förevarande statistik över exporterade varor inbegriper sådana varor, som inköpts i det Förenade Konungariket av de allierade staternas myndigheter eller för deras räkning, men inbegriper icke varor, som uttagits från det brittiska guld- och nementets upplag och depåer, eller varor, vilka inköpts av detsamma och skeppats på dess båtar

**OBS! — För denna månad finnas icke några detaljer om fördelningen av Export och Import på olika länder.**



# GAUTHIOD Marine Insurance Co.,

ESTABLISHED 1863.

Gothenburg, Ltd.

Underwrites Wood Risks on Lloyd's Terms through  
Messrs. **BERNER & NIELSEN**, London.

**CLAIMS SETTLED** through Messrs. **W. K. WEBSTER & CO.**, London.

(E)

## ABDEL AHAD, HABER & Co.,

133/35, WOOL EXCHANGE  
LONDON, - E.C.2

— Cable: Haber, Wool Exchange. —

### IMPORT AND EXPORT MERCHANTS.

#### SPECIALITIES:

Cotton Piece Goods.  
Woollen Goods.  
Hosiery, Underwear.  
Nottingham and Calais Laces.  
Handkerchiefs.  
Hardware.

Enamel Ware.  
Cooking Stoves.  
Matches.  
Wrapping Paper.  
Earthenware.  
Glassware.

Strawboards.  
Dressed Leather.  
Boots and Shoes.  
Hides and Skins.  
Chemicals.  
Olive Oil.

**CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.**

#### OWN HOUSES AT

PARIS: Abdel Ahad Nassan & Cie, 35, Rue  
d'Hauteville (Xe).

MILAN: Alexandre Abdel Ahad, 56, Via Mario  
Pagano.

CAIRO: Alexandre Abdel Ahad & Co., Box  
No. 903.

ALEXANDRIA: Alexandre Abdel Ahad & Co.  
Box No. 1238.

# W. A. MASSEY & SONS,

LIMITED,

## HULL, GOOLE, GRIMSBY,

Telegrams: "MASSEY—HULL."

and IMMINGHAM,

### Shipowners & Brokers,

### Shipping, Chartering & Forwarding Agents

AGENTS FOR THE SALE AND PURCHASE OF  
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SHIPPING PROPERTY.

**STEAM TRAWLERS, HERRING DRIFTERS,** and other  
**FISHING CRAFT** a Speciality.

**COAL & COKE EXPORTERS & Bunkering Contractors.**

(J)



344

# JOURNAL

PUBLISHED BY



(INCORPORATED)

Registered Office:  
5, Lloyd's Avenue,  
London, E.C.3.

Telephone:  
Central No. 6338.

Office Hours:  
9.30 a.m.—6 p.m.  
Saturdays 9.30 a.m.—1 p.m.

Telegraphic Address  
For Foreign Telegrams:

“Swediscom—London.”

For Inland Telegrams:

“Swediscom—  
Fen. London.”

Editor:  
THE SECRETARY  
OF THE CHAMBER

## ANGLO-SWEDISH TRADE JOURNAL.

VOL. X.

JULY 25, 1918.

No. 7—(115).

All Communications to be addressed to the Editor.

Opinions given in this Journal do not necessarily represent the views of the Chamber unless expressly stated.

No articles or matters in this Journal must be copied, in part or *in extenso*, without acknowledgment.

Artiklar få icke *in extenso*, eller delvis återgifvas efter denna journal utan aft källan angifves.

### Contents.

	PAGE
The Swedish Trade Office .. .. .	141
War Trade Department and Exports to Sweden .. .. .	142
Establishment of a Swedish Ministry for Trade and Industry .. .. .	142
Crop Prospects in Sweden .. .. .	143
Future Supplies of Timber .. .. .	144
Sawdust in Papermaking .. .. .	144
Swedish Nationality Law .. .. .	145
Doings of the Chamber .. .. .	146
Swedish Honours .. .. .	146
Anglo-Swedish Travel Association .. .. .	147-148
Swedish Paper and Pulp .. .. .	149
The Trade Agreement with the Allies .. .. .	150
The Swedish Fair, 1918 .. .. .	150
New Electric Companies .. .. .	150
Personal and Business Notices .. .. .	151
The Swedish Iron Export during the First Quarter 1917 and 1918 .. .. .	152
British Proclamations Relating to Trade, etc. .. .. .	153
Swedish Trade and Traffic Proclamations .. .. .	154
Money Matters .. .. .	154
Trade Enquiries .. .. .	155
Agency, etc., Advertisements .. .. .	155
Shipping Agents in Sweden .. .. .	156
Employment Department .. .. .	156
Marine Oil Engines .. .. .	157

Motor Engines for Sulphite Spirit Fuel .. .. .	157
Additions to the Library .. .. .	158
Storbritanniens Junihandel .. .. .	159
General Advertisements .. .. .	'160-167

### The Swedish Trade Office.

UNDER the new commercial agreement between the Swedish and the Allied Governments an Office has been established in London by the Swedish authorities to represent Statens Handelskommission.

This new department, which is named “The Swedish Trade Office,” will make the necessary formal arrangements for the imports into Sweden in accordance with the Agreement, and in particular act as the connecting link between the newly-formed Import Association in Sweden and the British and Allied authorities.



Mr. G. Holmberger, who was Technical Adviser to the Swedish delegates during the last negotiations, has arrived in this country to organise the new office in conjunction with Mr. H. O. Agrell.

Offices have been secured at 23, Ryder Street, St. James' Street, S.W., but all communications should be addressed to Mr. Holmberger, Carlton Hotel, S.W., until further notice.

Pending the opening of the new offices, arrangements have been made by which a representative of the Swedish Trade Office will receive callers at the offices of:—

THE SWEDISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,  
5, Lloyds Avenue, E.C.3. Weekdays 3-4 p.m.,  
until further notice.



## War Trade Department and Exports to Sweden.

*Swedish*

EVER since the Anglo-Saxon Agreement was concluded we have had numerous enquiries from our members as to the conditions under which exports of all kinds may be resumed to Sweden. We have communicated with the War Trade Department on several occasions, but so far anything like full information on the point has not been available. The Department informs us, however, that consideration is at present time being given to the conditions under which exports can be resumed and points out that some alterations of the existing mode of procedure as regards guarantees is in contemplation, and it is hoped that it will be possible to publish full particulars of the new agreement at an early date in the *Board of Trade Journal*.

The War Trade Department also brings to our notice an announcement which appeared in the *Board of Trade Journal* of January 10th last with regard to the obtention of Priority Certificates. The notice was alluded to in our JOURNAL at the time, but intending exporters would do well to make themselves acquainted with the whole text of the announcement, a copy of which, we believe, can be obtained from the War Trade Department on application.

## Establishment of a Swedish Ministry for Trade and Industry.

SWEDEN has hitherto had no special Government department for trade and industry. Matters coming under these heads have up to the present ranged under the Ministry of Finance, the central body concerned being the *Kommerskollegium* (Board of Trade) which is subordinate to that Ministry. Pursuant to the statutes of October 30th, 1891, with subsequent amendments, the *Kommerskollegium* has in general the function of closely following the condition of Trade, Shipping and Mining, and of other industries in Sweden, and to adopt, or to recommend for adoption, such measures as it considers suitable for promoting those pursuits which fall within its purview. It is moreover the duty of the *Kommerskollegium* to follow the conditions prevailing in trade and industry in other countries and the measures adopted for promoting them there, and further to issue yearly official reports on Swedish trade, industry, and shipping as well as on factories and manufactures, and moreover, to make statistical investigation into matters concerning labour, etc.

The *Kommerskollegium* consists of a director-general and three commercial advisors (*kommer-seråd*), as members and heads of departments. These departments, or bureaus, are the following: Foreign Trade and Shipping Bureau, Swedish Trade and Shipping Bureau, and the Bureau for Mining and other Industries. In addition to the above members, there are appointed on the staff an assistant under-secretary (*byråchef*) and head of the department for labour statistics, and also a first recorder (*aktuarie*) and head of the department for industrial statistics each of these officials may in certain cases be nominated a member of the Board.

The establishment of a Board of Trade for dealing with questions concerning trade and shipping was resolved on as early as 1637, but it was not till about 1650 that the *Kommerskollegium* came into operation. Matters concerning mining were transferred to that body in 1857, when the Board of Mining (*Bergskollegium*) was abolished. A reorganisation of the *Kommerskollegium* is now being planned.

The lack of a Ministry for Industry, Trade and Shipping has made itself particularly felt during



the war, in view of the State intervention and the numerous restrictive measures to which those pursuits have been subjected: and, in consideration of the difficulties which may be expected in the future, particularly as regards industry, it is of vital importance for Sweden that these pursuits should be represented in the Government by a minister with the function of serving their interests.

Several of the Swedish Chambers of Commerce and a large number of other industrial organisations have recently submitted communications to the Crown requesting that a Government bill providing for the establishment of a department of this nature should be laid before the Riksdag with the least possible delay. There is thus a strong movement of public opinion in favour of the establishment of such a ministry. The communication addressed to the Crown by the Swedish Industrial Federation contains the following passage:—

“It is evident that a definite solution of the question as to the establishment of a special Government department for trade, industry and shipping has been increasing year by year in importance, in view of the great development which industry has been passing through. The value of the industrial output in Sweden had, even before the rise in the level of prices resulting from the war, been more than doubled in the course of a few years, and industry now assumes such a position in Swedish national life that, when considering the comparatively claims of different pursuits with reference to national economy, industry must without hesitation be placed on a par with agriculture, the staple occupation of the country. Whereas the latter has for the last 18 years been specially represented in the Government, industry, with its allied interests, is still without a spokesman to represent its interests. The Minister of Finance, who has hitherto represented industry in the Government, has had above all the duty of serving the fiscal interests of the State, which are in many cases diametrically opposed to those of industry, and the continuously increasing demands which are being made on the Treasury in the Budget have been tending continuously to decrease the prospects of industry of obtaining a hearing for its desires and points of view.

“A further reason why the matter should no longer be postponed, is that the question as to the re-organisation of the *Kommerskollegium* is expected to come before the Riksdag this session.

“As the *Kommerskollegium* is the principal and largest of the government offices which would be ranged under the new department its organisation is obviously intimately associated with that department. Moreover the work of the *Kommerskollegium* will probably be to some extent changed in character in case it ranges under a special department for industry instead of under the Ministry of Finance. The reorganisation of the *Kommerskollegium* and the creation of the new department are therefore, in the view of the Industrial Federation, questions which should not be treated separately but which require to be solved in conjunction.”

(“*Swedish Export.*”)



## Crop Prospects in Sweden.

AS in previous years, we publish particulars of the grain-crop prospects in Sweden, as issued by the Royal Statistical Central Bureau, Stockholm. The Agricultural Society of each county in Sweden sends its reports to the Statistical Central Bureau at the beginning of each of the months, June-October. Each Society has divided its respective county into several districts, each one under the supervision of an expert recorder, who, according to the appearance of the crop, gives to each kind one of the following numbers, viz.:

5 = very good crop      3 = average crop  
4 = good crop            2 = poor crop.  
1 = very poor crop.

Based on these reports, the averages for each of the twenty-six counties are worked out, and afterwards the averages for the whole country. We give below the averages for the month of May, and also the average points for the same month of last year:—

		Average Point.	
		May.	
		1917	1918
Winter wheat	.. ..	2·5	3·2
Winter rye	.. ..	2·0	3·3
Summer wheat	.. ..	2·7	2·8
Summer rye	.. ..	2·9	3·0
Barley	.. ..	3·0	3·0
Oats	.. ..	2·9	2·9
Mixed Corn	.. ..	2·8	2·9
Leguminous crops	.. ..	2·8	2·8
Potatoes	.. ..	2·9	3·1
Sugar-beet	.. ..	2·6	2·9
Root crops	.. ..	2·7	2·6
Hay from pasture land	.. ..	3·0	2·3
„ from meadows..	.. ..	2·7	2·4

*Note.*—Since the foregoing statistics were compiled much needed rain has materially improved the prospects.



## Future Supplies of Timber.

SOME little time ago Mr. H. C. Duchesne delivered a lecture on British Timber Supplies and the safety of the Realm in the course of which he alluded to the tremendous increase in the consumption of timber during the last 60 years and touched on the question of supplies. The lecturer said that the war had revealed in the plainest possible manner that to meet any future crisis an adequate reserve supply will be essential.

An analysis of the import figures of coniferous timber and pitwood for 1913 shows that Russia, Finland, and Scandinavia, supplied 70 per cent. of the total quantity imported. It was not suggested that the Baltic supplies will fail, nor that they should necessarily be discouraged but the lecturer considers that 70 per cent. of the total timber supply from one was too large a proportion to rely on either immediately after the war or permanently and went on to say that the necessity for ensuring supplies is vital to our national existence. We must not risk being dependent upon uncertain sources, or being forced to negotiate at an unfavourable moment by the sacrifice of some other raw material which forms part of our national wealth.

The exact future as to Baltic timber supplies is all uncertainty, but whatever may happen there are several facts affecting our immediate supply which we cannot afford to overlook.

He then enumerated some of the most important.

The Baltic supplies of timber are in close proximity to the countries where the war has been waged.

There will be an enormous demand for timber in the devastated areas for the work of reconstruction, and these countries will have the first claim.

The flow of supplies to this country has been stopped by the war. Unsettled conditions severely handicap the recovery of an industry, and in any case a considerable time must elapse before the former timber trade can be brought back to its normal conditions.

The availability and cost of transport from forest to port, in addition to shipping, is the deciding factor in the arrival and price of supplies.

Transport facilities of all kinds and accommodation at railway stations and docks will be needed for an immense variety of other freight. Timber, owing to its bulky dimensions and comparatively low value, is handicapped as freight in competition with other goods.

The cost of labour in countries like Russia, which also largely influences the price of converted timber, will scarcely be so low in the future as in the past.

Other considerations must also tend to increased costs, at least for the near future, but particularly the unprecedented demand in the war area for timber from the Baltic.

After reviewing the other sources—including timber grown in England—from which supplies

could be drawn Mr. Duchesne concluded by saying "The safety of the Realm surely demands that forestry should be encouraged by every section of the community."



## Sawdust in Papermaking.

IN an article entitled "Sawdust," by Mr. James Strachan, which appeared in the July number of *The World's Paper Trade Review*, mention is made of the use of sawdust in papermaking. This subject was briefly referred to by us in a recent issue of this JOURNAL.

Experiments carried out on a large scale at the Donside Paper Mills, to which Mr. James Strachan is Chemist, were made on the following lines:—

- (1) The disintegration of sawdust in stone mills, formerly used for the manufacture of wood flour.
- (2) Wet grinding of sawdust in stone-filled refiners, as used in mechanical mills for reducing chips and screenings.
- (3) The production of brown pulp by boiling the sawdust in dilute alkali under pressure followed by mechanical disintegration.

In the first method the best results were obtained by grinding the "green" sawdust as received from the saw mills on sandstone. The sawdust in this condition contains about 30 per cent. of moisture, and produces "saw pulp" composed of fibres and fibre bundles, 1 to 2 millimetres in length. During the grinding a portion of the moisture is driven off as steam and there is no dust as in wood flour grinding. The ground saw pulp is finally sieved to remove coarse particles of wood.

In the second process the sawdust is sieved through a coarse mesh to remove large pieces of wood and bark, mixed with warm water to about 1 per cent. consistency, and run by gravity through a stone-filled refiner. The refiners used were constructed by Boving and Co., of London, and are exactly the same construction as those supplied by that firm to wood pulp mills. This method of grinding is best adapted to the disintegration of soft white-wood sawdust, yielding a finer product. The pulp is finally passed through a system of strainers where the coarse particles are removed, and thence to a concentrator. The coarse pulp retained by the strainers is returned to the refining system for re-grinding.

In the third method, for the production of brown pulp suitable for the manufacture of coarse brown paper and boards, inferior grades of sawdust from resinous woods are boiled at



40 lbs. per square inch steam pressure with liquor containing 10 per cent. of lime and 1 to 2 per cent. of soda ash calculated on the weight of the sawdust. The boiled sawdust is then easily reduced in the edge-runner to a fibrous pulp suitable for the purposes indicated above. The time of boiling depends upon the circulation of liquor in the boiler. Good results have been obtained in a stationary boiler fitted with external means of circulation on Boving's system, but the rotary boiler would probably be found more convenient in most cases.

The sawdust from the home saw-mills is very much mixed in character containing both non-resinous white woods and resinous woods. The saw-mills find it impossible to separate spruce and whitewoods from more resinous species. This is the chief difficulty in producing white saw pulp suitable for a "news" furnish, but by careful selection of the sawdust from localities where the white woods predominate, good results have been obtained.

During a trial run at which Mr. G. R. Hall Caine, Deputy Paper Controller, was present "news" paper was made from a furnish containing 30 per cent. sulphite, 35 per cent. waste paper, and 35 per cent. saw pulp, which ran well on the machine and was not inferior in strength to "news" made without the latter material. The saw pulp worked very free, and on this account it is advisable to work waste papers into the furnish.



## Swedish Nationality Law.

THE following letter has been addressed to His Majesty the King of Sweden by Svenska Centralkommitten in London.

TILL KONUNGEN.

Alltsedan lagen av den 1 oktober 1894 angående förvärvande och förlust av medborgarrätt trädde i kraft, har densamma vållat utlandssvenskarna avsevärda olägenheter, vilka under de senaste åren i högsta grad ökats.

En stor del av svenskarna i England ha på grund av obekantskap med sagda lag förlorat sin svenska medborgarrätt utan att ha blivit naturaliserade brittiska medborgare. Då för närvarande utlänningar inom det brittiska riket bl. a. äro skyldiga att registrera sig och förete vederbörliga legitimationshandlingar—en bestämmelse, som helt visst icke kommer att försvinna vid krigets slut—ha upprepade gånger svenskar, som befunnit sig i nämnda ställning, varit utsatta för betydande svårigheter, utan att härvarande svenska myndigheter haft laglig rätt att komma till deras hjälp.

En person, som på grund av sagda lag förlorat medborgarrätt, kan för närvarande icke erhålla vare sig svenskt eller brittiskt pass och är därför under nu gällande passtvang ur stånd att företaga en resa till Sverige eller annorstädes även i angelägnaste ärende.

Exempel på fall, då medlemmar av kolonien på grund av sin efter förlorad medborgarrätt nära nog rättslösa ställning bragts i allvarliga svårigheter, kunna mångfaldigas. Även inom den svenska församlingen har sagda lag visat sig vara till stor skada. Enligt kyrkoordningen för Ulrika Eleonora församling i London av den 3 november 1911, par 4, tillkommer rättighet att deltaga i kyrkostämmans överläggningar och beslut endast svenska medlemmar. En betydande del av härboende svenskar utan medborgarrätt, vilka sedan årtionden deltagit i församlingens angelägenheter, förlora enligt nämnda lag rätt att deltaga i kyrkostämman, ett förhållande, som uppenbarligen ej kan gagna vare sig församlingslivet eller svenska intressen i övrigt.

Dessa olägenheter ha haft till följd att inom svenska kolonien i London en bestämd övertygelse bildat sig om önskarheten av en genomgripande förändring i sagda lag.

Undertecknade befullmäktigade medlemmar av Svenska Centralkommitten i London få därför i djupaste underdånighet hemställa, det Eder Kungl. Maj: t måtte taga i övervägande, huruvida icke åtgärder kunde vidtagas för vinnande av sådan ändring i lagen av den 1 oktober 1894 angående förvärvande och förlust av medborgarrätt, som i denna skrivelse åsyftas.

London den 19 juli 1918.

SVENSKA CENTRALKOMMITTEN.

A. O. T. Hellerström (för Kyrkorådet)  
 Axel Welin (för Handelskammaren)  
 C. A. Löwenadler, (för Förläsnings- och  
 Kaleb Hedin } Skolföreningen)  
 Olof Reich (för Anglo-Swedish Travel Association)  
 Fredrik E. Kreuger (för Vålgörenhetsföreningen)  
 T. Stromwall (för Vålgörenhetsföreningen)  
 Allan Broman (för Sällskapet B.V.)  
 Bror de Maré (för Sällskapet B.V.)  
 Martina Barclay (för K.F.U.K.)  
 Anna Edling (för Ungdomsföreningen)  
 Carl Idh (för Ungdomsföreningen)  
 Hanna Jönssen (för F.K.P.R.)  
 Robert Ekberg (för Sim- och Gymnastikklubben)  
 Hans Lindskog (för Missionskretsen)  
 Detlof L. von Braun (för Golfklubben).



## Doings of the Chamber.

### Council Meetings.

Since the JOURNAL was last issued two meetings of the Council have been held, one on the 27th June and the other on the 19th July. A meeting of the Manchester District Committee was also held on the 25th June at the Manchester offices.

### Election of Members.

Applications for membership of the Chamber were submitted to the Council and the following were elected Annual members:—

A. Abelin & Co., 155, Fenchurch Street, E.C.  
(Chemical and General Merchants.)

Aktiebolaget Förenade Köpmän, Stockholm  
(Wholesale Produce Buyers).

Stanley W. Hymans, Bradford (Manufacturer  
of woollen, worsted and cotton piece  
goods and yarns).

Hjalmar Lundberg, Stockholm (Printing and  
Advertising Agency).

Robert Park and Co., Ltd., London, E.C.1.  
(Shipping and Forwarding Agents, Freight  
Brokers and Insurance Agents).

### State Grant.

The Council were gratified to learn from a letter from Kungl. Kommerskollegium, dated 22nd May, that the Chamber had been granted a State Subsidy of 10,000 kr. for each of the years 1918 and 1919.

### Anglo-Swedish Travel Association.

Preliminary work of a highly successful nature having been done by the Chamber resulting in over £2,300 being already obtained for the desirable objects in view, the Constituting Meeting and the election of officers was fixed for the 11th July. This meeting was presided over by Mr. H. Bendixson, the President of the Chamber, and in spite of torrential rain there was a good attendance. Sir Henry Penson, K.B.E., was unanimously elected President of the Association and Mr. T. Strömwall Members' Representative. At the meeting of the Administrative Council of the Association, which consists of the Council of the Swedish Chamber of Commerce, the Life Governors, and one Members' Representative for each hundred subscribers, Mr. Axel Welin was elected Vice-President, Mr. Lars Larson Hon. Treasurer, and Mr. T. Strömwall Hon. Secretary. Messrs. Lars Larson, C. A. Löwenadler and Axel Welin were elected Trustees. A full report of the Constituting Meeting appears in another column.

### Trade with Sweden.

In reply to a question addressed to the War Trade Department regarding exports to Sweden a letter was received to the effect that "consideration is being given to the conditions under which these can be resumed, but regretting that definite information cannot yet be published. An announcement would, however, be made as soon as possible through the medium of the Board of Trade Journal."



## Swedish Honours.

AMONG the honours awarded by H.M. the King of Sweden on June 6th were the following to Gentlemen connected with the Chamber either directly or through their firms:—

*Commander of the Grand Cross of the Royal North Star Order.*

Mr. Marcus Wallenberg (Delegate at the recent Commercial Negotiations in London), of Stockholm Enskilda Bank, Stockholm

*Knights of the Royal North Star Order.*

Mr. Christian Storjohann of Billeruds A.-B., Säfte.

Mr. Gunnar Carlsson (Delegate at the recent Commercial Negotiations in London), of Rederi A.-B. Transatlantic, Gothenburg.

Mr. Axel Robert Nordvall (Delegate at the recent Commercial Negotiations in London).

Mr. Aug. Nachmansson of A.-B. Emmissionsinstitutet, Stockholm.

*Commanders of the Royal Vasa Order:*

Mr. E. A. Bolinder, of Bolinders Mek. Verkstads A.-B., Stockholm.

Mr. John Eberstein, of John Eberstein & Co., London, E.C., and Vice-President of the Swedish Chamber of Commerce for the U.K.

Mr. Josef Ernst Sachs, of A.-B. Nordiska Kompaniet, Stockholm.

Mr. Axel Fredrik Wahlberg, of Jernkontoret, Stockholm.

*Knights of the Royal Vasa Order:*

Consul Robert Verner Göhle of A.-B. H. Unér, Norrköping.

Mr. Gustaf Ekman, of Storfors Bruks A.-B., Storfors.

Mr. Carl Anders Fredrik Göranson, of Sandvikens Järnverks A.-B., Sandviken.

Mr. Otto Berlin, of A.-B. Göteborgs Folkbank, Gothenburg.

Mr. Ernst Gustaf Svanström, of A.-B. Ernst G. Svanström, Stockholm.



## Anglo-Swedish Travel Association.

THE Constituting Meeting of the Anglo-Swedish Travel Association was held in the Reading Room of the Swedish Chamber of Commerce at 5, Lloyd's Avenue, E.C.3., on Thursday, 11th July, at 2.30 p.m. when the following were present:—

Sir Henry Penson, K.B.E.

Mr. Fred. Bagge  
 „ H. Bendixson  
 „ Ed. Fullerton  
   Carnegie  
 „ Theod. Fischer  
 „ W. A. Forsyth  
 „ Kaleb Hedin  
 „ Fr. Kreuger  
 „ Lars Larson  
 „ N. H. Leander  
 „ C. A. Löwen-  
   adler  
 „ C. O. Lund-  
   holm  
 „ Olof A. Malm-  
   berg  
 „ G. Modin  
 „ J. A. Nordberg  
 „ Olof Reich  
 „ E. G. Sahlin  
 „ J. R. Schéle  
 „ T. Strömwall  
 „ L. Wærn  
 „ Axel Welin  
 „ G. Z. Westling  
 „ Ernst B. West-  
   man  
 „ A. M. Allen  
   (Ministry of  
   I n f o r m a -  
   t i o n)

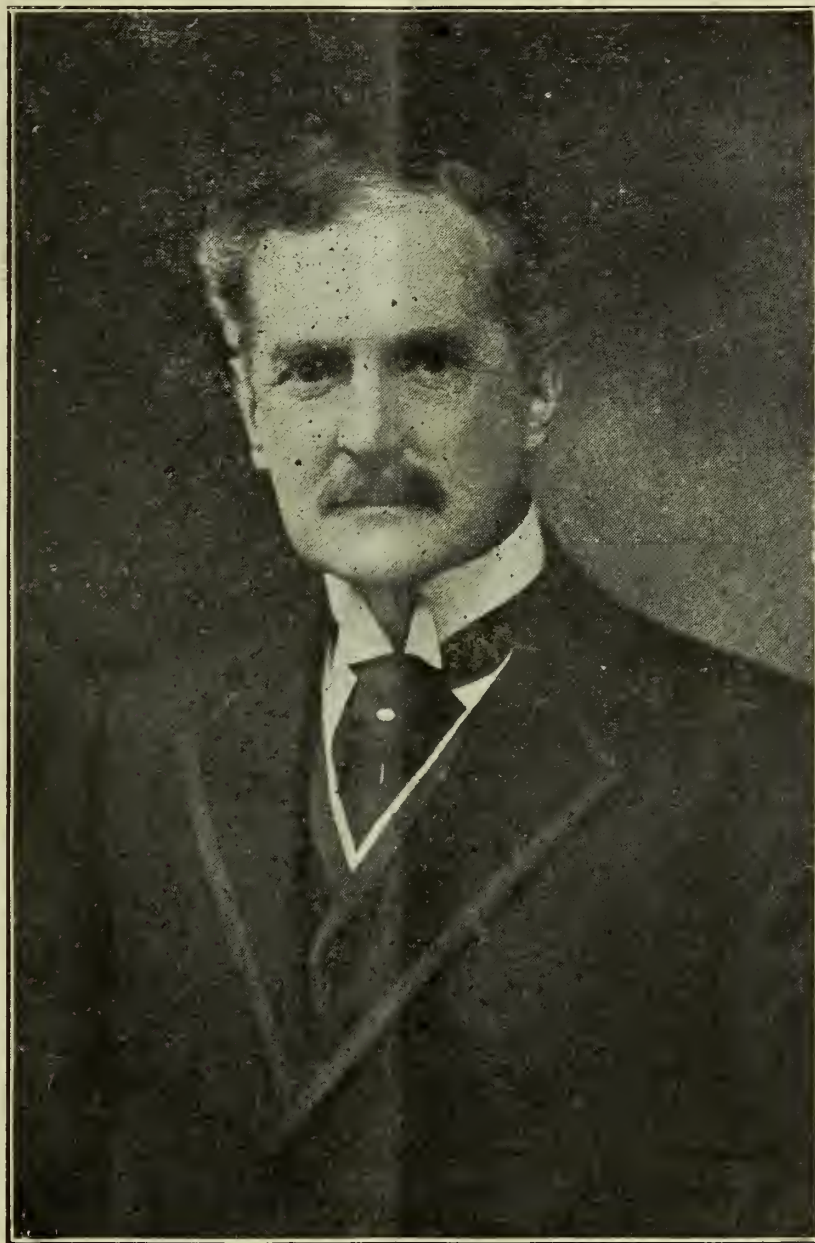
Press Association  
 r e p r e s e n -  
 t a t i v e .

Mr. Bendixson, the President of the Swedish Chamber of Commerce occupied the Chair, and in his opening speech said:

“As president of the Swedish Chamber of Commerce it is my privilege to-day to open this Meeting and to occupy the Chair until you have elected a President of the Anglo-Swedish Travel Association in a formal way. The object of this Association is the promotion of greater knowledge and more sympathetic understanding between England and Sweden—a

subject which has engaged our attention more particularly since the War broke out. Now that the Anglo-Swedish Commercial Agreement is signed, in itself evidence that both Governments have recognised the desirability of smoothing over difficulties and encouraging commercial relations as far as the difficulties of the War may admit. The moment seems to have arrived for

doing something definite to give effect to our convictions as to the need for greater knowledge in Sweden of England, of its people and conditions. Swedes in England have long been convinced of this need and anticipated the objects of the Association—several years before hostilities broke out—by inviting Swedish press representatives to come over at our expense to study English life and institutions. The results of the visit which ensued were perhaps not profound but events have since emphasized the desirability of following up that effort. England's knowledge of Sweden and its people is indeed small, and I do not think I go too far in saying that it is characterised by extraordinary indifference, but unfortunately Sweden's



**Sir Henry Penson.**

*First President Anglo-Swedish Travel Association.*

knowledge of English conditions is not very much greater. The idea of this Association arose after the visit of a Swedish newspaper representative last year, who came over to this country a pretty convinced pro-German in his views but returned to Sweden with a very different appreciation of England. Later he wrote me from Stockholm that we ought to take some practical steps to promote the enlighten-



ment of Swedish Journalists and influential writers by affording them opportunities of studying this country. The idea was taken up by the Council of the Swedish Chamber of Commerce and, thanks to the personal efforts of two of its members, Messrs. Welin and Löwenadler, the formation of this little Association resulted. The objects of the Association have met with a great deal of understanding and sympathy in all quarters. We have the official and cordial support of members of the British Government counting among our Honorary Life Governors Lord Robert Cecil, and among our Honorary Life members, Sir Henry Penson, and Professor Gilbert Murray of Oxford. The Swedish Minister in this country is also one of the Honorary Life Governors.

Mr. L. Wærn, of Grimsby, has sent a handsome cheque together with a letter containing the delightful suggestion that a prize should be given for the best article contributed each year and we have also to acknowledge the very successful efforts put forth by Consul Emil Enhörning at Liverpool on behalf of the Association. In Sweden we have not, as yet, been able to do much "canvassing" but the organisation for doing so is about to be completed. Meanwhile you will be pleased to hear that already over £2,300 has been subscribed, which in itself is the best possible proof of the real interest that the project has evoked. There are many directions in which an Association of this kind can achieve its objects and we have already received from various quarters many valuable suggestions. Neutrals, even if small, are destined to play an important part in the future of the World's development and the Scandinavian countries are even now important factors which cannot be ignored." Mr. Bendixson thereupon declared the Association constituted and explained to the Meeting that its first business would be to elect a President and he was happy to say that at the invitation of the Swedish Chamber of Commerce Sir Henry Penson had consented to be nominated. Sir Henry possessed an intimate knowledge of Sweden, great personal charm and had already done much to make the Association a success. It was with the greatest possible pleasure he proposed him as first president of the Anglo-Swedish Travel Association.

Mr. Axel Welin, in seconding the proposal, said: "Mr. Bendixson in the course of his speech referred more than once in modest terms to our "little" Association, but I do not think that Sir Henry would have been approached had

not the Association already shown signs of inherent power to rapidly grow out of its present insignificance. The promoters in the first instance, although they hoped that the Association would develop, limited their ideas to about £1,000. The early results, however, caused this figure to be doubled and very soon thereafter they looked forward to getting £5,000. We have not reached the latter sum yet, but we have now decided to make the amount "limitless," as President Wilson has done with the United States Army. We have consequently had the courage to invite Sir Henry Penson to become our first President and that he does not share the indifference in regard to Sweden which Mr. Bendixson has alluded to is best proved by the fact that he went to Sweden for a wife."

Sir Henry Penson was then unanimously elected President.

Sir Henry Penson: "Mr. Bendixson, Mr. Welin and gentlemen, I feel it to be a very great honour to be asked to preside over the deliberations of the Association, which has been formed to administer a fund for so good an object as the promotion of a better understanding between the English and Swedish peoples. When Mr. Welin and Mr. Löwenadler first mentioned the scheme to me I was very much taken by it and I mentioned it to Lord Robert Cecil, Commander Leverton Harris, and various other people, and from the very beginning I found only one opinion as to the value of such an Association, and the importance of the work there was for it to do. I have very little doubt that when Lord Robert Cecil expressed his willingness to lend the support of his name to this Association he was satisfied not only that its objects were good and sound, but also that its promoters represented a community—I might almost say two communities, the Swedish Colony in London and the Swedish Chamber of Commerce—whose loyalty and generosity had been consistently shown during these years of national emergency and peril.

I feel that you have done me a very great honour in asking me to be President of this Association and I thank you most sincerely for electing me to that office."

Sir Henry then related a conversation he heard in Sweden at the time of the Agadir crisis, from which it appeared that even in official circles in Sweden it was considered that in case of war breaking out between England and Germany one of the first things England would do would be to seize Gothland, and because of this Sweden would have to declare



themselves on the side of Germany. Sir Henry said that he thought that if the opportunities this Association would afford had been afforded long ago, such an impression could never have gained currency in Sweden.

"There is a very attractive idea underlying the first word of the title of this Association. The word "Anglo-Swedish" suggests something more than the mere idea that the Association is connected with the two countries. It seems to suggest something of common interest and importance, some mutual advantage to be gained by our present undertaking, and if we succeed in developing this idea and in strengthening our mutual sympathy and mutual understanding, I think we may consider that our object has been achieved.

"In taking up the duties which you have thrust upon me, which I have taken up by no means unwillingly, I can assure you the Association will always have my very warmest support. I will do everything I can, everything in my power, to promote its interests and to ensure its success." (Applause.)

The President then read the rules and pointed out that there being already over 140 subscribers the members were entitled to elect one representative from among themselves to represent them on the Administrative Body.

Mr. C. A. Löwenadler proposed Mr. T. Strömwall as Members' Representative, and said that he had shown great activity in the Colony and he was sure that he would willingly take up the position.

Mr. F. Bagge said he seconded the proposal with very much pleasure, and Mr. Strömwall was thereupon elected unanimously.

A cordial vote of thanks to Sir Henry for presiding was carried unanimously, and the President then declared the public business for the meeting at an end.



## Swedish Paper and Pulp.

### Official Conditions of Imports.

**M**R. H. A. VERNET, the Controller of Paper has issued the following notice concerning the agreement reached with the Swedish Government whereby imports of wood pulp and paper from Sweden may be resumed by holders of licences under certain conditions:—

(1) Importers to make their own arrangements with Swedish suppliers as to kronor price, terms, etc. They will also arrange their own freights and insurances.

(2) Swedish suppliers are required to accept payment as to one-half in cash in kronor, and as to the other half in 6 per cent British Treasury sterling notes, or by means of a fixed deposit in a British bank, at their option.

(3) Importers will be required to furnish particulars of each transaction to the Controller.

(4) For the purpose of payment by the importer the purchase money will be converted from kronor into sterling at a middle rate of exchange fixed by the Bank of England and the Riksbank, based on the average for the month of delivery. Payment will be made provisionally at the rate of exchange of the preceding month, and adjusted in the following month.

(5) Importers will be required to pay forthwith to the account of the Controller of Paper at the Bank of England the equivalent in sterling of the purchase money, calculated as stated in the preceding paragraph, together with a premium of 2½ per cent. thereon. A special permit issued by the Controller will be required to clear the goods, in addition to the usual import licence.

(6) One-half of the cost will be forthwith released by the Controller in kronor to the order of the Swedish supplier. The other half will be converted into sterling at the same rates as in paragraph 4, and invested by the Bank of England in British Treasury Notes, or, at the supplier's option, deposited for account of the supplier in a British Bank, which may be nominated by the supplier. Treasury Notes cannot subsequently be surrendered in exchange for a Bank Deposit, nor the reverse operation effected. In the first instance, the Treasury Notes will be in the form of Stock inscribed at the Bank of England, convertible into Notes in even multiples of £50, at the option of the holder. Interest of the Treasury Notes will be payable half yearly in cash.

(7) The premium of 2½ per cent. will be paid over to the Treasury.

(8) The British Treasury Notes will have a currency of one year from date of investment, with a right to the Treasury to renew for a further year. Similarly the Bank deposits, if preferred, as an alternative, will be fixed for one year, with right to the Treasury to order their renewal for a second year.

(9) The British Treasury Notes will be non-negotiable and rendered unavailable for use as collateral except in Sweden, except in the event of the exchange between London and Stockholm reaching kr. 17.50 to the £ sterling. Similarly,



if the alternative of a Bank deposit is chosen, such deposit is not to be used by the Swedish exporters for the purpose of obtaining credits from the Banks in other accounts except in Sweden.

(10) The conditions above detailed apply to all wood pulp and paper imported from Sweden with the exception of (1) wood pulp and paper for which payment has been made on or before June 1st, 1918; (2) paper which has been actually shipped from a Swedish port on or before June 15th, 1918. Proof of such payment or shipment must be furnished to the satisfaction of the Controller.

(11) The Classification of the Commissioners of Customs and Excise shall be adopted for all paper and wood pulp herein referred to.



## The Trade Agreement with the Allies.

THE Statens Handelskommission (The State Trade Commission) announce that according to the Trade Agreement with the Allies the import of the goods, which in accordance with the Agreement are to be imported into Sweden, shall be carried out through special Associations.

Among others the following Associations have hitherto been formed: "Svenska Oljeslageriernas Importförening u.p.a. for the import of linseed, rape-seed, linseed-oil and rape-oil; Svenska Smörjoljeimportföreningen for lubricating oils; Svenska Gummiimportföreningen to import raw rubber and rubber goods; Svenska Kemiska Industriernas Importförening u.p.a. for the import of technical oils, camphor, paraffin and other kinds of wax, varnishes, asbestos, borax, boric acid, citric acid, phosphorus, resin, soda, sulphur, etc; Svenska Ullimportföreningen u.p.a. for wool; Svenska Bomullimportföreningen u.p.a. to import cotton wool and Svenska Jute- och Hampfabrikanternas Importförening u.p.a. for the import of jute, hemp, fibres and binder's and reapers' twine. Moreover, Svenska Textilvaruimportföreningen will import woollen cotton and silk cloth and Svenska Läderbranschens Importförening hides and skins, leather, tanning material and raw materials and half manufactures for the leather industry. There are also special Associations to import metals, raw phosphates, etc."

As regards food, feeding stuffs, saltpetre as well as rice, coffee, cocoa, fruits, spices, sugar,

symp, conserves, starch, sago and other colonial products the import will be in the hands of Folkhushållningskommissionen (The Husbandry Commission.)

The Boards of the Associations will consist of representatives of the different trades and industries, together with one representative from Statens Handelskommission (the Trade Commission), one from Statens Industrikommission (The Industrial Commission) or Folkhushållningskommissionen. The representative of Statens Handelskommission is chairman and one representative of either of the other two Commissions vice chairman of the Associations.

Applications for Import Licences should be sent to the Associations concerned—as regards coffee, tea and other colonial products to Folkhushållningskommissionen—instead of Statens Handelskommission. Application for import of coal and coke from Great Britain must as hitherto be sent to Statens Handelskommission.



## The Swedish Fair, 1918.

THE Swedish Fair at Gothenburg, which has been mentioned in previous issues of this Journal, was opened on July 8th, in the presence of the King and Queen, and has proved an unqualified success. During the five days the Fair was open to the public, viz., from the 9th to the 13th inst., large transactions were concluded, several manufacturers having sold their whole output a year or more in advance. The total sales are estimated to total 40,000,000 kronor, much of the business done being with Norwegians, who were very active buyers.

When the Fair closed on the 14th inst, it had been visited by more than 42,000 persons, about half of whom were buyers. The restaurant had 2,000 visitors daily and 8,500 catalogues had been sold. Out of the record number of exhibitors, 107 have already registered to exhibit at next year's Fair.



## New Electric Power Companies.

AMONG the new electric undertakings recently formed in Sweden are the Sundals Ryrs Kraft Aktiebolag at Sundals Ryr, with a maximum capital of £11,000 and the Ulf Elektriska Aktiebolag, Ulföhamn. Both will acquire water-power rights and establish hydro-electric stations in their respective districts.



## Personal & Business Notices.

### Wood Exporters Combining.

According to cables to hand a Union has been formed by all Swedish Timber Exporters for the purpose of protecting their mutual interests and controlling the export.

### Svenska Importörers A.-B. Ready to Start.

The Svenska Importörers A.-B. which was founded some time ago (March Journal pp. 49) by leading importers of groceries representing a very large total capital is apparently ready to start business.

### Bread containing one quarter Wood Pulp.

Experiments on bread containing one fourth cellulose flour having given satisfactory results the approval of the authorities is expected for its manufacture on a large scale according to Vestergren's invention.

### Import into Sweden under the Tonnage Agreement.

Cables to hand state that imports except of foodstuffs—under the Tonnage Agreement will be handled by special import associations controlled by Government Commissions. Government Commissions will handle Foodstuff import direct.

### Wood Sales.

In the timber industry the quantity sold during the last few weeks has been comparatively small, though according to estimate at present 450,000 standards have been placed which is about 100,000 standards more than at the same time in 1917. Denmark is at present the principal buyer.

### Fiskeby Fabriks A.B.

has been purchased by A.B. Alb. Söderberg and Co., of Stockholm and Sydsvenska Emission A.B. Fiskeby has a share capital of 1,830,000 kr. and for the last year has owned Skärblacka A.B., which has a share-capital of 2,000,000 kr. Both companies manufacture paper, sulphite pulp and mechanical pulp.

### A.-B. Porjus Smältverk.

The above company is increasing its capital from 2,700,000 to 3,600,000 kronor by issuing 900 shares of 1,000 kronor each at 10 per cent premium. It is intended to erect two more electric furnaces of 3,000 kw. each. Of the Company's three furnaces for ferro-alloys now at work, one is of 2,400 kw. capacity and the other two are of 650 kw. each, for which current (3,000 kw.) is obtained from the Porjus Falls. When the two electric furnaces for making pig-iron start work, the Company will be able to produce 20,000 tons of pig-iron per annum.

### Industriemissionsaktiebolaget. (Industrial Issues Limited.)

The board of this company has resolved to raise the company's share capital from 3,000,000 kr. to 6,000,000 kr., provided that its resolution is approved by a general meeting of the company. The rate of issue is 200 per cent., which will increase reserve fund to 3,000,000 kr.

### Amalgamation of A.B. L.M. Ericsson and Stockholms Allmänna Telefon A.B.

The Amalgamation of the above mentioned important telephone Companies, which has for some time been discussed by the Swedish Press, was definitely decided upon at meetings of the shareholders in Stockholm on June 20. The share capitals of the two Companies are 27,200,000 and 34,000,000 kronor respectively.

### Norrköpings Enskilda Bank

intends to increase its paid up capital from 4,500,000 kr. to 6,750,000 kr. The rate of issue will be 200 per cent. thus adding 250,000 kr. to the reserve fund, which thereby is brought up to 6,750,000 kr. the same amount as the paid up capital. On the last day of December the bank held deposits amounting to 35.70 mill. kr., and the total turnover was 51.02 mill. kr.

### Prospecting for Phosphorite.

Stockholms Superfosfatfabriks A.-B. has asked the Government for a subsidy for the purpose of investigating and confirming the presence of Phosphorite near Swedish coalfields at Spitzbergen. The Company emphasizes the likelihood and great importance of an increased Phosphate import. Earlier examinations proved percentage rather low, but after the war conditions may prove the exploitation to be profitable.

### The Swedish Banks at the Close of 1917.

The report of the Inspectors of Banks on the position of Swedish banks at the close of 1917 shows a very large turnover during the year. The amount standing to the credit of the public in the private banks grew during 1917 from 2,49.735 mill. kr. to 3,220.66 mill. kr., that is by 803.31 mill. kr. The corresponding increase for 1916 was about 500 mill. kr. and for 1915 about 200 mill. kr. The liability of the public to the private banks has risen still more markedly, having increased from 2,908.91 to 3,775.11 mill. kr. Corresponding to this increase of 866.20 mill. kr., there was an increase of about 390 mill. kr. for 1916, and of about 150 mill. kr. in 1915. The foreign balances, so far as they are shown in the Bank Report, show a decrease in the amount due to Sweden of 97.62 mill. kr.



### New Trading Company.

A new Trading Company has been formed at Stockholm with a minimum share capital—already subscribed—of six millions kronor. Close co-operation is intended with A.-B. Dieden and Co., of Malmö, Swenson, Ohlson and Co., Buenos-Aires, and Holmgren Hermanos, who will discontinue present agreements in November with Transmarina Kompaniet. Transmarina's Export Director, Mr. R. Waldenström, has been appointed Managing Director of the New Company.

### Svenska Aktiebolaget Nobel-Diesel.

A new company has been formed to acquire A.-B. Stathmos, Nynäshamn, for the manufacture of Diesel engines. At present the share capital is 3,000,000 kronor but will probably soon be considerably increased.

As is well known Diesel-engines have already been built in Sweden on a large scale by A.-B. Atlas-Diesel. The latter company, however, generally manufactured their large engines according to the four-stroke system, whereas Svenska A.-B. Nobel-Diesel will construct theirs according to the two-stroke system. From the beginning only large motor engines for sea-going vessels will be built.

### New Financial Institution.

A new financial institution has been formed at Stockholm with a minimum capital of one million kronor. Among the founders are Messrs. Claes Lewenhaupt, Baron Rosenblad, Director Magnus Edström and A.-B. Bendix. "Svensk Handelstidning" is informed that the Company's main purpose is the granting of credit on merchandise against storage certificate, thus forming the first real Lombard Institute in Sweden.

The Swedish Wool-Import Association has now been organised. The Chairman is Mr. Joseph Saschs; Vice-Chairman, Mr. G. Centervall; and the Working Committee consists of Messrs. Axel Wahren, Norrköping; G. M. Bruno, Åby, and Schullström, Högsjö.

### Edward Lloyd, Ltd.

The report of Edward Lloyd, Ltd., for 1917 states that profits, after allowing for depreciation and making provision for bad and doubtful debts, excess profits duty and contingencies, amount to £151,536; £37,195 was brought in, making £188,731. Deducting interest on pension ac-

count, directors' and auditors' fees, income tax, etc., £24,183, dividend on preference shares and placing to reserve £20,000, there is left £107,423. The directors recommend a final dividend for the year on the ordinary shares at the rate of 1s. 6d. per share (free of tax) making 11¼ per cent. for the year, and to carry forward £39,923. Profits show an increase of £27,583, and are only £826 less than in 1913. The production of pulp and paper at the various mills was still further reduced owing to the shortage of labour and the further restrictions of imports of raw materials.



## The Swedish Iron Export during the First Quarter 1917 and 1918.

THE following statistics regarding the Iron Export from Sweden during the first quarter 1917 and 1918 are taken from "Bihang till Jernkontorets Annaler."

	Jan. 1st-Mar. 31st. 1917.	1918.	Inc. or dec. 1918.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Pig Iron .. .. .	41,400	43,400	+ 2,000
Ferro-Silico-Manganese ..	4,400	4,500	+ 100
Iron Sponge, etc. .. .. .	800	1,100	+ 300
Scrap .. .. .	300	—	— 300
Bar Ends .. .. .	900	1,000	+ 100
Ingots .. .. .	1,900	1,200	— 700
Blooms .. .. .	1,200	500	— 700
Rough Bars .. .. .	5,700	6,600	+ 900
Billets .. .. .	1,800	3,800	+ 2,000
Tube Blooms .. .. .	1,400	1,100	— 300
Bar Iron :			
Hammered .. .. .	2,400	2,100	— 300
Warm Rolled .. .. .	21,800	11,800	— 10,000
Cold Rolled or Cold Drawn .. .. .	2,000	1,700	— 300
Rolled Wire .. .. .	3,500	6,100	+ 2,600
Plates and Sheets .. .. .	1,700	1,400	— 300
Hollow Tube Blooms .. .. .	1,500	1,900	+ 400
Tubes : Cord Drawn .. .. .	300	300	0
Other kinds .. .. .	800	400	— 400
Wire, drawn or cold rolled	1,900	1,400	— 500
Spikes and Nails .. .. .	1,100	100	— 1,000
Horseshoe Nails .. .. .	1,800	500	— 1,300
Total .. .. .	98,600	90,900	— 7,700



## British Proclamations Relating to Trade, etc.

**Note.**—In quoting below the more important orders and regulations issued by the British Government, we invite any Member desiring further information to write to the Secretary of the Chamber, mentioning the particular measure on which he desires such information, and quoting the *Board of Trade Journal* indicated.

### Goods Prohibited for Exportation from the United Kingdom.

Additions to and amendments in the list of goods prohibited for exportation from the United Kingdom have been made by an order of Council dated July 2nd, full particulars of which are given in the *Board of Trade Journal* for July 4th.

### RESTRICTIONS ON TRADE.

#### Control of Timber.

The deliberations of the Controller of Timber Supplies and a Select Committee appointed under the auspices of the Timber Trades Federation of the United Kingdom, regarding the control of imported softwood, have now been concluded. Particulars of the original scheme may be found in the *Board of Trade Journal* for June 27th.

The Timber Control Order, 1918, dated July 16th, 1918, has been made by the Board of Trade pursuant to Regulations 2E, 2F, 2G, and 2JJ of the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

The Board of Trade deeming it expedient to make further exercise of the powers conferred upon them by the Defence of the Realm Regulations as respects timber, order as follows:—

#### Part I.—Timber Grown Outside the United Kingdom.

1. No person in the United Kingdom shall buy, sell, receive, take or make delivery of, or enter into any transaction or negotiation in relation to the sale, purchase, or transport of any timber outside the United Kingdom except under, and in accordance with, the terms of a Permit granted by or on behalf of the Controller.

2. Except as provided in paragraph 15 hereof, no person shall:

(a) Buy or enter into any contract for the purchase of any timber imported into the United Kingdom except under and in accordance with the terms and conditions of a Permit granted by or on behalf of the Controller.

(b) Sell or enter into any contract for the sale of any such timber except to the holder of a Permit granted by or on behalf of the Controller, and then only in accordance with the terms and conditions specified in such Permit.

3. The Controller may by notice under his hand fix the maximum prices at which any im-

ported timber may be sold, and may by a like notice vary such prices from time to time.

4. No person shall buy or sell imported timber at a price exceeding the maximum fixed in accordance with the terms of this Order, provided that stocks of imported softwood timber in the United Kingdom at the date of this Order may, save as hereinafter mentioned, be sold in accordance with the orders regulating the price of imported timber in force immediately before the date of this Order, but only to holders of a Permit granted by or on behalf of the Controller. Holders of stocks imported from Norway, Sweden, or Russia before May 15th, 1917, and from Canada or the United States before July 19th, 1917, shall make a return of such stocks to the Controller, who may authorise such stocks to be sold to holders of a Permit at prices to be fixed by the Controller.

Sales by a merchant to a merchant without a Permit are prohibited.

5. In this part of this Order the expression "timber" includes plywood, boxboards, and dressed timber, but does not include standing timber.

Further particulars may be found in the *Board of Trade Journal* for July 18th.

The address of the Controller of Timber Supplies is now 80, Newman Street, Oxford Street, W.1. Telephone No.: Museum 4240.

#### Trading with the Enemy (Neutral Countries) Proclamation.

Referring to notices in previous issues regarding firms with whom trading is prohibited, certain alterations have been effected by an Order-of-Council dated June 28th, whereby (*inter alia*) one firm in Sweden was added, and by an Order-of-Council dated July 12th, whereby (*inter alia*) two firms in Sweden were removed from the list.

**TRANSLATIONS.**—An Office making a speciality of the translation of technical and commercial matters from and into SWEDISH, Norwegian and Danish, has been established in the City of London since 1900. Highest references. Address: Century Translation Bureau, 505, Mansion House Chambers, 11, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C. Telephone: —410 City. (H)



## Swedish Trade and Traffic Proclamations.

### Export Prohibitions.

SINCE the issue of the June JOURNAL the Chamber has received one cable specifying a long list of fresh prohibitions for which there are no classification particulars. Under the new Decree the export prohibitions cover, *inter alia*, all kinds of iron and steel goods, cardboard, paper, paper products and chemicals products. Thus the bulk of Sweden's exports are now subject to licence. Certain classes of goods may, however, still be freely exported, such as stone wares, sawn, hewn and planed wood goods of pine and fir and mechanical wood pulp.

### Temporary Suspension of Certain Customs Duties Continued.

The suspension of Customs Duties on the under-mentioned goods imported into Sweden (which, in accordance with previous Decrees, was to terminate on June 30th), has been prolonged until the end of the present year: Cereals, butter, cheese, lard, meat of fowls, pork and other kinds of meat, including edible portions of animals, such as liver, kidneys, etc., not specially mentioned (in the Tariff), and not classifiable as conserved meat; sausages; vegetables, fresh, salted or dried; edible roots, fresh, without stalks; pressed fruit conserves; potato-drying machines.

### BRITISH AGENCIES WANTED.

## MAGNUS KOLLBERG,

Stockholm, Sweden,

### BROKER AND AGENT

*in Corn, Colonial Produce, and Chemicals.*

**Wants Agencies.**

(A)

## JOHN R. RETTIG & Co., A.-B.

3, Norrmalmstorg, STOCKHOLM, Sweden,

### GENERAL MERCHANTS.

*Specialities: Minerals, Chemicals.*

(K) AGENTS IN FINLAND AND RUSSIA.

## Money Matters.

### SWEDEN.

Sveriges Riksbank (State Bank of Sweden) :—

Rate of discount :—

Bills at 3/m .. .. 7 per cent.  
(Raised on March 23rd from 6½ per cent.)

Nominal exchange rates on London :

			Buyers.	Sells.
			3'm.	Sight.
May 31st	..	..	13'55	14'05
June 1st	..	..	13'50	14'—
„ 3rd	..	..	13'45	13'95
„ 4th	..	..	13'45	13'95
„ 5th	..	..	13'40	13'90
„ 6th	..	..	13'40	13'90
„ 7th	..	..	13'45	13'95
„ 8th	..	..	13'42	13'92
„ 10th	..	..	13'40	13'90
„ 11th	..	..	13'40	13'90
„ 12th	..	..	13'35	13'85
„ 13th	..	..	13'35	13'85
„ 14th	..	..	13'33	13'83
„ 15th	..	..	13'31	13'81
„ 16th	..	..	13'35	13'85
„ 18th	..	..	13'30	13'80
„ 19th	..	..	13'25	13'75
„ 20th	..	..	13'25	13'75
„ 21st	..	..	13'20	13'70
„ 22nd	..	..	13'15	13'65
„ 25th	..	..	13'10	13'60
„ 26th	..	..	12'95	13'45
„ 27th	..	..	12'95	13'45
„ 28th	..	..	12'95	13'45
„ 29th	..	..	12'92	13'42

Bank of England :—

Minimum discount rate, 5 per cent. (Reduced Jan. 18th, 1917, from 6 per cent. to 5½ per cent., and April 5th from 5½ per cent. to 5 per cent.). (A year ago 5 per cent.).

London Bankers' Rates :—

On deposit : At call .. .. 3 per cent.  
Three months' Bank bills 3½—3⅞ per cent.  
Three months' fine Trade bills 4-4½ per cent.

Foreign Exchanges :—

The following rates have been quoted on Royal Exchange for Stockholm during May-June.

		Cheques and cable transf.	
		Sellers.	Buyers.
		Kr.	Kr.
June 19th	..	13'78	13'88
„ 21st	..	13'65	13'75
„ 26th	..	13'45	13'65
„ 28th	..	13'26	13'36
July 5th	..	13'40	13'50
„ 10th	..	13'42	13'52
„ 12th	..	13'35	13'45



Members are invited to keep close touch with the Chamber, and avail themselves of services.

## Trade Enquiries.

(Circular No. 331.)

Medlemmar uppmanas att alltid hänvända sig till Handelskammaren, när tillfälle yppar sig, och använda sig av dess tjänster.

**NOTE.**—On receipt of a written application, stating Reference Number, full particulars of names and addresses are given to Members and accredited enquirers in reference to enquiries marked with an asterisk, which denotes that the enquirer is a Member of the Chamber. Particulars of enquiries not marked with an asterisk are given to Members only.

### BRITISH ARTICLES WANTED.

Chemicals. (A/159/18.)  
Cheviot Cloths (blue and black). (A/170/18.)  
Coffee. (A/151/18.)  
Colonial Produce. (A/150/18.)  
Conserved Food (animal and vegetable). (A/155/18.)  
Grains. (A/153/18.)  
Oils. (A/158/18.)  
Sauces. (A/157/18.)  
Soya. (A/156/18.)  
Spices. (A/152/18.)  
Sweets. (A/154/18.)

### SWEDISH ARTICLES OFFERED.

Axes. (A/149/18.)  
Crude Oil Engines. (A/164/18.) The General Export Association of Sweden offer the above two articles on behalf of Swedish exporters.

Wood Pulp. (A/160/18.)

### SVENSKA ARTIKLAR ÖNSKADE FÖR STORBRITANNIEN OCH IRLAND.

Buteljer. (A/162/18.)  
Hästkosöm för den indiska marknaden. (A/166/18.)

Klädklykor. (A/165/18.)  
Lastbilar. (A/161/18.)  
Rockhängare. (A/168/18.)  
\*Träull. (A/169/18.)

### ENGELSKA ARTIKLAR OFFERERADE TILL SVERIGE.

\*Garvextrakt. (A/167/18.)

### BRITISH ARTICLES WANTED.

**IVAR LUNDBERG,**  
NORRKÖPING, SWEDEN.  
Established 1878.

General Commission Agent.  
OPEN FOR ALL AGENCIES. (A)

General Commission Agent and  
Leather Goods Manufacturer.

**CARL SODERLING,**  
MALMÖ, Sweden.  
OPEN FOR ALL AGENCIES. (F)

### SELLING AND BUYING AGENT IN SWEDEN

General Merchandise **H. ASKLUND** 11, Blasieholmstorg  
(K) Stockholm, Sweden

### THE NORTH CORNWALL CHINA CLAY CO., LTD.,

St. Breward, Bodmin, Cornwall.  
LARGEST CHINA CLAY SETT IN THE WORLD  
(D) WALTER SESSIONS, Managing Director

# OTTO ULLSTRÖM & CO.,

SALE AND PURCHASE—CHARTERING—INSURANCE—BUNKERING,  
LICENSED VALUERS OF SHIPPING PROPERTY, AND SPECIAL ATTENTION  
TO COURT AND ARBITRATION CASES,

*Wish to Represent First-Class Firm of Shipowners and Timber Exporters*

**84, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C.3.**

(H)

Special connections at all leading ports in U.K. and abroad.



## SHIPPING AGENTS IN SWEDEN.

### Öberg & Horndahl, A.-B.

SHIPBROKERS,

Helsingborg, Råå, & Karlshamn.

Average, Insurance, Chartering and Forwarding Agents.

Telegrams: "Ödahl." (E)

AKTIEBOLAGET

### P. J. HAEGERSTRAND,

Shipbrokers, Chartering & Forwarding Agents.

GEFLE.

Telegrams: "HAEGERSTRAND, GEFLE." (F)

### AKTIEBOLAGET W. LARKA

10, SKEPPSBRON, STOCKHOLM.

FORWARDING AND SHIPPING AGENTS.

Forwarding Narvik-Haparanda-Torneå to Russia,  
through own Branch Offices.

Tel. Address: "LARKA, STOCKHOLM." (F)

### EMIL R. BOMAN, STOCKHOLM.

SWORN SHIPBROKER,

Chartering, Steamship, Insurance, Average, and  
Forwarding Agent.

Telegrams — — "BOMANS, STOCKHOLM." (F)

### Löwenadler & Co.

GOTHENBURG,

FORWARDING AGENTS.

Telegrams: LÖWIS, GOTHENBURG. (G)

### WIKSTRÖM & NORRBY

GOTHENBURG—

STOCKHOLM.

Shipbrokers and Forwarding Agents.

Telegrams - - - "NORRVIK."

(I)

## WILSON & CO., GOTHENBURG.

Forwarding and Shipping Agents

Telegrams: "WILSON, GOTHENBURG." (I)

## Employment Department.

To Members and others in want of Foreign Correspondents, Clerks, and Volunteers, full particulars are given, FREE OF CHARGE, of the following clerks, on application, stating reference number, to Secretary, Swedish Chamber of Commerce (Employment Department), 5, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.3.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF VACANT SITUATIONS ARE INSERTED FREE OF CHARGE.

### SITUATIONS WANTED.

#### FEMALE.

**Young Lady** (Fil. Mag. of the University of Uppsala) desires employment in London; perfect knowledge of English and French; excellent references. At present in Sweden. (Ref. C/628/18.)

#### MALE.

#### Employment Wanted in South America.

**Young Man**, with extensive experience from Swedish and English offices, desires berth in South America; has very good knowledge of English, French, and German, and is able to correspond in Spanish without difficulty; wants sufficient salary to cover cost of living. At present in Sweden. (Ref. C/626/18.)

Som l: e korrespondent, resp. kontorschef, önskar 28 års, militärfri svensk (Schartaun) omedelbar god framtidsplats. Korresponderar och stenograferar svenska, tyska engelska; även kunnig i franska samt något ryska; även bokföringsman. Perfekt maskinskrivare. In- och utländsk praktik.—Ben. svar till Postfack 553, Stockholm I, Sweden.

**Textile Trade.**—Young man with good knowledge of English, Danish, and book-keeping, and some experience in the textile trade, wants employment in England. Willing to work as a volunteer for a few months. At present in Sweden. (Ref. C/624/18.)

**Book-keeper or Correspondent.**—(30) Very good knowledge of French and Spanish; good knowledge of English and German; experienced book keeper; excellent references; requires £3 per week; at present in Sweden.—(Ref. C/621/18.)

**Seed Trade.**—Young man with extensive experience in the seed trade desires berth in the office of a firm of seedsmen. At present in Sweden. (Ref. C/623/18.)

### SITUATIONS VACANT.

#### MALE.

#### PAPPERSKORRESPONDENT.

**Ung man**, snabb stenograf och maskinskrivare, med praktik från papperskontor i London, erhåller framtidsplats i Göteborg. [Utförligt svar med uppgift om löneanspråk till B/761/18, c/o Swedish Chamber of Commerce, 5, Lloyd's Avenue, E.C.3.]

**Young Swede** wanted as Secretary to a Swedish Vice-Consulate in France.—Reply, stating age, qualifications and salary required, to C/627/18, c/o Swedish Chamber of Commerce, London, E.C.3.



**Employment Department** (Continued.)**PLATS ÖNSKAD I SVERIGE.**

**Engelsk korrespondent eller sekreterare.**—Engelsk dam, god bokförare, stenograf och maskinskrifverska, med flerårig erfarenhet från ingenjör- och affärskontor samt litterär verksamhet, söker plats som engelsk korrespondent eller sekreterare i Sverige; är van vid självständigt arbete. Förstklassiga referenser.—(Ref. C/610/17.)

**Sea Captain,** Master's Certificate, Swedish nationality, desires occupation, preferably in transport service, shipping, or similar work, needing good organiser. Accustomed to handling men. Has been Harbour-master in Colonies. Speaks and writes the Scandinavian, English and French languages. At present in England. Apply to B/756/18, co. Swedish Chamber of Commerce, 5, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.3.

**Marine Oil Engines.**

**W**E have just received an exceptionally complete and well illustrated catalogue of Marine Oil Engines from the firm of J. C. and G. Bolinder of Stockholm. We are not able this month to deal with this interesting publication so fully as it deserves, but think it will be of interest to mention that the latest type of Bolinder engine known as the "Model M." is in these days particularly deserving of consideration. Bolinder's oil engines are well known all over the world, principally in America, where quite a number of tankers and smaller craft have been fitted with Bolinder type engines and have given the greatest satisfaction. Bolinder oil engines on a number of English steamers, mostly however, of small size have also lived up to anticipation concerning them.

The Model M. engine was designed to meet the demand for a simple, reliable and economical internal combustion engine, suitable for full powered ocean going vessels of 6,000 tons or more and is particularly suitable for the most modern of freighters, namely, the auxiliary schooner-rigged sailing vessel. Working under easy conditions of pressure and temperature and without the need of injection water, these engines are free from the many sources of trouble common to internal combustion engines of large size, successful running only entailing such care and intelligence as is necessary to run ordinary modern engines of the same power.

Bolinders claim that their modern oil engine is the most simple in the world, will do all that is guaranteed, that it has a silent and invisible exhaust, that it is not a Diesel, nor a semi-Diesel, and that it is the standard for hot bulb engines.

Our personal experience of a number of Bolinder engines running at various ports in Sweden bears out all that is claimed for the engine, and we have reason to believe that some of the earlier difficulties have, as the result of experience and fuller knowledge, been entirely surmounted.

**Motor Engines for Sulphite Spirit Fuel.**

**A**ccording to *Affärsvärlden* a Company, under the style "A.-B." Spritmotorer, has recently been formed for the manufacture and sale of motor engines, carburettors and motor cars.

The new company, which has been founded on the initiative of the author of the sulphite spirit industry in Sweden, Mr. Gösta Ekström, C.E., director of A.-B. Ethyl, which company exploits his inventions, is a new link in the development of this industry as the manufactures of the former Company will be specially adapted for spirit fuel.

Spirits can easily be used as fuel for ordinary engines which have been built for benzine, if they are only supplied with a special spirit carburettor and a simple arrangement to heat the air before it reaches the carburettor, but in this case about 25 per cent. more volume of spirits are needed as compared with benzine. High Compression Engines, however, specially constructed for spirit fuel do not consume more spirits than benzine. Shall the sulphite spirit be able to work its way it must compete favourably with benzine, both technically and economically, and the motors constructed by the new Company will be important factors to that end.

It is generally believed that sulphite spirit contains acids which corrode the engines. There are, however, no acids in the spirit, but such acids are formed if the supply of air is insufficient,—which is often the case where the old benzine carburettors are used for spirit fuel. The Company will thus manufacture a patented suction carburettor of a very simple construction without any automatically moveable parts, which can be used with equal success for both benzine and spirit fuel. This carburettor has at several tests shown a large saving of fuel in comparison with first class foreign manufactures. An additional advantage with this carburettor is that it can suck the fuel from a container which is placed lower than the carburettor itself, which comes in very useful with regard to motor cars and motor boats.



Later on "A.-B." Spritmotorer will also take up building motor cars, preferably motor lorries. The works will be situated at Upsala.

The minimum share capital 1,000,000 kronor is already subscribed.



## Additions to the Library.

THE following publications have recently been added to the Chambers Library:—

*Received from the following Chambers of Commerce and Industrial Associations.*

### SWEDISH.

Bihang till Jernkontorets annaler No. 6, 1918 (utgifven af Jernkontoret, Stockholm).

Bränslebristen och Ångpannedriften, 1917-1918. (utgifven af Sveriges Industriförbund), af Öfveringeniör Emil Spets.

Handelshögskolan i Stockholm, årsberättelse 1917-1918. (utgifven af Handelshögskolan i Stockholm).

(Svenska Aktiebolag och Enskilda Banker, 1917. Af D:r Carl Key Åberg.)

### ENGLISH.

The Norwegian Chamber of Commerce in London, Year Book, 1917. (Published by the Norwegian Chamber of Commerce in London).

Sell's National Directory of Large Commercial Houses and Buyer's Guide (Great Britain and Ireland). (Published by Messrs. Business Directories, Ltd., London.)

The Photographic Industry of Great Britain, 1918. (Published by the British Photographic Manufacturers Association, Ltd., London.)

## S. & J. SCHONEWALD

(J. Schonewald, av brittisk börd),

IMPORTÖRER.

1, Butler Street, Moor Lane, London, E.C.2.

AGENTER.

### SVARVERIARBETEN.

Husgeråd av trä, träleksaker, svarvade trästycken för montering och knapptillverkning.

Förbindelser över hela Storbritannien och Irland.

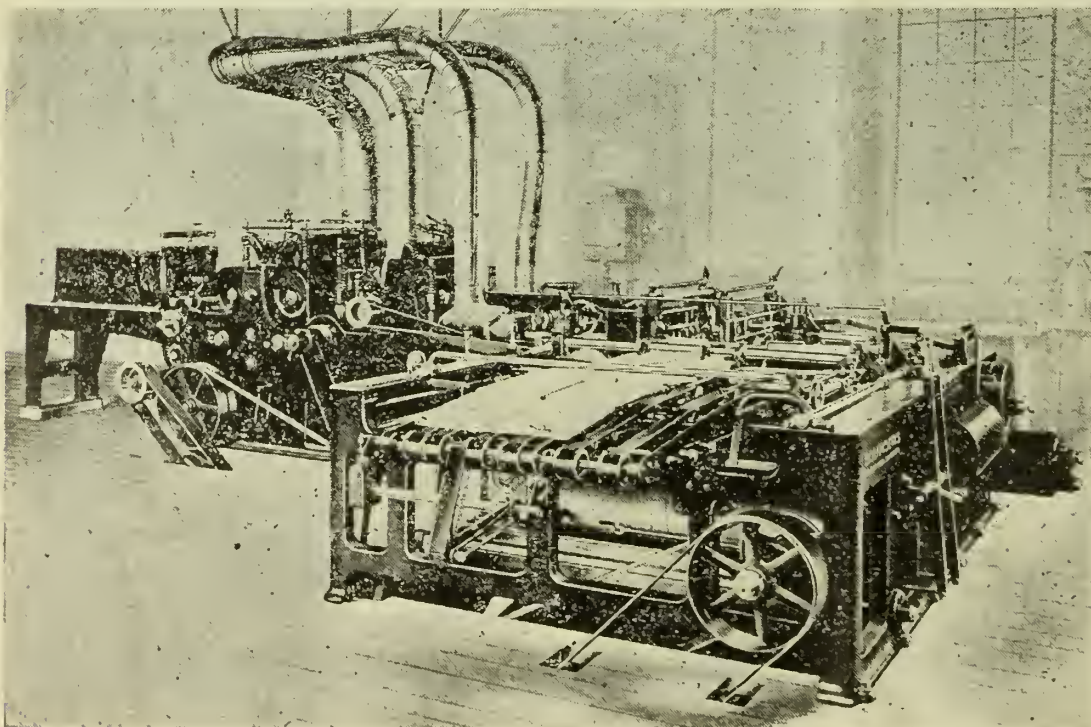
### JÄRNVAROR.

Emaljerade järnvaror, knivsmiden, borstar, stormlampor, fotogenkaminer utan veckor, hushålls- och köksutensilier.

Kundkrets omfattar alla ledande en gros- och exportfirmor.

Särskilt gynnsamma omständigheter för distribution.

(K) Tillverkare av ovannämnda och liknande varor inbjudas till korrespondens.



## Bolinder's Automatic Box-Board Machines.

Indispensable for the manufacture of boxes whether for sale or for own needs. Patent

Makes from rough cross cut and edged boards finished box sides and ends to exact dimensions required up to 37½ ins. × 31½ ins. Works entirely automatically from the time the rough cross cut board is laid in the magazine until the finished box shook planed, tongued and grooved, glued, jointed and cut to exact size leaves the machine.

Box Shooks made by other methods cannot compare with those made by

**BOLINDER'S AUTOMATIC BOX-BOARD MACHINE.**

J. & C. G. Bolinders Mek. Verkstads Aktiebolag, Stockholm.



**Storbritanniens Junihandel.\***

Statistiken för Juni månad visar följande totalsiffror.

TABELL A.

	Import.		Export.					
	Total. £	Ökning eller minskning i %	Britiska varor. £	Ökning eller minskning i %	Utländska varor. £	Ökning eller minskning i %	Total Export £	Ökning eller minskning i %
Jan.-Juni 1918	652,183,526	+ 30.32	246,832,649	+ 1.72	16,778,161	- 63.72	263,610,810	- 11.36
" 1917	500,455,919	+ 5.55	251,147,544	+ 3.87	46,246,323	- 12.70	297,393,867	+ 0.50
" 1916	474,151,350	+ 11.00	241,807,881	+ 23.23	54,121,101	+ 5.17	295,928,982	+ 20.60
Juni 1918	101,616,849	+ 18.05	45,026,231	+ 3.49	2,114,777	- 67.10	47,141,008	- 5.87
" 1917	86,078,742	- 0.91	43,651,663	- 5.53	6,428,081	- 27.55	50,079,744	- 10.81
" 1916	86,927,680	+ 14.37	47,274,563	+ 29.70	8,872,694	- 5.11	56,147,257	+ 24.16

TABELL B.

STORBRIANNIENS IMPORT AV VISSA VAROR, VILKA BRUKAT DELVIS TAGAS FRÅN SVERIGE. JUNI.	1917.		1918.		
	TOTAL IMPORT.		TOTAL IMPORT.		
	Kvantitet.	Värde. £	Kvantitet.	Värde. £	
Järn : Basiskt tackjärn.....	Tons	—	—	7,087	37,598
Gjutjärn i tackor .....	"	9,224	93,074	998	40,400
Hæmatite .....	"	1,769	61,118	—	—
Spegel-, mangan-och kiseljärn .....	"	623	19,987	2,118	87,191
Puddeljärn .....	"	—	—	—	—
Smidesjärn, vinkeljärn, valstråd o.s.v.	"	1,651	30,006	457	22,205
Papper : Tryck- och skrivpapper på rullar	Cwts.	37,461	59,484	16,723	44,773
Tryck-och skrivpapper i ark .....	"	19,951	40,898	11,057	45,263
Omslagspapper .....	"	68,265	154,895	47,563	164,686
Smör .....	"	(D e t a i j e r	(D e t a i j e r	s a k n a s)	
Trämassa : Kemisk, torr, blekt .....	Tons	2,962	114,731	1,244	67,650
" " oblekt.....	"	10,065	468,161	12,290	534,556
Mekanisk, våt .....	"	24,156	322,428	8,041	108,173
Trävaror : Bilade ; furu, ek, o.s.v. (ej pitprops)	Loads	5,939	108,391	2,345	70,239
Sågade ; furu och gran oarbetade	"	55,278	695,921	93,193	1,328,502
Sågade ; furu och gran arbetade	"	4,297	54,528	7,895	125,026
Tändstickor : Säkerhets.....	Gross of boxes	—	—	—	—
" .....	Ten thousands	20,135	3,652	192	63
Andra slag.....	Gross of Boxes	—	—	—	—
" .....	Ten thousands	—	—	24	8

TABELL C.

STORBRIANNIENS EXPORT AV VISSA VAROR, VILKA BRUKAT DELVIS GA TILL SVERIGE. JUNI.	1917.		1918.		
	TOTAL EXPORT.		TOTAL EXPORT.		
	Kvantitet.	Värde. £	Kvantitet.	Värde. £	
Järn och stål :					
Tackjärn .....	Tons	86,793	776,031	51,834	465,987
Ny räls .....	"	2,453	40,682	2,089	35,470
Knivsmiden .....	Cwts.	2,077	41,437	2,495	66,792
Järnmanufaktur.....	"	21,462	85,268	16,575	98,571
Andra metaller :					
Bly, i tackor och bearbetat .....	Tons	814	35,049	591	28,041
Koppar och tillverkningar därav .....	"	874	104,134	986	135,518
Tenn .....	"	1,381	310,784	1,547	523,604
Kol och Koks .....	"	3,666,068	4,899,526	2,558,004	3,623,598
Bomullsgarn :					
Grått .....	Lbs.	9,602,000	1,217,141	9,405,300	1,899,609
Blekt och färgat .....	"	2,604,300	331,128	1,340,600	273,564
Ylle :					
"Tops" .....	"	1,100,200	193,592	1,570,200	350,408
Kamgarn (Worsted) .....	"	1,574,100	397,194	1,322,100	507,551
Yllevävnader .....	Yds.	9,809,600	2,267,396	4,704,800	1,564,429
Kamgarnsvävnader .....	"	3,533,500	609,714	2,899,700	741,226
Tomsäckar .....	Dussin	395,537	174,510	83,040	37,361

\* Förevarande statistik över exporterade varor inbegriper sådana varor, som inköpts i det Förenade Konungariket av de allierade staternas myndigheter eller för deras räkning, men inbegriper icke varor, som uttagits från det brittiska guvernementets upplag och depåer, eller varor, vilka inköpts av detsamma och skeppats på dess båtar

**OBS !**— För denna månad finnas icke några detaljer om fördelningen av Export och Import på olika länder.



# General Trading & Development Co., Ltd.,

Telegrams (Inland only); "Altradev-Cannon-London."

31, Walbrook, LONDON, E.C.4.

TELEPHONE :

City 8734.

## GENERAL MERCHANTS.

Honey.  
Sardines.  
Macaroni.  
Tomato Purees.  
Cocoa Powder.  
Concentrated Soups.

Farina.  
Milk Powder.  
Dried Vegetables.  
Chemicals.  
Cotton Goods.  
Woolen Goods.

Second-Hand Sacks.  
Wrapping Paper.  
Hides.  
Boots and Shoes.  
Leather Boot Laces.  
Soaps of all kinds.

And all Produce and Foodstuffs.

Correspondence invited (English, French and Swedish).

# ABDEL AHAD, HABER & Co.,

133/35, WOOL EXCHANGE  
LONDON, E.C.2

— Cable: Haber, Wool Exchange. —

## IMPORT AND EXPORT MERCHANTS.

SPECIALITIES :

Cotton Piece Goods.  
Woolen Goods.  
Hosiery, Underwear.  
Nottingham and Calais Laces.  
Handkerchiefs.  
Hardware.

Enamel Ware.  
Cooking Stoves.  
Matches.  
Wrapping Paper.  
Earthenware.  
Glassware.

Strawboards.  
Dressed Leather.  
Boots and Shoes.  
Hides and Skins.  
Chemicals.  
Olive Oil.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

OWN HOUSES AT

PARIS : Abdel Ahad Nassan & Cie, 35, Rue  
d'Hauteville (Xe).

MILAN: Alexandre Abdel Ahad, 56, Via Mario  
(I) Pagano.

CAIRO: Alexandre Abdel Ahad & Co., Bo  
No. 9' 3.

ALEXANDRIA: Alexandre Abdel Ahad & Co  
Box No. 1238.

# W. A. MASSEY & SONS,

LIMITED,

**HULL, GOOLE,  
GRIMSBY,**

Telegrams : "MASSEY—HULL."

and IMMINGHAM,

**Shipowners & Brokers,**

**Shipping, Chartering & Forwarding Agents**

AGENTS FOR THE SALE AND PURCHASE OF  
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SHIPPING PROPERTY.

**STEAM TRAWLERS, HERRING DRIFTERS, and other**

**FISHING CRAFT a Speciality.**

**COAL & COKE EXPORTERS & Bunkering Contractors.**

(I)







## The Swedish Import Organisation.

THE Swedish Trade Office is now in operation and, as intimated elsewhere in this issue, enquirers will have to make their applications to it at 23, Ryder Street, St. James' Street, S.W.1.

Some information as to the method to be adopted in regard to exports from England to Sweden was published in our last issue, and the British Government statement was issued therewith as a supplement. It will, however, be of assistance to state, that in accordance with the arrangements made between the Associated Governments and the Swedish Government, a guarantee must be applied for from the appropriate Import Association among those indicated hereunder to enable any goods to be imported. When such guarantee has been issued and vided by the Allied Authorities in Stockholm it will be despatched to sellers on this side through the medium of the Swedish Trade Office and the sellers have then to make their export applications to the War Trade Department and attach their guarantee. In case of any difficulty arising the Swedish Trade Office will assist sellers to the extent of its power.

In regard to imports into the United Kingdom the Office will also devote its efforts to facilitate matters as much as possible.

Before giving the full list of the Import Associations already formed in Sweden, we reproduce for the benefit of those of our members who may not have seen it the notice issued by the War Trade Department in this country at the end of last month, which reads:—

“Subject to British and Allied requirements, the Director is now prepared to consider applications for the grant of licences to export to Sweden goods in respect of which certificates in the approved form, dated on or after 14th June, 1918, are issued by the appropriate importing Association, or by the Statens Handelskommission, Stockholm.

As regards applications which have already been lodged with the War Trade Department, it is hereby notified that, except as provided for below, all Swedish guarantees dated before 14th June, 1918, are null and void, and British exporters who still desire to export to Sweden goods covered by such applications and their relative guarantees should immediately advise their consignees to approach either the appropriate importing Association or the Statens Handelskommission with a view to furnishing

guarantees in the form now approved in order that revised certificates may be issued. Care should be taken in each such case to quote the War Trade Department reference number of the relative outstanding application.

As regards entirely new transactions, a War Trade Department reference number is not now required by the Statens Handelskommission, and applications for export licences should not be made to the War Trade Department unless they are accompanied by a certificate in the approved form issued by the appropriate importing Association or by the Statens Handelskommission on or after 14th June, 1918. (*This date has now been altered to 29th June, 1918 and the effect of this substitution of date is that all Swedish Certificates and guarantees dated before the 29th June, 1918, are null and void.*)

All certificates will be transmitted from Sweden to a Swedish Trade Office to be established in London, and will be forwarded from that Office to the British exporter for production to the War Trade Department.

Nothing in this notice affects for the present applications already before the Department and covered by guarantees in respect of goods specified in the notices published in the issues of the *Board of Trade Journal* of 21st February and the 18th April last (p. 218 and p. 476 respectively).”

The import of the goods into Sweden will be carried out through special Associations as follows:—

The Swedish Oil Manufacturers' Import Association (linseed, rapeseed, linseed-oil and rape-oil).

The Swedish Lubricating Oil Import Association (lubricating oils).

The Swedish Rubber Import Association, (raw rubber, rubber tyres and other rubber articles).

The Swedish Chemical Industries Import Association (technical oils, camphor, paraffin and other kinds of wax, varnishes asbestos, borax and boric acid, citric acid, tartaric acid, phosphorus, resin, soda, anti-fouling composition, sulphur, sulphite of antimony, anodes, etc.)

The Swedish Wool Import Association, (wool)

The Swedish Cotton Import Association. (cotton).

The Swedish Jute and Hemp Manufacturers Import Association (jute, hemp and fibres, also reapers' and binders' twine).



- The Swedish Textiles Import Association. (woollen, cotton and silk cloth and tissues).
- The Swedish Corkwood Import Association (cork).
- The Swedish Leather Trade Import Association (hides and skins, leather and tanning materials, also other raw materials and half manufactures for the leather industry).
- The Swedish Metal Import Association. (copper, lead, tin, antimony, nickel, aluminium, mercury, white metal, German silver, nickel sulphate, tinned and leaded iron plates, ferro-manganese, ferro-chrome, ferro-tungsten, graphite crucibles, mica, mikanit and mica manufactures).
- The Swedish Raw-Phosphate Import Association (raw phosphates).
- The Swedish Brushmakers & Horsehair-spinners' Raw Material and Import Association (piassave, rice root, etc.).
- The Swedish Margarine Manufacturers' Raw Material Import Association (raw materials for the Margarine Industry).
- The Swedish Wine and Spirit Import Association (wines and spirit).
- The Swedish Tobacco Import Association (tobacco).

Cereals, fodder and saltpetre will as before be dealt with by Folkhushållningskommissionen (The Husbandry Commission), in addition to such goods as rice, coffee, tea, cocoa, fruits, spices, seeds for sowing, sugar, syrup, conserves, starch, sago and other Colonial products.

As already stated applications to import goods referred to above must be made to the appropriate Import Association and as regards coffee, tea and other Colonial products to Folkhushållningskommissionen in place of as hitherto to Statens Handelskommission. The distribution of the import between different importers will be made—in accordance with the proposal of the Import Association concerned—by Industrikommissionen (The Industrial Commission) or Folkhushållningskommissionen. It rests with the Import Associations to forward applications to Statens Handelskommission after having considered them in accordance with the decision

come to by Industrikommissionen or Folkhushållningskommissionen regarding the distribution.

As regards the importation of other commodities than those imported through the Import Associations or Folkhushållningskommissionen information will be published later on.

Applications for the import of coal and coke from Great Britain, however, should as hitherto be addressed to *Statens Handelskommission*.

As the importance of goods needed by Sweden varies considerably Statens Handelskommission has formed a special delegation consisting of one representative and one deputy representative each of Statens Handelskommission, Industrikommissionen and Folkhushållningskommissionen; also of Sjöfartskommitté (The Shipping Committee), which Delegation has for its object to see that the importation takes place in its proper turn—consideration being given to available tonnage and other circumstances—corresponding with the requirements at different periods. Thus it is important that such commodities as cereals, feeding stuffs and certain raw materials for industry, the shortage of which has been heavily felt for a long time, should be given preference over other articles.

Further information in regard to trade arrangements will be published from time to time in our Journal.



### **Classes in Swedish Language.**

WE are informed by the Education Officer of the London County Council that a class has been opened in connection with one of the Council's Evening Commercial Institutes for instruction in the Swedish language. The next session will commence on the 23rd September at the L.C.C. School of Photo Engraving and Lithography, Bolt Court, Fleet Street, E.C. Further particulars may be obtained from the L.C.C. Education Offices, Victoria Embankment, W.C.2.



**British Proclamations relating to  
Trade, etc., will be found on  
Page 182.**



## London Timber Agents' and Brokers' Association.

THE above Association was registered, on August 10th, as a company limited by guarantee with not more than 200 members, each liable to £5 in the event of winding-up. The objects of the Association are to protect, promote and develop the general welfare and interests of timber agents and brokers (particularly those carrying on business within a radius of five miles from the Royal Exchange), to circulate information among members, to originate and support improvements in maritime and commercial law, and to oppose any projected legislation prejudicially affecting the timber agency and brokering business, to arrange and promote equitable forms of policies and contracts, to oppose the use of such contracts and documents as may be considered objectionable, etc.

The following are the subscribers to the memorandum of association, and therefore the first members of the Association:—

C. S. G. Clark, 29, Clement's Lane, E.C.  
 W. R. Lenanton, 11, Bishopsgate, E.C.  
 A. R. Watts, 158, Fenchurch Street, E.C.  
 F. H. Benn, 27, Clement's Lane, E.C.  
 J. Gallatly, 16, St. Helen's Place, E.C.  
 Victor M. Olsson, 32, Bishopsgate, E.C.  
 E. W. H. Beaton, 47-51, King William Street, E.C.

The six first-named are the first members of the Executive Committee, Mr. C. S. G. Clark being the chairman. Six supplementary advisory committees, each consisting of not more than three members, are to be elected at the annual general meeting, representing respectively the American, Canadian, Finnish, Norwegian, Russian and Swedish branches of the timber trade. The following are to be elected as members of the Association at the first meeting of the Executive Committee, viz.—Messrs. I. D. Berner, A. Boyson, J. H. Chapman, N. Christensen, C. Gane, E. L. Heatley, W. F. Livingston, N. F. Lock, T. Mabbs, A. Marshall, G. Modin, L. H. Neame, H. J. Puddy, H. L. Shelton, E. G. Sieveking, C. A. Stewart, G. H. Thomson, J. G. Wright, H. McG. Bell, R. G. Berner, A. P. Boyson, H. F. Buckland, A. Etholen, W. des Fontaine Foy, Karl Emil Friman, D. B. Gellibrand, G. C. Gradwell, W. C. Mann, H. S. Miller, C. J. Morgan, F. B. Morgan, R. C. A. Morgan, G. H. Neame, R. Olsson, Vivian Olsson, D. Podmore, A. C. Sim, C. V. Stewart, and N. A. Wright.

## Experiments in Cooking "Spruce" by the Sulphite Process.

BULLETIN No. 620 of the United States Department of Agriculture is a contribution by the Forest Service, entitled "Effect of Varying Certain Cooking Conditions in the Production of Sulphite Pulp from Spruce," written by Mr. S. E. Lunak, Chemist in Forest Products.

The Bulletin gives a detailed report, accompanied by tables, charts and photomicrographs, of a series of experiments to study the effect of the ratio of free to combined sulphur dioxide, the total sulphur dioxide, and the temperature of cooking upon the yield of pulp, the yield of screenings, the bleaching consumed, and the colour and strength of the pulp produced. The conclusions reached are summarised as follows:—

1. These experiments have demonstrated that a standard colour can be used with which to match the colour of the liquor in the digester to determine when a "cook" is finished. A cook can be duplicated at any time by comparison with this standard.
2. The limit to which the combined  $\text{SO}_2$  can be decreased to obtain good cooking seems to be about 1 per cent. Below this there is a rapid darkening of the pulp produced, and an increase in the screenings and bleach consumed.
3. When the temperature and total  $\text{SO}_2$  are kept constant, the yield of screened pulp increased somewhat with increase in the combined  $\text{SO}_2$ , because of the more thorough cooking. Consequently less screenings are obtained.
4. When the temperature and total  $\text{SO}_2$  are kept constant a decrease in the amount of combined  $\text{SO}_2$  causes quicker cooking action, so that a cook can be finished in less time.
5. An increase in the total  $\text{SO}_2$  causes a decrease in the cooking period, other factors remaining constant.
6. The screenings and colour of the pulp remain constant as the total  $\text{SO}_2$  is decreased to about 5 per cent., after which there is a rapid increase in both of these factors.
7. The higher the total  $\text{SO}_2$ , the easier it is to bleach the pulp, other factors being the same.
8. The amount of screenings decreases as the temperature is lowered, because of the more even cooking obtained at the lower temperatures.
9. The bleach is reduced as the temperature is decreased, while the yield of pulp increases.



## Increased Import of Paper-making Materials. Activity in Mineral Industries.

### Increased Supplies.

THE Controller of Paper (Mr. H. A. Vernet) has issued a notice which states that an allocation of extra import tonnage has been made to his Department, and that an additional allowance of paper-making materials, equivalent to one month's proportion of all supplies of imported materials, paper and cardboard, or paper and cardboard manufactured wholly or mainly from imported materials may be made to all importers, manufacturers, or dealers.

The conditions upon which this extra allowance may be granted are:—(1) That all manufacturers shall supply, if required, by December 31st next, to those persons whom they supplied in the year ending February 28th, 1918, a quantity of paper and/or cardboard as above described equivalent to one month's proportion of the quantity which such persons are entitled to claim under the general regulations. Attention is especially called to regulations 8, 8a and 9. Import licences for materials may be granted to all manufacturers for a quantity equivalent to one month's proportion of their present licences.

(2) That all importers or dealers shall supply, if required, by December 31st next, to those persons whom they supplied in the year ended February 28th, 1918, a quantity of British-made paper or cardboard, as above described, equivalent to one month's proportion of the total quantity of such paper or cardboard and imported paper or cardboard which such persons are entitled to claim under the general regulations. Attention is especially called to regulations 8, 8a and 9.

*To enable importers of paper or cardboard to comply with the foregoing conditions import licences for materials may be granted on their behalf, at the rate of ten per ton, to British paper manufacturers, equivalent to one month's proportion of the importers' present import licence.*

Applications under Condition 1 were to be made on or before August 10th and the licences would be issued immediately after that date, while applications under Condition 2 may be made before October 1st. In the latter case the quantity to which importers are entitled may be divided among several paper manufacturers, but a single application should be made detailing the total quantity. All licences and rights granted under this concession are subject to the general regulations, so far as applicable, issued on June 17th, 1918, particulars of which appeared in our July issue, page 149.

A well-known Swedish mining engineer has furnished the Press with some interesting information as to the exploitation during the War of various Swedish mineral ores, which may be summarised as follows:—

**MANGANESE ORE.**—The mining of manganese ores has been doubled during the war. A new mining company has been started, and new smelting works established at Trollhättan for the production of various ferro-manganese alloys for use in the manufacture of steel.

**NICKEL.**—The production of nickel, which has been practically abandoned for years, has again been resumed. One or two nickel deposits, which appear to be promising, are being investigated. A new smelting furnace for crude nickel ore has been erected at Klefva, in Småland, and another is being constructed at Kusa, in Dalecarlia.

**MOLYBDENUM.**—Molybdenum ore is being mined on a rather large scale, and is in great demand. Before 1917 Sweden imported almost her entire requirements of molybdenum ore; in 1917 she produced a quantity of ore almost equivalent to half the world's output during that year.

**GRAPHITE.**—Graphite is in great demand. It occurs chiefly in the north of the country in the form of schists, with 15-40 per cent. of carbon. By crushing and concentrating these schists, a powder with a high percentage of carbon is obtained, which will probably prove to be of great importance as a fuel. One of the chief graphite deposits is situated at Vittangi.

**PYRITES.**—The output of pyrites has been doubled during the war, as also the number of mines. A concentration plant has been established at Östergötland, and another is being constructed in Närke.

Several of the new enterprises engaged in will probably continue after the war.—(*Board of Trade Journal.*)



### War Risk Insurance Rate Reduced.

IN order to facilitate sailings between Sweden and Great Britain, in view of the coming into force of the Anglo-Swedish Commercial Agreement, Reuter, in a telegram dated Stockholm, August 16th, states that the State Committee for War Risks Insurances has decided to reduce the premium for insurance against war risks in voyages between Great Britain and Sweden to 3 per cent.



## Farewell Lunch to Kammarherre Boström.

A LARGE number of the members of B.V. assembled at the Imperial Restaurant on Saturday, the 27th July, at a farewell lunch given in honour of Kammarherre Vollmar Boström, who is leaving London to take up the position of Chief of the Permanent Staff at the Swedish Foreign Office. It is over four years since Kammarherre Boström arrived here to become Chancellor of the Swedish Legation, a position in which he has capably and faithfully represented Swedish interests. He is much liked and respected by the members of the Colony, who are generally of the opinion that he well deserves this promotion to the important position he is now called upon to occupy.



## Swedish Institute for Metallographical Research.

IN Sweden, which country has so often, and not without reason, been quoted as the classic home of metallographical research, measures have recently been taken to utilise to a higher degree than formerly for the benefit of the metal industry the existing possibilities within the province of metallography.

Through the new methods of manufacturing and refining iron and steel by electricity, it has proved possible for the iron industries abroad to find useful substitutes for Swedish quality iron, and experience shows that such industries have on a continuously increasing scale tried to utilise these possibilities. This experience emphasises the necessity for the Swedish iron industry not to remain on its present high level, but by every possible means endeavour to further develop it so that Swedish iron and steel as well as manufactures therefrom, should, as hitherto, be looked upon as in a "class of its own."

The initiative came from the University of Stockholm (Stockholms Högskola), which in 1917 approached Jernkontoret by requesting it to assist in the forming of an up-to-date and well furnished laboratory for scientific research in metallography.

The appeal for contributions, which was made since Jernkontoret's accredited spokesmen had warmly recommended the proposition, was directed mainly to the more important iron and metal industries, who seem to have immediately appreciated the great value of the undertaking, and contributions have already been promised up till a total of 1,050,000 kronor.

Among the first contributors are the following well-known companies.

	Kr
Stora Kopparbergs Bergslags	
A.-B. . . . .	100,000
Uddeholms A.-B. . . . .	150,000
Fagersta A.-B. . . . .	75,000
A.-B. Separator . . . . .	50,000
A.-B. Bofors-Gullspång . . . . .	75,000

At a meeting of representatives of the contributing companies on May 30th, 1918, a committee was elected consisting of the following gentlemen, Mr. J. Bendixson (Chancellor of the University of Stockholm), Mr. E. Kinander (Director of Jernkontoret), Mr. A. Wahlberg (Chief Engineer of Jernkontoret), Professor C. Benedicks, who it is believed is designed to be the scientific leader of the institution, and other prominent representatives of the iron and metal industries. This committee will draw up a detailed programme, and before this is done no particulars of it can be given. We may mention, however, that it is expected that the committee will recommend that further contributions be applied for, and it is anticipated that the institution will be controlled by a board appointed by Jernkontoret and the University of Stockholm.



## Hjalmar Branting in London.

SOME members of the Council of the Swedish Chamber of Commerce and their friends invited Mr. Hjalmar Branting to a private dinner at the Savoy Hotel, on Friday, 26th July, and spent a very pleasant evening. Mr. Branting had just returned from a visit to France and was obviously much impressed by what he had seen at the front and in London, and although to us here as to other dwellers in the countries of the Allies, there was very little new in the few remarks Mr. Branting made, confirmation was gratifying coming from so acute an observer as the Editor of *Social Demokraten*. Mr. Branting said that what he saw in England and France was most reassuring. In England there was a feeling of stubborn determination, quite different from that which prevailed in the early years of the war. In France nobody wanted peace at any price. Even amongst the working-classes defence to the bitter end against the invader was the general watchword. The genuine democratic relations between the officers and men at the front was most impressive.



## Sweden-America.

WE have just received a most interesting work entitled "Sweden-America," published by the Swedish Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America. The object of this book is to bring about a better understanding between the peoples of the two countries on commercial, social and economic lines, and we must say that the New York Chamber has produced a work that should go far to realise the above object, which is particularly desirable at a time when a clear understanding is so necessary. We are informed that the title of the book was chosen with the utmost forethought, but it might with equal propriety be called "America-Sweden," for it does not matter which name comes first so long as they are linked together and will be linked together in the World reconstruction now going on. There is so much in common between the peoples of the two countries that it only remains for them to have fuller knowledge of one another to bring about a development in their mutual relationship that shall make for a closer union of their commercial, economic and social aspirations. This is true in even a greater degree with regard to the field covered by our own Chamber.

The book is profusely illustrated and carries conviction in all its articles by the intense patriotism shown, and this the more because the opinions expressed are sound and well-balanced. One of the most interesting articles is entitled "Sweden's Great Men of America," from which we cull the following:—

For a number of years all over the United States those of the Swedes who call themselves "Skåningar," or natives from Skåne (Scania), Sweden, the cradle of the Scandinavian race, have in celebrating Washington's birthday claimed him as blood brother owing to the fact that his ancestry can be traced to Skåne, Sweden. One of the proofs for this contention, which might briefly be mentioned here, is Washington's own claim that although his family was of English descent, it was of Swedish origin. Though it matters little from where he descended, it is of interest as a matter of history, at least. At a dinner given by the Societas Scandinaviensis in Philadelphia, Dec. 11, 1782, in honour of the Swedes, Count Axel von Fersen and Count Sprengtporten, who fought gallantly in the war of the Revolution and who received the order of the Cincinnati for their services, Washington, according to the archives of the society, "expressed his pleasure at being present among the people of his forefathers' blood." Genealogists claim descent for him from a family which emigrated from Skåne (Sweden) in about the year A.D. 970, and settled in Durham County, England, where they built a small town, calling it Wass-in-gatun (town of Wassings). The largest and most handsome monument to Washington stands in Fairmont Park, Philadelphia, the entire stone foundation of which came from Sweden, cut, polished and finished for erection. "This in itself is nothing so wonderful, but why is it so eminently appropriate that Washington's statue should rest upon a Swedish foundation?" asks Captain Machold. "Because

Sweden was the first country which voluntarily recognised the American Republic, and thus gave Washington a foundation for his future government.

The article goes on to point out that George Washington is not the only one of the great men of America who can trace their origin to Swedish ancestry, and mentions among others John Hanson, one of the first Swedish settlers on the banks of the Delaware; John Morton, a descendant of Morton Mortenson, one of the original settlers of Delaware; John Ericsson, the famous inventor; "Lief Ericsson, a Viking, who in the year 1,000, by the way of Greenland, was the real discoverer of this continent; certainly Columbus was not the discoverer of this country"; and Betsy Ross, the maker of the first National flag of the United States.

*The price of "Sweden-America" is one dollar per copy; and it can be obtained from the Swedish Chamber of Commerce of the U.S.A., Produce Exchange Annex, New York.*



## Financing of Swedish State Commissions.

ACCORDING to the *Board of Trade Journal* an arrangement has been made whereby the State Commissions which have hitherto obtained their capital from the National Debt Office and the Riksbank are now to be financed by private banks.

This arrangement is in the form of an agreement entered into between the National Debt Office and 23 of the most important banks in Sweden with regard to a credit of 550 million kronor (over £30,000,000), to be used by the Fuel Commission, the Food Commission, and the Industrial Commission.

The previous arrangement for financing the State Commission was that the National Debt procured capital, chiefly by means of loans from the public, and that a credit account for the Commissions was afterwards opened in the Riksbank.

The present arrangement has been necessitated by the enormous, and continuously increasing, demands for capital made by the State Commissions, on the one hand, and the difficulties which the State has experienced in borrowing money on the other hand. Another object of this arrangement is to endeavour to put a stop to the continuous increase in the issue of notes, and consequent inflation of prices, which has resulted from the financing of the Commissions by the State.



## Swedish Chambers of Commerce at Gothenburg.

### Tenth Annual Meeting.

THE meeting was opened in the Bourse in Gothenburg, the 12th of July by Mr. K. A. Wallenberg, Chairman of the Committee, over 100 delegates from the 12 chambers in Sweden attending. His Excellency the Prime

### Swedish Foreign Chambers' Representation.

The first subject on the programme referred to representation of the Swedish Chambers of Commerce abroad. The Swedish Chamber of Commerce in France had applied for membership of the Swedish Chambers' meeting, but as such representation could only be given by an alteration in the rules, the committee of the meeting submitted the following resolution, viz. :—



Copyright: *Hvar 8 Dag," Gothenburg.*

### Delegates at the Tenth Annual Meeting of the Swedish Chambers of Commerce.

Among those in the front row are:—Mr. K. A. Fryxell (President of the Swedish Board of Trade), Mr. K. V. Rydén (Minister of Education), Mr. E. Wethje (President of the Malmö Chamber of Commerce), Mr. O. F. von Sydow (Governor of Gothenburg County), Mr. K. A. Wallenberg (ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs and President of the Stockholm Chamber of Commerce), Mr. Nils Edén (Prime Minister), Mr. P. A. Petersson (Minister of Agriculture), and Mr. C. A. Kjellberg (President of the Gothenburg Chamber of Commerce).

Minister and other Cabinet Ministers attended by special invitation, and also a number of heads of Government Departments, including the President of the Board of Trade (Mr. K. A. Fryxell).

Mr. Carl Aug. Kjellberg, the President of the Gothenburg Chamber, under the auspices of which the meeting was held, was elected chairman of the meeting, with Messrs. Wallenberg (Stockholm) and Wethje (Malmö) as vice-presidents.

"This meeting requests the committee to enquire into the question of representation for the Swedish Chambers of Commerce abroad at the Chambers of Commerce meetings, and to submit at the next meeting event, ual alterations of the rules."

As representing the London Chamber, the only Swedish Chamber established abroad which has hitherto been represented at the Swedish meetings,



I said in support of the resolution that "There seems to me to be no valid reason why a Swedish Chamber of Commerce, established abroad and constituted on the same lines as those working in the United Kingdom, France, the United States of America, and Australasia, should not have the right to take part in the meetings in Sweden; and, furthermore, any Chambers to be established elsewhere on similar lines should equally enjoy the same privilege. These Swedish foreign Chambers are outposts of Swedish commerce, and by giving them a direct representation at these meetings they would obtain a more intimate contact with Swedish men of business, which must be a gain not only to the merchants in this country, but also to their representatives and connections abroad. I should, however, like to propose that any eventual alterations of the rules will leave it in the power of the committee to decide if a Chamber should be given representation or not. The rules should therefore, in my view, not be given such a form that any Swedish Chamber abroad can demand such representation. It is possible that industrious persons for some purpose might found a so-called Swedish Chamber of Commerce in a country where a Chamber already exists, and to give such a Chamber access to our meetings would only lead to complications. It is also possible that in a country where no Swedish Chamber of Commerce at present exists one might be started by persons not having the necessary qualifications to carry on such a chamber. It would be equally unsatisfactory if such a Chamber could demand representation."

I incidentally then mentioned the extinct so-called Russian Chamber of Commerce in London as an example for what a Chamber of Commerce should *not* be.

In connection with the question of representation at these meetings I drew the delegates' attention to the fact that the Swedish Chamber of Commerce in London had since its inception been a member of the Association of the Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom, and consequently been represented at the meetings of that Association. The same courtesy has been extended to the Swedish Chamber of Commerce in New York by the American Chamber of Commerce Association, and I believe that the Swedish Chamber in Paris is also connected in a similar manner with the French Association. I pointed out that it was rumoured one or two foreign Chambers were being planned in Sweden, and it might consequently be advisable for the committee to consider if representation should in the future be extended to any such Chambers. I mentioned that in my opinion it would be an advantage to Swedish commercial interests if representation were extended to any properly established foreign Chamber of Commerce in Sweden.

The resolution was agreed to without any further discussion.

### **Inter-Scandinavian Trade.**

Mr. K. A. Fryxell, President of the Swedish Board of Trade, read a most interesting paper on the exchange of goods between the Scandinavian countries. As a result of meetings in Stockholm during March, 1917, between representatives from Denmark, Norway and Sweden, an extensive exchange of goods between the Scandinavian countries had been inaugurated, and, as a matter of fact, the Scandinavian countries had been able to extend to each other a helping hand, without which great hardships would have had to be endured. The preliminary arrangements had been further extended at meetings held at Christiania and Stockholm during January this year and completed at a conference in Copenhagen last March. It may be of interest to deal briefly with the agreements having resulted from these conferences. It is based on an endeavour of each country to export to the other Scandinavian countries as much as possible of their own products as is needed in the other countries, and further assist in refining raw materials. The exchange of goods is not built upon the principle of quantity for quantity or value for value, but on the desire to assist the neighbouring countries as much as possible. The delegation of each country undertakes to regulate as far as possible the prices with a view to keeping them within reasonable limits. In each of the three Scandinavian countries a permanent delegation has been appointed to regulate the exchange of goods.

The original arrangement was of a very limited character and chiefly dealt with articles of prime importance, but according to the complementary arrangements the goods now cover a very wide field, including from Denmark greatly increased quantities of butter, bacon, meat, eggs, seed, roots, white cabbage, other vegetables, cheese, sausages, conserves, and hides. The exports to Denmark included seed, wood fuel, sleepers, cellulose wadding, pig-iron, iron ingots, iron sheets, wood tar, and tanning materials.

Among articles imported from or guaranteed by Norway may especially be mentioned the whole requirements of Sweden of salt herring. Norway will also deliver fresh fish. In addition to Norwegian nitrate Norway supplied at a critical period in Sweden not less than 10,000 tons of nitrate to the Swedish farmers. A large number of chemical articles were also supplied to the Swedish industry, among which may be mentioned nitric acid, nickel, carbide, nitrate-ammonia sulphur-pyrites, etc.

Among articles exported from Sweden to Norway iron is the most important. It is especially iron and steel goods, which have hitherto not been exported from Sweden to Norway, which have now been a welcome substitute for similar articles which Norway previously imported from the belligerent countries, sources of supplies which are no longer available. Swedish machinery, especially electrical machinery of various de-



scriptions, have been sent to Norway, in addition to partly manufactured goods of copper, brass, zinc and aluminium. The following articles have also been exported to Norway, viz.: tanning materials, coal electrodes, coal-tar, firebrick, wood-tar, glass, turpentine, acetic-acid, sulphate-lye, etc.

The inter-Scandinavian exchange, the speaker concluded, was an outcome of the hard times through which we are passing. Its aim is chiefly to ease the burden which the world-war is placing on neutral countries. The mutual confidence which is the outstanding feature of this exchange will no doubt to a high degree strengthen the bond of union between the Scandinavian countries, and we all hope and believe that this understanding will remain long after the war is over. These troublesome times will then have had that good result: that the Scandinavian peoples have come closer to each other than ever before in history.

Mr. Fryxell's speech was greeted with applause.

#### **War Taxes.**

Mr. Gustaf Sandström, ex-Minister of Justice, opened a discussion on the present war-taxation in Sweden. He contended that the basis for this taxation was unfair inasmuch as that a good or a bad result during 1913 had an unreasonable influence on the present taxation. A business which had a good result under pre-war years was favourably treated, whereas a business having then an unfortunate year was now heavily taxed. The speaker also pointed out that the steadily sinking value of money in Sweden made the taxation especially unfair to manufacturers and merchants. He proposed that an inquiry into the war-taxation should be established, which inquiry should also comprise what maximum taxation industry and commerce could reasonably bear without imperilling their chances of expansion. The war-taxation in the countries at war should not be taken as an example, as the conditions in these countries could not be compared with those in Sweden. Finally the speaker pointed out the necessity that representatives of the countries' commerce should be given an opportunity of voicing their opinion in questions of this character.

Mr. K. A. Wallenberg, ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs, seconded the resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

#### **Nationalisation of Swedish Industries.**

Mr. Erik Röing dealt with the proposal emanating from the Government to take over the control of certain Swedish industries and private railways. Mr. Röing, who is a member of the Riksdag, spoke against all the proposed measures, and it was evident that he had the meeting with him.

#### **Ministry of Commerce.**

A resolution was adopted to the effect that the meeting requested the Government to prepare and lay before the next Riksdag a proposal for the establishment of a Ministry of Commerce, and this resolution was unanimously adopted.

The meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

#### **Annual Dinner.**

At the invitation of the Gothenburg Chamber of Commerce some 250 delegates and guests gathered at the restaurant at Langedrag in the evening to dine, a function made all the more enjoyable by the enchanting scenery.

The Prime Minister was the chief guest of honour and in giving the toast of Gothenburg City and the Gothenburg Chamber of Commerce, he took the opportunity of repudiating attacks made upon the Government by a certain section of the Swedish Press in respect of the Anglo-Swedish Commercial Treaty. The speech of the Prime Minister was most enthusiastically received, showing that this assembly of representative business-men gathered together from all parts of Sweden, from Luleå to Malmö, were in agreement with the views expressed by the Prime Minister when he pointed out that it was necessary for Sweden to have connections with "all sides."

LOUIS ZETTERSTEN.



## **The Gothenburg Fair.**

THE first "Fair" in Sweden was being held in Gothenburg at the same time as the Chambers of Commerce meeting which was attended by the former secretary of the Chamber. He states that the Fair had been prepared in the very short space of four months, and it must be frankly admitted that the Gothenburg Chamber of Commerce, which was the organiser, achieved a distinct and deserved success. This enterprise by the Gothenburg Chamber is the first sign of a desire to take a more practical and useful part in assisting commerce than has hitherto been exhibited by the Chambers of Commerce in Sweden, and is undoubtedly a step in the right direction, and fully came up to the most optimistic expectations. Over 500 exhibitors cleared between them in orders something like 40,000,000 kr., and valuable connections were established with large buyers not only in Sweden but also in Norway and Denmark.

The "Fair" is to be an annual one, and plans are being prepared for building a special exhibition-hall.

Gothenburg is once more showing the world that it is the leading commercial city in Sweden.

**TRADE ENQUIRIES will be found on  
page 183.**



## Doings of the Chamber.

### Council Meetings.

Since the Journal was last issued, two meetings of the council have been held, viz:—one on the 24th July, and the other on the 10th August.

### Election of Members.

Applications for membership of the Chamber were submitted to the Council, and the following were elected Annual Members:—

A. Coker & Co., Ltd., 20, Castle Street, Liverpool. (Shipowners and ship and insurance brokers.)

Aktiebolaget Exact, Stockholm. (Makers of automatic safety locks.)

General Trading & Development Co., Ltd., 31, Walbrook, E.C.4. (General merchants.)

Waldemar Lindberg, Stockholm. (Safety lock, etc., business.)

Spencer Lock & Co., 27, Clement's Lane, E.C.4. (Timber agents and brokers.)

Kommanditbolaget Moberg & Co., "Hertzia," Gothenburg. (Exporters of timber, pulp, paper, etc.)

Sir Erik Ohlson, Hull. (Shipowners, importers and exporters.)

Aktiebolaget Syrolit, Eslöf. (Makers of "Esoloid.")

### Swedish Trade Office.

The two representatives of the Swedish Trade Office have received callers in the Reading Room of the Chamber pending their own building at 23, Ryder Street, St. James' Street, S.W.1, being made ready for occupation. This has proved a convenience to those doing trade with Sweden, and visitors have included traders from all parts of the country.

### State Grant.

At the request of the Swedish Authorities, the Council has made application for a State Grant in 1920, and in view of the necessity for ample funds to adequately cope with the ever-increasing work of the Chamber, and the certainty that after the war a much larger staff will have to be employed, the Council has petitioned His Majesty the King of Sweden to grant the Chamber 15,000 kronor for the year in question.

### Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom.

Mr. Axel Welin has been appointed to represent the Swedish Chamber at the quarterly meetings of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom. The first of these meetings is to take place some time in October.

## Personal & Business Notices.

### Bergslagarnas Järnvaru Aktiebolag.

Bergslagarnas Järnvaru Aktiebolag has been registered at Ludvika, with a share capital of 1,000,000 kronor.

### Stjernsunds Nya A.-B.

A company, under the above style, has been registered at Långbanshyttan, with a share capital of 3,328,000 kronor.

### Charcoal Producers to Found Iron Works.

Swedish charcoal producers intend to establish large iron works of their own in Norrland, to which they will supply charcoal.

### Secretary for Importation Office.

Mr. Charles Sjögren is reported to have been appointed Secretary of Office of Importation from the Allies in Swedish War Trade Department.

### Export Licences from America.

A telegram from Washington states that the American War Trade Department announces that it will now attend to the demand for export licences for Sweden.

### Wifsta Varf Management Appointment.

*Sundsvalls Tidning* is informed that Ryttmästare Axel Wallenberg has been appointed Managing Director, and Mr. J. Lilliestråhle as Manager, at Wifsta Varf.

### Woodgoods Sales Director.

*Affärsvärlden* is informed that Mr. Bror de Maré, of London, has been appointed director of the Swedish Woodgoods Exporters' recently formed sales organisation.

### New Electrical Engineering Company.

Among the new electrical engineering concerns recently organised in Sweden is Aktiebolaget Elektroturbin Verkstäder, Stockholm, which has been registered with a maximum capital of £7,500.

### New Industrial Undertaking.

A new company has been formed with a view to adapting and utilising waterfalls, to build wood pulp and other mills and to carry on pulp making and other industries. The minimum capital will be 1,500,000 kronor.

### Proposal to ration Capital.

The Committee of Experts appointed for regulating money value have now given their report, declaring that State municipalities and banks must introduce rationing of capital, giving credit only for the most necessary purposes, and stating that this rationing should be controlled by the Financial Council. The Committee also proposes that imports after the War should be put under effective control.



### **The Largest Shipyard in Scandinavia.**

Öresundsvarvet, the largest shipyard in Scandinavia, is under construction at Landskrona. Part of the shipyard, together with a dry dock for ships of 15,000 tons, is to be ready in September, and the yearly production is estimated at 80,000 tons.

### **Fusion in the Swedish Lime Industry.**

A large number of important lime industries have formed a concern under the style of A.-B. Västergötlands Förenade Kalk-industrier, Falköping. At the constituting meeting, which was recently held, the share capital was fixed at 9,000,000 kronor.

### **Statistics of Increased Cost of Living.**

Statistics published by Socialstyrelsen concerning the increased cost of living in Sweden from May, 1911, to July, 1918, show a general increase during this period of about 119 per cent., of which eleven during first, and sixteen during second quarter this year.

### **New Pig Iron Company.**

A new company is being formed for the manufacture and sale of pig iron. The minimum capital is fixed at 750,000 kronor, and the founders are: Baltiska Trävaru A.-B., Herrängs Gruf A.-B., A.-B. Stjernfors-Ställdalen, Riddarhytte A.-B., and Guldsmedshytte A.-B.

### **Fusion in the Peat Industry.**

A number of Swedish peat manufacturers have resolved to form a joint sale company, with the view to ensuring that only first-class peat at a moderate price should be brought into the market, and of supporting the peat manufacturers so as to enable them to increase their output.

### **Elektriska A.B. Chr. Bergh during 1917-1918.**

The Board of Elektriska A.-B. Chr. Bergh has sent out their balance-sheet for the company's financial year 1/6, 1917-31/5/18. The nett profit was 470,768 kronor as compared with 135,305 kronor in the previous year. The Board proposes a dividend of 20 per cent. with 230,000 kronor.

### **Joinery Exporters Combine.**

Nine Swedish joinery exporters—viz., Lindes Snickerifabrik, Fogelfors Bruk, Överums Bruk, Stegeholms Trävarubolag, Kalmar Kol and Trävaruaffär, Snickerifabriken Jönköping, Hjaltevads Nya Träförädlingsbolag, Halmstads Snickerifabrik, and Mr. Gunnar Florin—are forming a trust, and establishing an export company in common under the name of Svenska Snickeriernas Försäljningsbolag, with office at Stockholm. The president of the Board of the new company is Mr. J. Mosesson Lindesberg.

### **Coal from Waste Lye.**

The invention by Mr. R. W. Strehlenert to produce coal from waste lye—a by-product in the manufacture of chemical wood pulp—is now about to be exploited. According to *Afton Bladet*, the first sulphite coal factory will soon be in operation at Sundsvall, and is expected to yield about 5,000 tons per annum.

### **More Capital required to exploit Spitzbergen Coalfields.**

Swedish exploitation of the Spitzbergen coalfields is hindered for want of capital. The company engaged in the work has a capital of five millions, which is not fully subscribed, about one million kronor being still lacking, which is indispensable for the continuing of mining, and 400,000 kronor is necessary for the purchase of a steamer.

### **Sweden's Shipbuilding Industry.**

Ernst Heden, the Director of Götaverken, in an article in Göteborgs *Morgonpost*, declares that Sweden's shipbuilding industry is filling with success the difficult demands of war-time on Swedish shipbuilding. From being last of Scandinavian countries in this respect, it has now become first, and it is hoped that this position will be maintained in the future.

### **Sweden's first Lombard Institute.**

Aktiebolaget Lombard, Sweden's first Lombard Institute, has been founded at Stockholm with a maximum capital of three million Kronor. Among founders are Claes Lewenhaupt, Colonel Rosenblad, Bank Director Hellberg, Shipbroker Gustaf Lindegren, Otto Bahlström, A. Lagerwalls Metal Company, Import Company Söderström & Co., and M. Bendix.

### **The Manufacture of Tanning Bichromates.**

A large new factory, said to be the first of its kind in Scandinavia, has just been started at Malmö for the purpose of manufacturing chemical preparations obtainable from chrome ore, such as bichromate and chrome alum. It is stated that this factory will be able to supply the requirements of all the Swedish chrome factories and textile mills, thereby rendering the importation of chromates unnecessary. Chromates have hitherto been imported from Germany and the United Kingdom to the value of six or seven million kronor per annum.

The factory is said to have a stock of chrome ore which is estimated to be sufficient for eight or nine months' production, and it is endeavouring to arrange for the importation of further supplies from Norway.



**Swedish Government's 3 per cent. 1888.**

N. M. Rothschild & Sons announce that they are informed by the Swedish Government that the preparation of new coupon sheets bearing coupons dated February 1st, 1919, to August 1st, 1948, inclusive, has been completed, and that talons may now be presented for exchange. N. M. Rothschild & Sons are accordingly prepared to receive talons, which must be arranged in numerical order, and listed on forms obtainable at their office. The corresponding coupon sheets will be delivered as soon as they are received from Sweden.

**Ferro-Vanadium Deposits in Sweden.**

By the end of 1917, a number of firms applied for a concession for vanadiferous coal deposits at Billingen. The same companies have now applied for a further concession for a neighbouring district, where it is expected that considerable deposits of the same kind of coal will be found.

The heating value of this coal is estimated at 10,180 calories, or 50 per cent. higher than that of ordinary coal. Moreover, according to tests made, a sample of these coals yielded 0.95 per cent. of ash, and the ash contained 41 per cent. of vanadic acid, or about 23 per cent. of metallic vanadium.

**A Substitute for tonnage to carry wood.**

The lack of tonnage being considered the great obstacle to the anticipated flourishing export trade of Swedish wood after the war, those concerned are trying to solve the problem by realising plans for transportation by means of floating the timber.

For this purpose a company named "Refanut" has been founded with a minimum capital of 300,000 kronor. Among the founders are William Olsson, Neptuns Bärningsbolag, Stockholms Transportbolag, Centralgruppens Emissionsbolag, Alb Söderberg & Co., Kramfors A.-B., Korsnäs A.-B., Carl Fränckel, Wolrath Tamm, P. Wickström jr., Th. Olrog, Mo och Domsjö A.-B., and Elias Kiaer of Fredrickstad. The Board is composed of Captain Edlind, Joh. Mannerheim, Carl Fränckel, C. Kempe, and W. Olsson (who is the managing director).

The first float is under construction at the island of Seskar, near Haparanda, carrying 2,100 standards, and which will start shortly for a first voyage to Copenhagen.

CLERK REGISTER will be found  
on page 185.

**Money Matters.**

**SWEDEN.**

**Sveriges Riksbank (State Bank of Sweden):—**

Rate of discount:—

Bills at 3/m .. .. 7 per cent.

(Raised on March 23rd from 6½ per cent.)

**Nominal exchange rates on London:**

	Buyers.	Sellers.
	3'm.	Sight.
July 1st .. ..	12.98	13.48
" 2nd .. ..	12.98	13.48
" 3rd .. ..	12.98	13.48
" 4th .. ..	12.98	13.48
" 5th .. ..	13.05	13.55
" 6th .. ..	13.05	13.55
" 8th .. ..	12.98	13.48
" 9th .. ..	12.96	13.46
" 10th .. ..	12.91	13.41
" 11th .. ..	12.91	13.41
" 13th .. ..	12.91	13.41
" 15th .. ..	12.88	13.38
" 16th .. ..	12.92	13.42
" 17th .. ..	12.90	13.40
" 18th .. ..	12.90	13.40
" 20th .. ..	12.87	13.37
" 22nd .. ..	12.86	13.36
" 23rd .. ..	12.82	13.32
" 24th .. ..	12.90	13.40

**Bank of England:—**

Minimum discount rate, 5 per cent. (Reduced Jan. 18th, 1917, from 6 per cent. to 5½ per cent., and April 5th from 5½ per cent. to 5 per cent.). (A year ago 5 per cent.).

**London Bankers' Rates:—**

On deposit: At call .. .. 3 per cent.  
Three months' Bank bills .. 3½ per cent.  
Three months' fine Trade bills 4-4½ per cent.

**Foreign Exchanges:—**

The following rates have been quoted on Royal Exchange for **Stockholm** during July-August.

		Cheques and cable transf.	
		Sellers.	Buyers.
		Kr.	Kr.
July 19th .. ..		13.37	13.47
" 24th .. ..		13.32	13.42
" 26th .. ..		13.26	13.36
" 31st .. ..		13.26	13.36
Aug. 2nd .. ..		13.24	13.34
" 7th .. ..		—	—
" 9th .. ..		3.14	13.24
" 14th .. ..		13.22	13.32
" 16th .. ..		13.34	13.44



## British Proclamations Relating to Trade, etc.

**Note.**—In quoting below the more important orders and regulations issued by the British Government, we invite any Member desiring further information to write to the Secretary of the Chamber, mentioning the particular measure on which he desires such information, and quoting the *Board of Trade Journal* indicated.

### Goods Prohibited for Exportation From the United Kingdom.

Additions to and amendments in the list of goods prohibited for exportation from the United Kingdom have been made by an Order of Council dated August 6th, 1918, full particulars of which are given in the *Board of Trade Journal* for August 8th.

### Exports to Sweden.

The Director of the War Trade Department announces with reference to the date "June 14th, 1918," in the notice published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of the 25th ultimo, page 135, that it has been decided to substitute the date "June 29th, 1918." The effect of this substitution of date, which applies throughout that notice, is that all Swedish certificates and guarantees dated before June 29th, 1918, are null and void.

The Director also draws attention to the notices respecting the export of cotton goods to Sweden which appeared in the *Board of Trade Journals* of August 16th, 1917, and April 18th, 1918, pp. 330 and 477 respectively, and notifies British exporters that, owing to the number of applications for such goods already before the Department, further applications cannot be entertained at present, except as provided for in those notices. Similarly, applications cannot at present be entertained in respect of cotton yarn destined for Sweden.

### Pitwood Order, 1918.

An important new Order by the Board of Trade (the full text of which is given in the *Board of Trade Journal* for August 1st) specifies the areas from which mining districts may draw their supplies of pitwood and also fixes maximum prices, both for imported and home-grown pitwood. The Order comes into force at once. Permits from the Controller of Timber Supplies will be necessary on and after August 12th before pitwood can be moved from one of the areas to another.

Enquiries should be addressed to the Controller of Timber Supplies, 80, Newman Street, Oxford Street, London, W.1., and envelopes should be marked "Pitwood Order," 1918.

### Imported Timber.

The Controller of Timber Supplies has issued a Schedule of maximum prices at which imported timber may be sold. The full schedule is given in the *Board of Trade Journal* for July 25th.

### Imported Softwood.

Pursuant to the powers conferred upon them by Regulations 2B and 2 JJ of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, the Board of Trade give notice that they intend to take possession through the Controller of Timber Supplies of all descriptions of sawn and/or planed softwood (excluding box shooks) arriving in the United Kingdom on and after July 22nd, 1918.

No transactions or transfers in respect of bills of lading for such goods shall be made by the holders thereof after the date of this notice, and such holders are requested to send full particulars to the Government Timber Buyer, Salisbury House, Finsbury Circus, London, E.C.2.

### Rationing Scheme.

#### Outstanding Permits on Old Forms.

The Controller of Timber Supplies has announced that holders of permits on the old Form B will not be supplied from national stock after August 24th, 1918.

#### Trading With the Enemy (Neutral Countries) Proclamation.

Referring to notices in previous issues regarding firms with whom trading is prohibited, certain alterations have been effected by an Order of Council, dated July 26th, whereby, *inter alia*, five firms in Sweden were added and by an Order of Council, dated August 9th, whereby, *inter alia*, two firms in Sweden were added.

#### Enemy Firms in the United Kingdom Wound up.

An addition to the Consolidated List of enemy businesses in the United Kingdom ordered to be wound up appears in the *Board of Trade Journal* dated August 15th, making the total of such firms wound up 535.



### Price of Silver Raised.

The Treasury has announced that the maximum price for silver bullion in the United Kingdom is raised to 49½d. per standard oz. The recent Order of August 9, fixing the maximum price at 48½d. per oz., at which it has stood for several weeks, is revoked.



**Members** are invited to keep close touch with the Chamber, and avail themselves of its services.

## Trade Enquiries.

(Circular No. 331.)

**Medlemmar** uppmanas att alltid hänvända sig till Handelskammaren, när tillfälle yppar sig, och använda sig av dess tjänster.

**NOTE.**—On receipt of a written application, stating **Reference Number**, full particulars of names and addresses are given to Members and accredited enquirers in reference to enquiries marked with an asterisk, which denotes that the enquirer is a Member of the Chamber. Particulars of enquiries not marked with an asterisk are given to Members only.

### BRITISH ARTICLES WANTED.

- \*Baby Pacifiers. (A/184/18.)
- \*Bottle Teats. (A/183/18.)
- \*Colonial Goods. (A/193/18.)
- \*Flax Yarn. (A/182/18.)
- Jap. Cotton Piece Goods, printed. (A/191/18.)
- Jap. Silk. (A/190/18.)
- \*Palm Kernels. (A/180/18.)

### SWEDISH ARTICLES OFFERED.

Cotton Reels, empty. (A/181/18.) The General Export Association of Sweden enquires for importers of this articles on behalf of Swedish manufacturer.

\*Newspaper. (A/192/18.)

Paper. (A/185/18.)

Wood Pulp. (A/186/18.)

Machine Tools. (A/194/18.) The General Export Association of Sweden offers these article on behalf of Swedish manufacturer.

### SVENSKA ARTIKLAR ÖNSKADE.

Borstbinderivaror. (A/173/18.)

Cellulosaacetat. (A/188/18.)

Järn och Stålmanufaktur. (A/172/18.)

Kalciumkarbid. (A/171/18.) Londonfirma önskar komma i förbindelse med svenska exportörer av denna artikel förpackad i trummor om 50 kg. för den sydamerikanska marknaden.

\*Papp. (A/174/18.)

Verktygsmaskiner. (A/189/18.)

### ENGELSKA ARTIKLAR OFFERERADE TILL SVERIGE.

Londonfirma önskar komma i beröring med

svenska firmar, som äro importörer av följande varor :

\*Kakao. (A/177/18.)

\*Kaffe. (A/176/18.)

\*Ris. (A/179/18.)

\*Te. (A/178/18.)

### BRITISH ARTICLES WANTED.

**IVAR LUNDBERG,**  
**NORRKÖPING, SWEDEN.**  
 Established 1878.  
 General Commission Agent.  
**OPEN FOR ALL AGENCIES. (A)**

**General Commission Agent and  
 Leather Goods Manufacturer.**

**CARL SODERLING,**  
**MALMÖ. Sweden.**  
**OPEN FOR ALL AGENCIES. (E)**

### SELLING AND BUYING AGENT IN SWEDEN

General Merchandise **H. ASKLUND**<sup>11</sup>, Blasieholmstorg  
 Stockholm, Sweden

**THE NORTH CORNWALL  
 CHINA CLAY CO., LTD.,**

St. Breward, Bodmin, Cornwall.

LARGEST CHINA CLAY SETT IN THE WORLD

(B) WALTER SESSIONS, Managing Director.

# OTTO ULLSTRÖM & CO.,

SALE AND PURCHASE—CHARTERING—INSURANCE—BUNKERING,

LICENSED VALUERS OF SHIPPING PROPERTY, AND SPECIAL ATTENTION  
 TO COURT AND ARBITRATION CASES,

*Wish to Represent First-Class Firm of Shipowners and Timber Exporters*

Special Department for dealing with Export and Import of goods to and from Sweden.  
 Enquiries invited.

**84, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C.3.**

(G)



## SHIPPING AGENTS IN SWEDEN.

### Öberg & Horndahl, A.-B.

SHIPBROKERS,

Helsingborg, Råå, & Karlshamn.

Average, Insurance, Chartering and Forwarding Agents.

Telegrams: "Ödahl." (D)

AKTIEBOLAGET

### P. J. HAEGERSTRAND,

Shipbrokers, Chartering & Forwarding Agents.

GEFLE.

Telegrams: "HAEGERSTRAND, GEFLE." (E)

### AKTIEBOLAGET W. LARKA

10, SKEPPSBRON, STOCKHOLM.

FORWARDING AND SHIPPING AGENTS.

Forwarding Narvik-Haparanda-Torneå to Russia,  
through own Branch Offices.

Tel. Address: "LARKA, STOCKHOLM." (E)

### EMIL R. BOMAN, STOCKHOLM.

SWORN SHIPBROKER,

Chartering. Steamship, Insurance, Average, and  
Forwarding Agent.

Telegrams — — "BOMANS, STOCKHOLM." (E)

### Löwenadler & Co.

GOTHENBURG,

FORWARDING AGENTS.

Telegrams: LÖWIS, GOTHENBURG. (F)

### WIKSTRÖM & NORRBY

GOTHENBURG—

STOCKHOLM.

Shipbrokers and Forwarding Agents.

Telegrams — — — "NORRVIK." (H)

## WILSON & CO., GOTHENBURG.

Forwarding and Shipping Agents

Telegrams: "WILSON, GOTHENBURG." (H)

## Employment Department.

To Members and others in want of Foreign Correspondents, Clerks, and Volunteers, full particulars are given, FREE OF CHARGE, of the following clerks, on application, stating reference number, to Secretary, Swedish Chamber of Commerce (Employment Department), 5, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.3.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF VACANT SITUATIONS ARE INSERTED FREE OF CHARGE.

### SITUATIONS WANTED.

#### FEMALE.

**Young Lady** (Fil. Mag. of the University of Uppsala) desires employment in London; perfect knowledge of English and French; excellent references. At present in Sweden. (Ref. C/628/18.)

#### MALE.

**Som 1:e korrespondent, resp. kontorschef, önskar 28 års, militärfri svensk (Schartauan) omedelbar god framtidsplats.** Korresponderar och stenograferar svenska, tyska engelska; även kunnig i franska samt något ryska; även bokföringsman. Perfekt maskin-skrivare. In- och utländsk praktik.—Ben. svar till Postfack 553, Stockholm I, Sweden.

**Textile Trade.**—Young man with good knowledge of English, Danish, and book-keeping, and some experience in the textile trade, wants employment in England. Willing to work as a volunteer for a few months. At present in Sweden. (Ref. C/624/18.)

**Book-keeper or Correspondent.**—(30) Very good knowledge of French and Spanish; good knowledge of English and German; experienced book-keeper; excellent references; requires £3 per week; at present in Sweden.—(Ref. C/621/18.)

**Correspondent or General Clerk.**—(27) Fair knowledge of English and German; some knowledge of French; good typist and shorthand writer; require £2 10s. a week; at present in Sweden. (Ref. C/629/18.)

**Seed Trade.**—Young man with extensive experience in the seed trade desires berth in the office of a firm of seedsmen. At present in Sweden. (Ref. C/623/18.)

**Sea Captain, Master's Certificate, Swedish nationality, desires occupation, preferably in transport service shipping, or similar work, needing good organiser** Accustomed to handling men. Has been Harbour-master in Colonies. Speaks and writes the Scandinavian, English and French languages. At present in England. Apply to B/756/18, co. Swedish Chamber of Commerce, 5, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.3.

#### Employment Wanted in South America.

**Young Man, with extensive experience from Swedish and English offices, desires berth in South America; has very good knowledge of English, French, and German, and is able to correspond in Spanish without difficulty; wants sufficient salary to cover cost of living.** At present in Sweden. (Ref. C/626/18.)



Employment Department—(continued).

**SITUATIONS VACANT.****MALE.****PAPFERSKORRESPONDENT.**

**Ung man**, snabb stenograf och maskinskrifvare, med praktik från papperskontor i London, erhåller framtidspåst i Göteborg. Utförligt svar med uppgift om löneanspråk till B/761/18, c/o Swedish Chamber of Commerce, 5, Lloyd's Avenue, E.C.3.

**Young Swede wanted** as Secretary to a Swedish Vice-Consulate in France.—Reply, stating age, qualifications and salary required, to C/627/18, c/o Swedish Chamber of Commerce, London, E.C.3.

**Vid Svenska Handelskammaren i Paris** finnes plats ledig för ung välrekommenderad svensk. Person med goda kunskaper i franska språket kan påräkna goda löneförmåner. Utförliga ansökningar torde insändas till **Chambre de Commerce Suédoise, 17, Rue de Surène, Paris VIII.**)

**Rederifirma i Paris** önskar en ung svensk med goda kunskaper i franska och engelska språken samt förtrogen med speditionsgöromål för transportavdelning i Tours. Lön beror på kompetens, men kommer ej att understiga 500 francs per månad. Ansökningar torde insändas till **C/631/18, Swedish Chamber of Commerce, 5, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.3.**

**FEMALE.**

**Svensk Dam**, med god färdighet i stenografi och maskinskrifning erhåller omedelbart fördelaktig anställning i London. Svar till **Ref. C/633/18, Swedish Chamber of Commerce, 5, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.3.**

**TRANSLATIONS.**—An Office making a speciality of the translation of technical and commercial matters from and into SWEDISH, Norwegian and Danish, has been established in the City of London since 1900. Highest references. Address: Century Translation Bureau, 505, Mansion House Chambers, 11, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C. Telephone:—410 City.

(R)

**Additions to the Library.**

The following publications have recently been added to the Chamber's Library:—

**SWEDISH.**

Några Grunddrag av krigets moratorielagstiftning och Sveriges lärdomar härav. av Albert Koersner. Utgiven av: Svenska Bankföreningen.

Några synpunkter i fråga om avskrivningar. av O. Sillén. Utgiven av: Svenska Bankföreningen.

Levnadskostnaderna i Sverige 1913-1914, Del. II, Lokalmonografier, 6, Hälsingborg. Utgiven av: Kungl. Socialstyrelsen, Stockholm.

Lag om Försäkring för Olycksfall i Arbeta av: Albert Eisen och Ernst Löfmark, utgiven av: Sveriges Industriförbund.

**ENGLISH.**

Chamber of Commerce, Rotterdam—Report for the year 1917, translated from the Dutch.

Statistics relating to the Worsted and Woollen Trades of the United Kingdom, including the year 1917. Issued by Bradford Chamber of Commerce.

Sweden-America.—Published by the Swedish Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America.

**BRITISH AGENCIES WANTED.****MAGNUS KOLLBERG,**

Stockholm, Sweden,

**BROKER AND AGENT***in Corn, Colonial Produce, and Chemicals.***Wants Agencies.**

(A)

**JOHN R. RETTIG & Co., A.-B.**

3, Norrmalmstorg, STOCKHOLM, Sweden,

**GENERAL MERCHANTS.***Specialities: Minerals, Chemicals.*(J) **AGENTS IN FINLAND AND RUSSIA.****GAUTHIOD Marine Insurance Co.,**

ESTABLISHED 1863.

Gothenburg,

Ltd.

Underwrites Wood Risks on Lloyd's Terms through  
Messrs. **BERNER & NIELSEN**, London.

**CLAIMS SETTLED** through Messrs. **W. K. WEBSTER & CO.**, London.



## Swedish Bonds Quoted on the London Stock Exchange.

WE publish below a list of prices at which the Swedish State Loans, the City of Stockholm and City of Göteborg Loans are sold on the London Stock Exchange.

### Swedish State Loans.

DATE.	3½%	3% 1888.	Loan of 1908.	3½% 1900.
Aug. 1	115 14½	—	—	—
" 6	—	69¾ 70¼ x. d.	—	—
" 8	—	—	82¾ ¾ 5/8	—
" 9	—	—	82¾ ½	—
" 16	—	—	—	80 (t.b.1) ¼ (t.b.1) xd.

### CORPORATION STOCKS.

#### Stockholm City.

DATE.	4% 1913.	4%
July 31	108¼ 7½ (t.b.1) (London Issue)	—
Aug. 2	—	95⅝
" 9	108¾ 9½	—

#### Gothenburg City.

DATE.	4%
Aug. 6	95½ ¼ xd.

The meaning of the signs used is as follows:—

† Small bonds at special prices.

‡ Exceptional bargains.

Δ Bargains done with or between non-members  
t.b. Treasury Certs. of Deposit (Scheme B).

## S. & J. SCHONEWALD

(J. Schonewald, av brittisk börd),

IMPORTÖRER.

1, Butler Street, Moor Lane, London, E.C.2.

AGENTER.

### SVARVERIARBETEN.

Husgeråd av trä, träleksaker, svarvade trästycken för montering och knapptillverkning.

Förbindelser över hela Storbritannien och Irland.

### JÄRNVAROR.

Emaljerade järnvaror, knivsmiden, borstar, stormlampor, fotogenkaminer utan vekar, hushålls- och köksutensilier.

Kundkrets omfattar alla ledande en gros- och exportfirmor.

Särskilt gynnsamma omständigheter för distribution.

(J) Tillverkare av ovannämnda och liknande varor inbjudas till korrespondens.

# BOLINDER'S

## No. 4 1/2. POWER FEED CIRCULAR RE-SAW

Machine takes saws up to 25½" diameter.

Feed varying from 32 to 105 feet per minute

Is suitable for joinery, moulding, box and case manufacturers.

Saw Spindle, Countershaft and Loose.

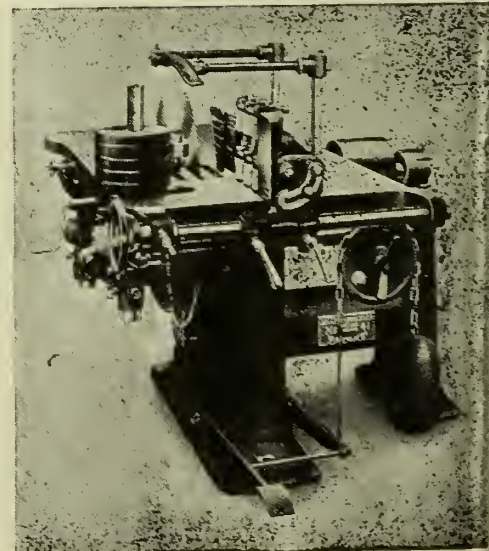
Pulley run in Ball Bearings of generous dimensions, saving power, lubricant, and attention.

Feed rollers and fence can be tilted for diagonal sawing.

Write the Sole British Agents for Full Particulars—

**JAMES POLLOCK, SONS & Co., Ltd.,**

3, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.









# General Trading & Development Co., Ltd.

Telegrams (Inland only); "Altradev-Cannon-London."

31, Walbrook, LONDON, E.C.4.

TELEPHONE :  
City 8734.

## GENERAL MERCHANTS.

Honey.  
Sardines.  
Macaroni.  
Tomato Purees.  
Cocoa Powder.  
Concentrated Soups.

Farina.  
Milk Powder.  
Dried Vegetables.  
Chemicals.  
Cotton Goods.  
Woollen Goods.

Second-Hand Sacks.  
Wrapping Paper.  
Hides.  
Boots and Shoes.  
Leather Boot Laces.  
Soaps of all kinds.

And all Produce and Foodstuffs.

(E)

Correspondence invited (English, French and Swedish).

# ABDEL AHAD, HABER & Co.,

13 /35, WOOL EXCHANGE  
LONDON, E.C.2

— Cable: Haber, Wool Exchange. —

## IMPORT AND EXPORT MERCHANTS.

### SPECIALITIES :

Cotton Piece Goods.  
Woollen Goods.  
Hosiery, Underwear.  
Nottingham and Calais Laces.  
Handkerchiefs.  
Hardware.

Enamel Ware.  
Cooking Stoves.  
Matches.  
Wrapping Paper.  
Earthenware.  
Glassware.

Strawboards.  
Dressed Leather.  
Boots and Shoes.  
Hides and Skins.  
Chemicals.  
Olive Oil.

### CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

PARIS : Abdel Ahad Nassan & Cie, 35, Rue  
d'Hauteville (Xe).  
MILAN : Alexandre Abdel Ahad, 56, Via Mario  
(H) Pagano.

### OWN HOUSES AT

CAIRO: Alexandre Abdel Ahad & Co., Bo  
No. 933.  
ALEXANDRIA: Alexandre Abdel Ahad & Co  
Box No. 1238.

# W. A. MASSEY & SONS,

LIMITED,

**HULL, GOOLE,**  
**GRIMSBY,**

Telegrams : "MASSEY—HULL."

**and IMMINGHAM,**

## Shipowners & Brokers, Shipping, Chartering & Forwarding Agents

Agents for the SALE and PURCHASE of EVERY  
DESCRIPTION of SHIPPING PROPERTY.

STEAM TRAWLERS, HERRING DRIFTERS,  
and other FISHING CRAFT a Speciality.

COAL & COKE EXPORTERS & Bunkering Contractors.

(H)



348

# JOURNAL

PUBLISHED BY



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

NOV 4 1918

(INCORPORATED)

## ANGLO-SWEDISH TRADE JOURNAL.

Registered Office:  
5, Lloyd's Avenue,  
London, E.C.3.

Telephone:  
Central No. 6338.

Office Hours:  
9.30 a.m.—6 p.m.  
Saturdays 9.30 a.m.—1 p.m.

Telegraphic Address  
For Foreign Telegrams:  
"Swediscom—London."  
For Inland Telegrams:  
"Swediscom—  
Fen. London."

Editor:  
THE SECRETARY  
OF THE CHAMBER

VOL. X

SEPTEMBER 30, 1918.

No. 9—(117).

All Communications to be addressed to the Editor.

Opinions given in this Journal do not necessarily represent the views of the Chamber unless expressly stated.

No articles or matters in this Journal must be copied, in part or *in extenso*, without acknowledgment.

Artiklar få icke *in extenso*, eller delvis återgifvas efter denna journal utan att källan angifves.

### Contents.

	PAGE
Swedish Import Associations .. .. .	197
Finance in Sweden .. .. .	198
Important Swedish Banking Amalgamation .. .. .	198
The Swedish Trade Office .. .. .	199
The Treasures of South Lapland .. .. .	200
New Swedish Shipping Regulation .. .. .	200
A Swedish Cellulose Fodder Mill .. .. .	200
Men of Mark—Harald Bendixson, J.P. .. .. .	201
New Insulating Material .. .. .	201
Large Ochre Deposits in Sweden .. .. .	201
Cattle Fodder from Seaweed .. .. .	202
Canada as a Pulp and Paper Centre .. .. .	202
Sweden's Requirements of Wolfram Secured .. .. .	220
South Africa's First Paper Mill .. .. .	202
Spirit from Sphagnum and Lichens .. .. .	203
Crop Prospects in Sweden .. .. .	203
Doings of the Chamber .. .. .	203
Consular Appointment .. .. .	203
Luncheon to our President—Mr. H. Bendixson completes his 60th year of age .. .. .	204, 205, and 206
Mr. Bendixson's Acknowledgement .. .. .	206
Personal and Business Notices .. .. .	207
Honour to Whom Honour is Due .. .. .	208
British Proclamations Relating to Trade, etc. .. .. .	209
Aktiebolaget Industribostäder (The Housing of Workmen Company's) .. .. .	210
Shipping Agents in Sweden .. .. .	211
Money Matters .. .. .	211
British Imports and Exports of Paper, etc. .. .. .	212
Trade Enquiries .. .. .	213
Agency, etc., Advertisements .. .. .	213 and 214

Employment Department .. .. .	214
Additions to the Library .. .. .	214
Swedish Bonds quoted on the London Stock Exchange .. .. .	215
General Advertisements .. .. .	215

### Swedish Import Associations.

IN the last number of our Journal we gave full particulars of the various Import Associations which had up till then been formed and information stating how applications for licences to export goods to Sweden should be made. We have now been informed by the Swedish Trade office that two further Import Associations have been formed, particulars of which are given hereunder.

The Swedish Machinery Import Association (*Svenska Maskinimportföreningen*) (dealing with machinery, vehicles, apparatus, instruments tools, iron and metal manufacture, iron tubing, optical and photographic articles, luxury articles, and goods which cannot be referred to any other import association).

The Swedish Oilcake and Seed Import Association (*Svenska Oljekaks & Fröimportföreningen*), dealing with oil cakes and grass seeds.



## Finance in Sweden.

THE report of the Committee of Bankers and Political Economists appointed by the Swedish Government, which has recently been published, states, in regard to the question of the connection between the rise in prices and the increased note issue, that the bankers on the Committee are of opinion that only in exceptional cases when more notes have been issued than the money market has been able to absorb, can the issue of notes be said to have been the cause of the rise in prices. The political economists on the Committee consider it probable that the three causes of the rise in prices in Sweden are: (1) the inflation of currency over the whole world; (2) the enforced restriction of imports; and (3) the insufficiency of the measures adopted to counteract the above powerful tendencies, viz., the stoppage of gold and the recent curtailment of credit by the State Bank. The Bankers consider that the raising of the rate of discount by the State Bank to any reasonable extent is not likely to have the same effect as in normal times, and that if the rate were raised to 10, 12 or 15 per cent., serious injury would be caused to legitimate business interests. The private bankers think the present rate of 7 per cent too high, and suggest 6 per cent. The political economists, on the other hand, think that the present rates should be maintained, and even raised, until prices show unmistakable signs of falling, and that the stoppage of gold imports should be more strictly enforced. The private bankers consider that the State Bank should show a disposition to refuse imports of gold from abroad. The Committee do not recommend granting to the State Bank the right to receive money on deposit at interest, and suggest that the practice of the Bank of England under like circumstances might be followed.

The Committee recommend that licences for the export of prohibited goods should only be granted on proof that the terms of payment prescribed by the Financial Council will be enforced, and that in the case of goods, the export of which is not prohibited, a declaration should be lodged with the Customs that these conditions have been observed. The Committee consider that, with the object of reducing the quantity of notes in circulation (which it is agreed must be the object of any measures in regard to the system of credit which are intended to influence the level of prices), a qualitative reckoning of capital should be

introduced. Credits should only be granted for the purpose of providing capital for the most necessary and useful purposes. In this respect the state and the local authorities should set an example by avoiding all capital expenditure which is not absolutely essential. Applications for leave to issue loans by local authorities should be strictly scrutinised, and bankers should, as far as possible, curtail loans to the public by carefully sifting applications. In the view of the Committee, a sub-committee of the Financial Council should have the right to refuse to sanction new issues of shares and bonds (other than State Bonds), the renewal of existing loans, the formation of new companies, or the extension of old ones, loans to local authorities, the expenditure of existing or borrowed capital on new works, or on the extension of old ones, and the granting of any credits in excess of that required by going concerns in the ordinary course of business. The greatest economy should be observed in all directions, and as far as possible enforced on the public. Capital expenditure on pure luxuries should be checked and the import of articles of luxury controlled and limited. During the period immediately following the conclusion of the war, the import of goods should be regulated by a far-reaching import prohibition. The Committee point out in conclusion that the above measures, which undoubtedly constitute a serious encroachment on individual enterprise, can only be justified by the exceptional circumstances, and should not remain in force longer than is absolutely necessary — *Board of Trade Journal*.



## Important Swedish Banking Amalgamation.

The directors of Skånska Handelsbanken announce its amalgamation as from January 1 next with Skandinaviska Kreditaktiebolaget, the largest commercial bank in Scandinavia. Under the terms of the amalgamation the shareholders of Handelsbanken are to receive two shares in Skandinaviska Kreditaktiebolaget and 150 kronor in cash. Skandinaviska has a share capital of 74,000,000 kronor and reserve funds totalling 82,000,000 kronor, whilst Handelsbanken share capital is 25,000,000 kronor, with a reserve fund of 9,500,000 kronor. The amalgamation will add 98 branch offices to the Skandinaviska concern.



## The Swedish Trade Office.

**A** LITTLE more than a month ago the Swedish Trade Office was opened and has already done a great deal of useful work. The office occupies the whole of the building at 23, Ryder Street, which is a street running out of the eastern side of St. James's

as well as that concerning the export of Swedish goods to the United Kingdom. Unlike most official organisations, the Swedish Trade Office lays itself out to make things as easy as possible for the business man, and disposes quickly of the numerous knotty points which



**THE SWEDISH TRADE OFFICE,  
23, Ryder Street, St. James's Street, S.W.1.**

Street, and about equidistant between Piccadilly and Pall Mall. Callers are received daily between 3 and 4 p.m. without appointment, and the method to be adopted in securing licences through the various Import Associations is fully explained and any other information dealing with the import of goods into Sweden

keep cropping up in all departments of trade. Quite recently the Swedish Trade Office has, in addition to its other work, also been deputed to deal with all communications relating to Prize-Courted or detained goods consigned to Sweden, or to goods bought for Swedish Government administrations.



## The Treasures of South Lapland.

THAT Lapland is the Treasury of Sweden, from which in time of need almost unlimited riches can be obtained has recently begun to dawn even upon the inhabitants of South Sweden. Hitherto, however, when speaking of the treasures of Lapland, it is mainly the immense industrial resources—the iron-mines and waterfalls in the northern part of Lapland that have been taken into consideration. South Lapland has up till now been a *terra incognita* to the Swedish public, and when the virgin forests in this part at last, owing to Inlandsbanan (the Inland Railway), became known, it was only regarded in its capacity as agricultural land. It was found that South Lapland has all the possibilities of becoming an important agricultural centre, and that in "The Scania of Norrland," as the Vilhelmina district is now often called, colonists' settlements grow up with mushroom-like rapidity.

It had been anticipated in some quarters that South Lapland would also possess large industrial possibilities and natural resources. From time to time interested persons demanded investigation of these natural assets, and last Spring the Riksdag granted 40,000 kronor for geological research. The work was immediately commenced, and this Summer a number of experts visited and still remain in the mountainous region there. An expert from the University of Upsala, who has for a long time devoted himself to researches in the neighbourhood of the great lakes of Lapland, has met with a number of very rich lime deposits. The lime schists abound in oil, but, containing graphite instead of coal, will not burn. If they contained coal, they could naturally be more easily utilised.

Regarding the schists, which, according to statements by several experts, are said to contain sufficient mineral oil to meet the requirements of all Sweden, the Upsala expert does not consider it possible to obtain oil from them because of their containing graphite. One of the Professors at Stockholms Högskola (Stockholm University), however, is said to have succeeded in extracting oil from the dark-brown schists found in great profusion everywhere in the mountainous districts of South Lapland.

No important ore deposits within the Silurian region round the great lakes have been found, but small deposits of copper and iron have been met with in several places, and with the present high prices for these commodities they ought

at least to be of local importance. The large ore deposits are situated higher up among the mountains, and there are also found the cataracts and waterfalls from which to obtain the necessary power to utilise them.

In Tärna Parish the State Geologists have found immense deposits of copper ore, and as copper is the metal most in demand now this discovery should prove of great national value. Also at Jofjäll and Klippan huge deposits of copper ore (cuprite) have been discovered, and at Unna-Greisa there is a vein in 50-metres' breadth—the largest copper vein hitherto found. Unhappily it is difficult to work, as it runs downwards to a depth of two kilometres. The difficulty of extraction is, however, only a technical one, which mining engineers are certain to solve. The main thing is that the copper is there, and in abundant quantities.

Thus immense national treasures have been found in only the first Summer's researches, and though only a few small districts in South Lapland have been explored, what has been found is important enough to entitle South Lapland to a claim to be mentioned on equal terms with the northern part of the county as regards natural resources, and as the former also possesses a productive soil, which can not only provide work but also bread for thousands of workers, it deserves perhaps more than any other part of the country to be called the Treasury of Sweden.



### New Swedish Shipping Regulation.

THE Swedish Government has resolved that shipping manifests shall in future be delivered in triplicate instead of in duplicate, as hitherto, by all ships arriving in Swedish ports from abroad.



### A Swedish Cellulose Fodder Mill.

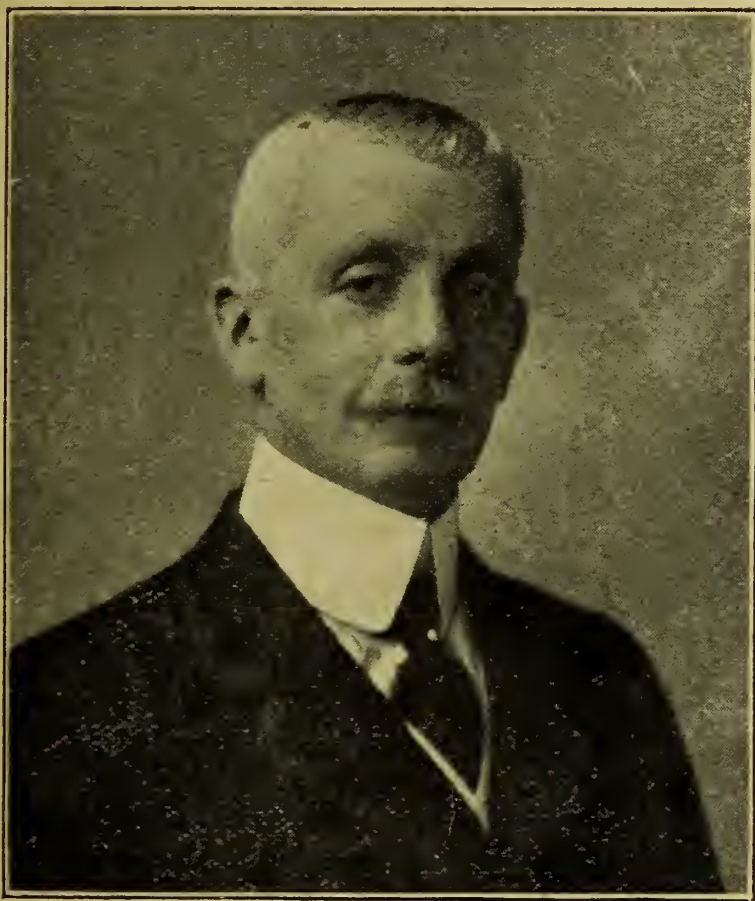
A MILL for the grinding of cellulose for use as fodder has been invented. It is simple in construction, consisting of two rapidly rotating cylinders provided with a number of sharp knives, which slash the sheets of cellulose passing through the rollers. The effect of this treatment is said to be excellent, the cellulose emerging in the form of a soft mass resembling cotton wool. It is believed that cellulose in this state, if properly mixed with chopped straw and molasses, will be eaten with avidity by animals, and will not cause any digestive troubles, as has been the case with cellulose which has not been properly mashed.



## Men of Mark.

### Harald Bendixson, J.P.

THE column we intend to reserve each month for a brief mention of leading men identified with trade between Sweden and the United Kingdom is this month fittingly devoted to Mr. Harald Bendixson, the President of our Chamber, Deputy Chairman of the British Bank of Northern Commerce, Ltd., and proprietor of the well-known business of H. Bendixson and Co. Mr. Bendixson was born at Stockholm on September 26th, 1858, and came to London in 1877 to enter the service of Jonas Simonsen and Co., General Com-



Harald Bendixson,

President, Swedish Chamber of Commerce for the U.K.

mission Merchants and financial agents, a firm which he took over in 1896 when establishing his own business. He joined the Board of Directors of the British Bank of Northern Commerce in 1912, and in the same year, having been a member of the Council of the Chamber since its inception in 1906, was elected its Vice-President. In 1915 he was elected President, and has ever since held that position with the greatest credit to himself and to the fullest advantage of the Chamber. He is also a J.P. for the County of Hertfordshire. Mr. Bendixson

has a profound knowledge of business and a fund of accurate general knowledge which to those who know him seems well-nigh inexhaustible. In fact he is versatile in the highest degree, and is entitled to count as among his greatest attributes a lightning grasp of almost any subject and a profound knowledge of human nature.



### New Insulating Material.

A NEW heat-insulating material is being produced in Sweden which is stated to be very promising. The chief material is a kind of clay, "molera," which is very porous, each grain appearing to be hollow. This fact is no doubt largely responsible for its great heat-insulating properties. After it has been burnt the molera becomes extremely light. Before it is burnt it is mixed with cork. The new insulator is said to be primarily suitable for lagging steam pipes and boilers, but may also have uses for the production of sound-proof chambers, and as a medium to check the transmission of vibration.



### Large Ochre Deposits in Sweden.

THE shortage of earth colours has made itself heavily felt in Sweden since the export from Germany was stopped. It is, however, hoped that this shortage will soon be overcome, as at Bratteborg, in Småland, very large ochre deposits have been found and are to be exploited by Eckersholms A.-B. Ever since these deposits were found last winter, the colour has been subjected to analysis and experiments; these, however, are not yet completed, but it has already been proved that the colour is of a good quality and free from arsenic, and that it is very suitable for painting wall-paper, as it possesses good colouring capacity and is not easily affected by sunlight.

Exploration of the ochre deposits which are met with in several shades from light yellow to reddish brown, will commence immediately.

The quantity to be raised will of course depend upon how much can be disposed of, but it is anticipated that enough will be extracted to allow export to the other Scandinavian countries. For the wallpaper industry these ochre colours are expected to be of great importance; they will prove still more so if they can be used for the manufacture of oil colours. Experiments in that direction are being made, but so far no final results have been reached.



## Cattle Fodder from Seaweed.

ACCORDING to the *Svensk Handelstidning* a method for producing fodder from seaweed has been experimented on and is already being exploited in Sweden. Seaweed is believed to be an excellent substitute for hay, as according to experiments made by an expert it has been proved that it can be easily digested by animals, and has a nutritive value that compares favourably with hay.

A concern with a paid up capital of 250,000 kronor is at present exploiting the method, but for a Company which it is anticipated will be formed for the purpose a capital of 3,000,000 kronor is said to be at its disposal. The manufacture has already commenced, and a factory has been erected on the island of Gothland with a daily output of 25 tons. The intention, however, is to extend the manufacture by erecting factories in several places where there are sufficient supplies, and about 15 such factories have already been planned.

It is anticipated that the fodder in question will find a good market, not only on account of its nutritive value, but also because of its cheapness, the price being only 30 kronor per ton as compared with 350 kronor for hay.

The by-products will also be utilised, but at present the main interest is in the production of the fodder.



## Canada as a Pulp and Paper Centre.

THE secretary of the Riordon Pulp and Paper Co., of Montreal, according to *The World's Paper Trades Review*, says the future for the pulp and paper business in Canada is very bright. "Pulp and paper manufacturing brought more wealth to Canada during the last year than any other branch of industry except munitions. Before the war 1,000 tons of pulp a day were sent from Europe to the United States. Since January 1st of this year not a single ton has been received. The cost of making pulp is high in Europe, and will continue to be high, on account of changed labour conditions, the high cost of wood and other materials, thus eliminating competition from Norway and Sweden, which were the great competitors of Canada in this field. Canada will undoubtedly become the centre for the manufacture of pulp and paper, and should command a tremendous export business with the United States, South America and other countries."

## Sweden's Requirements of Wolfram Secured.

AN important step towards liberating Sweden from her dependence on foreign countries for Wolfram for the manufacture of Quality Steel has recently been taken," says *Svensk Handelstidning*. Swedish deposits of this metal are already being exploited by Stockholms Superfosfatfabriks A.-B., which company is at present erecting a manufacturing plant, and the production will start as soon as it is ready. Simultaneously complementary researches of the ore deposits are made, and although these investigations are not yet completed, it is believed that Sweden's whole requirements of Wolfram could be secured. How important this is to Sweden's steel, electric and glow-lamp industries can easily be imagined, as before the war the whole requirements of Wolfram were imported, mainly from America. The last parcel of Wolfram to be imported into Sweden was in 1916, and after this was used up the Wolfram consuming industries have had to substitute it by molybdenum, the production of which has also commenced since the outbreak of the War as mentioned in our August issue. For the manufacture of high class tool steel, however, the latter has not proved quite successful and has only been a temporary substitute. In the future, when the Swedish Quality Steel industry can again take up the export trade, the importance of being independent of foreign supplies of Wolfram will be great.



## South Africa's First Paper Mill.

FROM *The British and South African Export Gazette* we learn that the first paper-making plant to be put up in South Africa is now in course of erection at Vereeniging, some 50 miles south of Johannesburg, on the Vaal river, a place which is rapidly becoming a great industrial centre. The plant in question is designed to utilise local material and waste products, and, being the first of its kind, the attitude of those behind the venture will be watched with more than ordinary interest. Even if successful it will however be some considerable time before South Africa comes into the market for paper-mill machinery on any large scale; but it should not be very long before a demand arises for pulping plant. The Sub-Continent, and particularly Rhodesia and Mozambique, has raw material enough, but experts agree that to export it to Europe in its



natural state would not be profitable, whereas to export it as "half-stuff" would be. If this view should be generally adopted, it is clear that pulp-<sup>ing</sup> plants will be required at no distant date. When pulp mills are once established as going concerns, serious consideration will no doubt be given to the feasibility of extending the scope of the new paper mill at Vereeniging and the establishment of others, thus permitting South Africa for the first time to supply its own requirements.



### Spirit from Sphagnum and Lichens.

A SWEDISH syndicate has applied to the Government for permission to erect a distillery for the manufacture of spirit for technical purposes from sphagnum and lichens. This application has been recommended by the Swedish Board of Trade and Industrial Commission.



### Crop Prospects in Sweden.

THE Agricultural Society of each county in Sweden sends its reports to the Statistical Central Bureau at the beginning of each of the months June-October. Each Society has divided its respective county into several districts, each one under the supervision of an expert recorder, who, according to the appearance of the crop, gives to each kind one of the following numbers, viz. :

- 5 = very good crop.    3 = average crop.
- 4 = good crop.        2 = poor crop.
- 1 = very poor crop.

Based on these reports, the averages for each of the 26 counties are worked out, and afterwards the averages for the whole country. We give below the averages for the month of July, and also the average points for the corresponding month of last year:—

	Average point.	
	July.—1917	1918
Winter wheat .. ..	2.3	3.0
Winter rye .. ..	2.0	3.0
Summer wheat .. ..	2.3	2.8
Summer rye .. ..	2.5	2.8
Barley .. ..	2.7	3.1
Oats .. ..	2.8	3.1
Mixed corn .. ..	2.5	3.1
Leguminous crops .. ..	2.5	3.2
Potatoes .. ..	3.2	3.5
Sugar-beet .. ..	2.7	2.9
Root crops .. ..	2.7	2.8
Hay from pasture land .. ..	2.2	2.1
Hay from meadows .. ..	2.4	2.4

## Doings of the Chamber.

### Council Meeting.

Owing to several members of the Council being out of town only one meeting has been held since the August *Journal* was published; this meeting taking place on September 12th.

### Election of Members.

Of the applications for annual membership submitted to the Council the following were elected:—

- Aktiebolaget Sten Forsgren, Stockholm. (Importers and Exporters.)
- Alfred Smith, Excelsior Works, Clayton, Manchester. (Chemical Manufacturer.)
- R. Lehmann and Co., Ltd., 28, Monument Street, London. (General Merchants, Importers and Exporters.)

### Subscriptions for 1918.

As it appeared from letters received from several members of the Chamber residing abroad that previous applications for payment had not been received, the Secretary was instructed to make a further application by registered letter to those few members who had not sent their subscriptions for the current year.

### To Honour its President.

As Mr. Harald Bendixson, the President of the Chamber, reached his 60th year of age on September 26th, the Vice-President and Council decided to commemorate the occasion by a luncheon and a suitable presentation in token of their esteem and friendship. It was decided that members of the Chamber and its vigorous offspring the Anglo-Swedish Travel Association should be given an opportunity of participating, and it was resolved that a number of leading men in British and Swedish official circles should be invited to take part on this memorable occasion. A full report of the proceedings appears elsewhere in this issue.



### Consular Appointment.

We understand that Mr. E. G. Sahlin, Commercial Attaché to the Swedish Legation and for some time past Acting Swedish Consul-General here, has been appointed Swedish Consul-General in London.

CLERK REGISTER will be found  
on page 214.



# Luncheon to our President.

**Mr. Harald Bendixson completes his 60th year of age.**

THE Swedes in this country have probably never before been responsible for so eminently successful a function as that which took place at the Imperial Restaurant, at Regent Street, on Thursday, the 26th instant. On that day Mr. Harald Bendixson completed his 60th year of age, and the members of the Swedish Chamber of Commerce for the United Kingdom, and its latest offspring, the Anglo-Swedish Travel Association, took advantage of the occasion to do honour to one who has, for many years, consistently and successfully worked to foster the best possible relations between Sweden and the United Kingdom.

The desire to participate in the function was, however, not confined to Swedes, as the company which assembled included the British Minister to Sweden—who is at present in this country—men of high standing in Government Departments here, and leading representatives of commerce in London and the Provinces. Some of those who had intimated their intention to be present were unavoidably prevented from participating owing to railway delays, but the tables were, nevertheless, all filled, those present being the following:—

H.E. Count Wrangel, Sir J. B. Ball, Sir Esmé Howard, Sir T. H. Penson, K.B.E., Prof. G. Murray, Colonel Einar Wikland, Lt.-Col. E. Mossberg, Lt.-Col. Carmichael, C.B.E., Capt. A. Lundgren, Messrs. Ed. T. Agius, Joseph Agius, H. O. Agrell, O. I. Andren, C. F. Asker, F. Bagge, A. Balfour, W. Bauer, A. E. Bendixson, K. G. H. Berlin, I. D. Berner, W. Eleasdale, J. Orten Böving, D. von Braun, Allan Broman, H. Buck, S. Busch, C. Busk, Major V. A. Cartwright, M.V.O., R.E., S. Colvin, G. L. D'Abo, L. Danielsson, Carl Eberstein, John Eberstein, Consul-Gen. Eckell, Messrs. K. B. Eller, Axel F. Ericsson, Consul Theod. Fischer, Messrs. Einar Flygt, K. E. Friman, — Furustam, J. L. Greaves, F. M. Guedalla, J. Hagen, A. H. Haig, O. A. Hedman, Rev. A. O. T. Hellerstrom, G. Holmberger, H. B. Jacks, O.B.E., Vice-Con. Jaenson, B. Jonzén, F. Kreuger, Sten. Kreuger, Lars Larson, N. H. Leander, G. L'Estrange, G. Lindgren, C. A. Löwenadler, Oscar Lundberg, C. O. Lundholm, Thomas Mabbs, A. E. Mandahl, A. Maquarie, E. Marshall, K. V. Mellin, J. M. Miller, G. Modin, Major Oscar Modin, A. Nicholl, E. B. Niven, J. A. Nordberg, — North, T. D. Nuttall, O.B.E., T. V. Olsen, Victor Olsson, E. Palmer, A. P. Pehrson, a Representative from the Press Association, Consul Pihlson, O. Reich, E. Rhodin, Consul-Gen. E. G. Sahlin, E. Saxine, J. R. Schele, Frank Scott, O. P. Secretan, Albert Senior, Herbert Shaw, J. H. Sjögren, Oscar Söderlund, G. W. Spencer Hawes, A. W. Stevens, T. Strömwall, Rev. A. Taylor, Wm. Thomson, G. E. Tottie, B. Dahlerus, Hugo Vallentin, W. K. Webster, A. Welin, G. Z. Westling, Dr. C. Westman, E. B. Westman, H. Wigglesworth, A. L. Wise, and the Secretary of the Chamber.

His Excellency Count Wrangel, the Swedish Minister to the Court of St. James' and Hon. President of the Chamber, occupied the chair, with Mr. Bendixson and Sir Esmé Howard on his right and left hand respectively. After the toasts to

Their Majesties the King of England and King Gustaf had been drunk with musical honours,

His Excellency Count Wrangel, in proposing the toast of "The Guest of the Day, Mr. Harald Bendixson," said: "I am not a man who makes long speeches, but I wish to take the opportunity of giving expression to our great appreciation of and gratitude for what you have done for the Swedish Colony and the Swedish Chamber of Commerce. I have no doubt been chosen to express these feelings because of the position I occupy as Honorary President of the Chamber; but even if it had not been so, I have a greater claim, a claim which I must say under these circumstances I value still more—viz., our old friendship. I think I can say without fear of contradiction that I am Mr. Bendixson's oldest friend, not only in this room, but in London, as we can look back together on more than half a century since we first met in the 'Nya Förberedande Elementarskolan.' Since then we have often met; but there was a long period during which we did not see very much of each other; that was when you left the old country to come and live here; but when I in my turn came here, twelve years ago, I was very glad to find the same good friend as before.

"I have been asked to express to you our heartiest congratulations, but we wish that you should have from us some more substantial memory than mere words, and the Chamber wishes you to accept a souvenir for which they have collected a small fund, and I now have the pleasure of handing it to you."

His Excellency then presented Mr. Bendixson with a massive silver salver, dating from early in the last century, which, on its reverse side, had engraved upon it the following inscription:—

To  
HARALD BENDIXSON, ESQ., J.P.,  
PRESIDENT OF THE SWEDISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE  
FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM,  
FROM  
MEMBERS OF THE CHAMBER AND THE ANGLO-SWEDISH  
TRAVEL ASSOCIATION,  
IN TOKEN OF THEIR ESTEEM AND FRIENDSHIP,  
SEPTEMBER 26TH, 1918.

"I dare say that the presentation, or the souvenir, would have taken a much more important form if it had not been thought that in these times one should not ask too high a subscription from the members of the Chamber and the Travel Association, and the individual subscription was, therefore, limited to a very small sum, and that is the only reason why the present is not a more imposing one. On the other hand, though the limit was very low, sufficient money flowed in to leave a balance, which has been put into a cheque, for you to dispose of as you may find pleasant.

"Before sitting down I would like to say how much we have to thank you for, and not only for your work in the Swedish Colony. Long before I came here, and still more during the last 10 to 12 years, your connection with that Colony has always been of the greatest benefit to it. There is hardly any undertaking we have carried through here in which you have not taken a prominent part, especially as regards the Chamber. I wish in no way to detract from the merits of the other members of the Chamber's Council, but I think they will all agree with me that nobody could have done more, or has done more, than their President.



**General Trading & Development Co., Ltd.,**  
 31, Walbrook, LONDON, E.C.4.  
**GENERAL MERCHANTS.**

Telegrams (Inland only); "Altradev-Cannon-London."

TELEPHONE :  
 City 8734.

- |                     |                   |                     |
|---------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| Honey.              | Farina.           | Second-Hand Sacks.  |
| Sardines.           | Milk Powder.      | Wrapping Paper.     |
| Macaroni.           | Dried Vegetables. | Hides.              |
| Tomato Purees.      | Chemicals.        | Boots and Shoes.    |
| Cocoa Powder.       | Cotton Goods.     | Leather Boot Laces. |
| Concentrated Soups. | Woollen Goods.    | Soaps of all kinds. |
- And all Produce and Foodstuffs.

Correspondence invited (English, French and Swedish).

**ABDEL AHAD, HABER & Co.,** 13 /35, WOOL EXCHANGE LONDON, E.C.2

— Cable: Haber, Wool Exchange. —

**IMPORT AND EXPORT MERCHANTS.**

SPECIALITIES :

- Cotton Piece Goods.
- Woollen Goods.
- Hosiery, Underwear.
- Nottingham and Calais Laces.
- Handkerchiefs.
- Hardware.

- Enamel Ware.
- Cooking Stoves.
- Matches.
- Wrapping Paper.
- Earthenware.
- Glassware.

- Strawboards.
- Dressed Leather.
- Boots and Shoes.
- Hides and Skins.
- Chemicals.
- Olive Oil.

**CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.**

OWN HOUSES AT  
 PARIS: Abdel Ahad Nassan & Cie, 35, Rue d'Hauteville (Xe).  
 MILAN: Alexandre Abdel Ahad, 56, Via Mario Pagano.

CAIRO: Alexandre Abdel Ahad & Co., Box No. 903.  
 ALEXANDRIA: Alexandre Abdel Ahad & Co. Box No. 1238.

**W. A. MASSEY & SONS,**  
 LIMITED,

**HULL, GOOLE, GRIMSBY,**

Telegrams: "MASSEY—HULL."

**and IMMINGHAM,**

**Shipowners & Brokers,  
 Shipping, Chartering & Forwarding Agents**

Agents for the **SALE and PURCHASE** of **EVERY DESCRIPTION** of **SHIPPING PROPERTY.**

STEAM TRAWLERS, HERRING DRIFTERS,  
 and other **FISHING CRAFT** a **Speciality.**

**COAL & COKE EXPORTERS & Bunkering Contractors.**



## Swedish Bonds Quoted on the London Stock Exchange.

**W**E publish below a list of prices at which the Swedish State Loans, the City of Stockholm and City of Göteborg Loans are sold on the London Stock Exchange.

### Swedish State Loans.

DATE.	3½% 1900.	3½% 1880.	4% 1908.	3% 1888.
Aug. 17	80 (t.b.I) ¼ (t.b.I) x.d.	—	—	—
" 31	—	½ (t.b.I.) ¼ (t.b.I.)	—	—
Sept. 4	—	—	79	—
" 7	76 ⅝ ¾	—	—	—
" 12	—	—	78	—
" 13	—	—	78 ¼ ¾	—
" 14	—	—	—	65 ½ † ¼ †

### CORPORATION STOCKS. Stockholm City.

DATE.	4% 1900.	4½% 1913.
Aug. 20	—	107
" 29	91 90 ¾ 1 ⅜ x.d.	—
Sept. 7	87 ⅝ ¾	—
" 10	—	102 Δ † †
" 11	—	101 ¾ ?
" 12	—	—
Bonds.		
" 17	88 (t.b.I) ¼ (t.b.I)	—

The meaning of the signs used is as follows:—

† Small bonds at special prices.

‡ Exceptional bargains.

Δ Bargains done with or between non-members  
t.b. Treasury Certs. of Deposit (Scheme B).

## S. & J. SCHONEWALD

(J. Schonewald, av brittisk börd),

IMPORTÖRER.

1, Butler Street, Moor Lane, London, E.C.2.

AGENTER.

### SVARVERIARBETEN.

Husgeråd av trä, träleksaker, svarvade trästycken för montering och knapptillverkning.

Förbindelser över hela Storbritannien och Irland.

### JARNVAROR.

Emaljerade järnvaror, knivsmiden, borstar, stormlampor, fotogenkaminer utan veckor, hushålls- och köksutensilier.

Kundkrets omfattar alla ledande en gros- och exportfirmor.

Särskilt gynnsamma omständigheter för distribution.

(1) Tillverkare av ovannämnda och liknande varor inbjudas till korrespondens.

# BOLINDERS

## DOUBLE RE SAW. No. 15.

Makes two cuts simultaneously.

For splitting short lengths into thin boxboards on a large scale.

Exact work.

Enormous production.

Easily operated.

Economises power and space.

For full particulars apply—

JAMES POLLOCK, SONS & Co., Ltd.,

3, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.,

British Representatives for

J. & C. G. BOLINDERS Co., Ltd.,

Stockholm, Sweden.





## Employment Department.

To Members and others in want of Foreign Correspondents, Clerks, and Volunteers, full particulars are given, FREE OF CHARGE, of the following clerks, on application, stating reference number, to Secretary, Swedish Chamber of Commerce (Employment Department), 5, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.3.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF VACANT SITUATIONS ARE INSERTED FREE OF CHARGE.

### SITUATIONS WANTED.

#### FEMALE.

**Young Lady** (Fil. Mag. of the University of Uppsala) desires employment in London; perfect knowledge of English and French; excellent references. At present in Sweden. (Ref. C/628/18.)

**Svensk Dam**, med god färdighet i stenografi och maskinskrivning erhåller omedelbart fördelaktig anställning i London. Svar till Ref. C/633/18, Swedish Chamber of Commerce, 5, Lloyds Avenue, London, E.C.3.

#### MALE.

**General Clerk**.—Young Man, with good knowledge of English and general office work, desires Situation in London office; willing to serve as a volunteer for some time; at present in Sweden. (Ref. C/632/18.)

**Textile Trade**.—Young man with good knowledge of English, Danish, and book-keeping, and some experience in the textile trade, wants employment in England. Willing to work as a volunteer for a few months. At present in Sweden. (Ref. C/624/18.)

**Correspondent or General Clerk**.—(27) Fair knowledge of English and German; some knowledge of French; good typist and shorthand writer; requires £2 10s. a week; at present in Sweden. (Ref. C/629/18.)

**Seed Trade**.—Young man with extensive experience in the seed trade desires berth in the office of a firm of seedsmen. At present in Sweden. (Ref. C/623/18.)

**Sea Captain**, Master's Certificate, Swedish nationality, desires occupation, preferably in transport service shipping, or similar work, needing good organiser. Accustomed to handling men. Has been Harbour-master in Colonies. Speaks and writes the Scandinavian, English and French languages. At present in England. Apply to B/756/18, co. Swedish Chamber of Commerce, 5, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.3.

#### {Employment Wanted in South America.

**Young Man**, with extensive experience from Swedish and English offices, desires berth in South America; has very good knowledge of English, French, and German, and is able to correspond in Spanish without difficulty; wants sufficient salary to cover cost of living. At present in Sweden. (Ref. C/626/18.)

**TRANSLATIONS**.—An Office making a speciality of the translation of technical and commercial matters from and into SWEDISH, Norwegian and Danish, has been established in the City of London since 1900. Highest references. Address: Century Translation Bureau, 505, Mansion House Chambers, 11, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C. Telephone:—410 City.

(D)

## PAPPERSKORRESPONDENT.

**Ung man**, snabb stenograf och maskinskrifvare, med praktik från papperskontor i London, erhåller framtidspåst i Göteborg. Utförligt svar med uppgift om löneanspråk till B/761/18, c/o Swedish Chamber of Commerce, 5, Lloyd's Avenue, E.C.3.



## Additions to the Library.

The following publications have recently been added to the Chamber's Library:—

#### SWEDISH.

Sveriges Officiella Statistik, Sjöfart, Berättelse för år 1916 av Kommerscollegium. Mottagen från Kungl. Svenska General konsulatet i London.

Industribyggnader. Enligt Rationella Principer. Förf. T. A. Bergen (Överingenjör, Chef för A. B. Industribyråns tekniska avdelning). Utgiven av Sveriges Industriförbund.

Vattenkraftens användning för elektrokemisk industri, av Vilh. Palmér. Utgiven av Svenska Vattenkraftföreningen.

Svenska Vattenkraftföreningens nionde ordinarie årsmöte, den April 25, 1918.

#### ENGLISH.

Madras Chamber of Commerce, Year Book, 1917.

Melbourne Chamber of Commerce Annual Report 1917-18.

The Associated Chambers of Commerce of the Commonwealth of Australia, 1917-18.

## BRITISH AGENCIES WANTED.

### MAGNUS KOLLBERG,

Stockholm, Sweden,

#### BROKER AND AGENT

*in Corn, Colonial Produce, and Chemicals.*

**Wants Agencies.**

(c)

## JOHN R. RETTIG & Co., A.-B.

3, Norrmalmstorg, STOCKHOLM, Sweden,

#### GENERAL MERCHANTS.

*Specialities: Minerals, Chemicals.*

(1) AGENTS IN FINLAND AND RUSSIA.



Members are invited to keep in close touch with the Chamber, and avail themselves of its services.

## Trade Enquiries.

(Circular No. 332.)

Medlemmar uppmanas alltid hänvända sig till Handelskammaren, när tillfälle yppar sig, och använda sig av dess tjänster.

**NOTE.**—On receipt of a written application, stating Reference Number, full particulars of names and addresses are given to Members and accredited enquirers in reference to enquiries marked with an asterisk, which denotes that the enquirer is a Member of the Chamber. Particulars of enquiries not marked with an asterisk are given to Members only.

### BRITISH ARTICLES WANTED.

**Ivory.** Piano key board manufacturer in Stockholm wishes to get in touch with exporters of this article. (A/196/18.)

### SWEDISH ARTICLES OFFERED.

**\*Hand Separators.** Old established Separator Firm in Sweden wishes to communicate with suitable British Firm to take up their Agency for Great Britain or part thereof. (A/238/18.)

**Machine Tools.** (A/195/18.)

**\*Paper.** (A/197/18.)

**\*Wood Pulp.** (A/197a/18.)

### ENGELSKA ARTIKLAR OFFERERADE TILL — SVERIGE.

**\*Målarfärger.** (A/236/18.)

**\*Oljor.** (A/235/18.) Engelsk firma önskar komma i beröring med Svenska importörer av dessa två artiklar för affärer efter kriget.

### SVENSKA ARTIKLAR ÖNSKADE FÖR STOR- BRITANNIEN OCH IRLAND.

**Cigarrtändare** för fnöske. (A/198/18.)

**Cigarrtändare** för petroleum. (A/199/18.)

**Gaständare**, automatiska. (A/200/18.)

**Kartmättningsbestick.** (A/201/18.)

**Stegräknare.** (A/202/18.)

**Hastighetsmätare.** (A/203/18.)

**Ritbestick.** (A/204/18.)

**Räknestickor.** (Kalkulatorer.) (A/205/18.)

**Förstoringsglas.** (A/206/18.)

**Mikroskop.** (A/207/18.)

**Fickmikroskop.** (A/208/18.)

**Kikare.** (A/209/18.)

**Operakikare.** (A/210/18.)

**Kompasser.** (A/211/18.)

**Barometrar.** (A/212/18.)

**Termometrar.** (A/213/18.)

**Voltmetrar.** (A/214/18.)

**Elektriska Ficklampor.** (A/215/18.)

**Elektriska Tändapparater.** (A/216/18.) Londonfirma önskar komma i förbindelse med svenska exportörer av ovanstående artiklar.

**Tobaksknivar.** (A/218/18.) Engelsk tobaksfirma önskar köpa denna artikel.

**\*Svenska Exportartiklar.** (A/219/18.) Londonfirma med egna filialer i Athen, Saloniki, Konstantinopel, Smyrna och Alexandria önskar att komma i beröring med förstklassiga svenska fabrikanter och exportörer.

**\*Orientvaror.** (A/220/18.) Samma firma är i tillfälle offerera orientvaror på fördelaktigavillkor.

**Tråull.** (A/223/18.) Engelsk firma önskar förbindelse med svenska tillverkare av denna artikel.

**Klädklämmor** med fjäder. (A/224/18.)

**Kvastskäft.** (A/225/18.)

**Bakbräden.** (A/226/18.)

**Brödkavlar.** (A/227/18.)

**Potatiskrossar.** (A/228/18.)

**Skärbräden.** (A/229/18.)

**Smörspadar.** (A/230/18.)

**Träskedar.** (A/231/18.)

**Handdukshängare.** (A/232/18.)

**Klädhängare.** (A/233/18.)

### SVENSKA ARTIKLAR ÖNSKADE FÖR SYD- AFRIKA.

**\*Svenska Exportartiklar.** Firma i Sydafrika önskar träda i förbindelse med svenska exportörer av artiklar passande för den sydafrikanska marknaden. (A/237/18.)

### BRITISH AGENCIES WANTED.

IVAR LUNDBERG,

NORRKÖPING, SWEDEN.

Established 1878.

General Commission Agent.

OPEN FOR ALL AGENCIES. (A)

General Commission Agent and  
Leather Goods Manufacturer.

CARL SÖDERLING,

MALMÖ, Sweden.

OPEN FOR ALL AGENCIES. (D)

### SELLING AND BUYING AGENT IN SWEDEN

(J) General Merchandise **H. ASKLUND** 11, Blasieholmstorg Stockholm, Sweden

THE NORTH CORNWALL  
CHINA CLAY CO., LTD.,

St. Breward, Bodmin, Cornwall.

LARGEST CHINA CLAY SETT IN THE WORLD

(A) WALTER SESSIONS, Managing Director.



**Bank of England :—**

Minimum discount rate, 5 per cent. (Reduced Jan. 18th, 1917, from 6 per cent. to 5½ per cent., and April 5th from 5½ per cent. to 5 per cent.) (A year ago 5 per cent.)

**London Bankers' Rates :—**

On deposit : At call .. .. 3 per cent.  
Three months' Bank bills .. 3½ per cent.  
Three months' fine Trade bills 4-4½ per cent.

**Foreign Exchanges :—**

The following rates have been quoted on Royal Exchange for **Stockholm** during August-September.

				Cheques and cable transf.	
				Sellers.	Buyers.
				Kr.	Kr.
Aug.	20th	..	..	13·32	13·37
"	27th	..	..	13·67	13·77
"	29th	..	..	13·50	13·60
Sep.	3rd	..	..	14·23	14·33
"	5th	..	..	14·12	14·22
"	10th	..	..	14·08	14·18
"	12th	..	..	13·95	14·05
"	17th	..	..	14·40	14·50

**British Imports and Exports of Paper, etc.**

The Official Figures of British Imports and Exports of Paper, etc., during August and January-August, 1917-1918, are as under :—

## IMPORTS.

DESCRIPTION.	QUANTITY.				VALUE.			
	AUGUST.		JAN.-AUGUST.		AUGUST.		JAN.-AUGUST.	
	1917.	1918.	1917.	1918.	1917.	1918.	1917.	1918.
Printing or Writing—	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
On Reels .. ..	35,727	11,682	328,228	228,437	61,508	31,550	515,311	577,313
Not on Reels .. ..	20,670	7,057	157,681	149,469	51,862	28,143	359,725	460,637
Hangings .. ..	I	—	343	—	10	—	2,263	—
Other Printed or Coated ..	1,276	195	5,035	9,672	3,979	1,096	21,838	37,077
Packing and Wrapping ..	88,660	49,103	620,706	510,103	199,714	190,319	1,176,528	1,718,070
Strawboards .. ..	52,150	35,498	781,197	409,817	30,710	43,315	408,456	414,215
Mill and Wood Pulp Boards	14,368	14,073	180,064	192,972	17,831	21,289	192,674	282,965
Unenumerated, etc. ..	3,853	1,793	32,860	15,494	26,550	19,024	212,510	152,397
Totals .. ..	216,705	119,401	2,106,114	1,515,964	392,164	334,736	2,889,305	3,642,674

## EXPORTS.

DESCRIPTION.	QUANTITY.				VALUE.			
	1917.	1918.	1917.	1918.	1917.	1918.	1917.	1918.
Hariting .. ..	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
Winting .. ..	15,398	8,752	103,832	78,218	62,669	59,835	393,752	485,824
Prcking and Wrapping ..	22,924	13,329	300,774	169,853	79,302	69,833	760,884	732,473
Panging .. ..	5,421	3,502	56,644	36,884	21,391	17,892	166,948	169,989
Other Printed or Coated ..	5,395	2,848	50,149	30,411	20,057	18,053	177,371	159,283
Paste, Mill and Cardboard	1,763	1,189	13,166	10,959	14,622	16,555	108,340	125,903
Manufactures of .. ..	5,423	2,491	25,765	18,944	9,400	9,419	53,175	59,676
Playing Cards .. ..	2,542	1,023	29,398	14,949	10,732	6,832	106,186	86,805
Envelopes .. ..	161	66	1,105	855	1,974	1,379	11,714	13,025
Bags .. ..	2,771	1,653	22,380	19,811	15,153	14,260	108,113	134,335
Unenumerated .. ..	2,436	1,359	22,756	12,140	6,868	6,939	57,498	55,070
Totals .. ..	3,010	1,337	31,502	18,519	19,344	12,861	170,695	146,475
Totals .. ..	67,244	37,549	657,471	411,543	261,512	233,858	2,114,676	2,168,858



**SHIPPING AGENTS  
IN SWEDEN.**

**Öberg & Horndahl, A.-B.**

**SHIPBROKERS,**

**Helsingborg, Råå, & Karlshamn.**

Average, Insurance, Chartering and Forwarding Agents.

Telegrams: "Ödahl." (C)

**AKTIEBOLAGET**

**P. J. HAEGERSTRAND,**

Shipbrokers, Chartering & Forwarding Agents.

**GEFLE**

Telegrams: "HAEGERSTRAND, GEFLE." (D)

**AKTIEBOLAGET W. LARKA**

**10, SKEPPSBRON, STOCKHOLM.**

**FORWARDING AND SHIPPING AGENTS,**

Forwarding Narvik-Haparanda-Torneå to Russia,  
through own Branch Offices.

Tel. Address: "LARKA, STOCKHOLM." (D)

**EMIL R. BOMAN,  
STOCKHOLM.**

SWORN SHIPBROKER,

Chartering, Steamship, Insurance, Average, and  
Forwarding Agent.

Telegrams — — "BOMANS, STOCKHOLM." (D)

**Löwenadler & Co.**

**GOTHENBURG,**

**FORWARDING AGENTS.**

Telegrams: LÖWIS, GOTHENBURG. (E)

**WIKSTRÖM & NORRBY**

**GOTHENBURG—**

**STOCKHOLM.**

*Shipbrokers and Forwarding Agents.*

Telegrams - - - "NORRVIK."

**WILSON & CO.,  
GOTHENBURG.**

*Forwarding and Shipping Agents*

Telegrams: "WILSON, GOTHENBURG." (G)

**Money Matters.**

**SWEDEN.**

Sveriges Riksbank (State Bank of Sweden) :—

Rate of discount :—

Bills at 3/m .. .. 7 per cent.

(Raised on March 23rd from 6½ per cent.)

Nominal exchange rates on London :

				Buy's.	Sells.
				3'm.	Sight.
July	25th	..	..	12·84	13·34
"	26th	..	..	12·81	13·31
"	29th	..	..	12·79	13·29
"	30th	..	..	12·79	13·29
"	31st	..	..	12·81	13·31
Aug.	1st	..	..	12·84	13·34
"	2nd	..	..	12·82	13·32
"	3rd	..	..	12·78	13·28
"	5th	..	..	12·75	13·25
"	6th	..	..	12·68	13·18
"	7th	..	..	12·70	13·20
"	8th	..	..	12·75	13·25
"	9th	..	..	12·75	13·25
"	10th	..	..	12·75	13·25
"	12th	..	..	12·80	13·30
"	13th	..	..	12·85	13·35
"	14th	..	..	12·92	13·42
"	15th	..	..	12·95	13·45
"	16th	..	..	12·90	13·40
"	17th	..	..	12·87	13·37
"	19th	..	..	12·87	13·37
"	20th	..	..	12·90	13·40
"	21st	..	..	12·95	13·45
"	22nd	..	..	12·95	13·45
"	23rd	..	..	13	13·50
"	24th	..	..	13·05	13·55
"	26th	..	..	13·15	13·65
"	27th	..	..	13·10	13·60
"	28th	..	..	13·10	13·60
"	29th	..	..	13·50	13·65
"	30th	..	..	13·20	13·70
"	31st	..	..	13·35	13·85

(Continued on ex



**Timber Control (Amendment) [Order, 1918.**

The Timber Control (Amendment) Order, 1918, dated September 9th, 1918, made by the Board of Trade pursuant to Regulations 2E, 2F, 2G, and 2JJ of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, is as follows:—

The Board of Trade deeming it expedient to make further exercise of the powers conferred upon them by the Defence of the Realm Regulations as respects timber, hereby order as follows:—

(1) Paragraph 15 (a) of the Timber Control Order, 1918, is hereby amended by the addition thereto of the words following:—

The Controller may, from time to time, by writing under his hand, vary the amount of timber which may be purchased without a permit within any period, and when any such notice is given in Form A in the schedule shall be varied accordingly. Any such variation shall be published in the London, Edinburgh, and Dublin *Gazettes*.

(2) This Order shall be read and construed as one with the Timber Control Order, 1918, and may be cited as the Timber Control (Amendment) Order, 1918.

**Export of Brushes.**

The Director of the War Trade Department gives notice that a Conference to consider questions affecting the export of brushes, bristles and other brush-making materials will be held at the War Trade Department, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S.W.1, on Wednesday, October 9th, at 10.30 a.m., and that admission will be exclusively by ticket.

Applications for tickets to attend the Conference should be made by letter marked "Conference," addressed Secretary (Brushes and Brush Fibres Sub-Committee), War Trade Department as above, and should be in his possession not later than Tuesday, October 1st. Applications can only be considered if made by an official of a Chamber of Commerce or similar organisation interested, who should state the name of the

representative authorised to attend on behalf of the organisation.

The Secretary should be notified at an early date of any matters which it is desired to bring up for discussion, in order that, if approved, they may be added to the agenda.



## **Aktiebolaget Industribostäder** **(The Housing of Workmen's** **Company).**

ACCORDING to *Swedish Export* the Industrial Federation of Sweden and a number of large industrial concerns have carried on preliminary work during the first part of the present year for the starting of a new dwelling-house undertaking intended to help towards the solution of the housing problem in industrial districts. The undertaking, which was constituted on 27th May, 1917, under the name of Aktiebolaget Industribostäder, will plan and build workmen's dwellings and residential colonies and equip entire communities with roads, water, gas, etc., and buildings. In order to reduce the cost of construction, the company will standardise a number of types of houses adapted to different parts of the country, in which proper attention shall be paid to æsthetic and hygienic considerations as well as to comfort and convenience. Less importance will be attached to obtaining a cash profit on the operations, which has been limited to a maximum of 6 per cent. Any profits in excess of this amount are to be used for the strengthening of the concern, the extension of its work, and the general promotion of interests connected with the housing problem.

# **OTTO ULLSTRÖM & CO.,**

SALE AND PURCHASE—CHARTERING—INSURANCE—BUNKERING,

LICENSED VALUERS OF SHIPPING PROPERTY, AND SPECIAL ATTENTION  
TO COURT AND ARBITRATION CASES,

*Wish to Represent First-Class Firm of Shipowners and Timber Exporters*

Special Department for dealing with Export and Import of goods to and from Sweden.  
Enquiries invited.

**84, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C.3.**



## British Proclamations Relating to Trade, etc.

**Note.**—In quoting below the more important orders and regulations issued by the British Government, we invite any Member desiring further information to write to the Secretary of the Chamber, mentioning the particular measure on which he desires such information, and quoting the *Board of Trade Journal* indicated.

### The Sale of Transit Goods in Sweden and England.

In order to prevent speculation the Swedish Government has laid an embargo on transit goods originally destined for Russia, but still lying in Sweden. Arrangements have been made with the approval of His Majesty's Government whereby such goods may be sold through A/B Transito, Stockholm, who will act as intermediaries for the owners, to Swedish firms approved by, and under guarantees satisfactory to, the Inter-Allied Trade Committee at Stockholm. Payment will be made into the account of His Majesty's Treasury at Stockholm, and the proceeds transferred to the sellers at the rate of exchange of the day of transfer.

Owners of detained transit goods who wish to dispose of them should at once communicate full particulars to A/B Transito. They are reminded that the conditions on which their goods were originally shipped preclude their disposal otherwise than with the assent of His Majesty's Government, and are hereby informed that such goods may only be disposed of in accordance with the terms of the above arrangement. Subject to these conditions it will be unnecessary to obtain specific permission to sell individual consignments in Sweden. Enquiries on doubtful points should be addressed to the War Trade Department, 4, Central Buildings, S.W.1.

It is possible that arrangements may ultimately be made for the return to Sweden of transit goods in Finland, and owners of such goods who desire to avail themselves of such facilities as may eventually be obtainable for this purpose should communicate their wishes to A/B Transito. In the meanwhile, permission cannot be given for the sale of such goods in Finland, except with the assent of the Inter-Allied Trade Committee at Stockholm.

### Timber Control Order, 1918. Contracts before July 22nd.

The Controller of Timber Supplies announces that in the case of home-grown timber or imported hardwood bought or sold under contracts dated prior to July 22nd, 1918, but undelivered, whether as a whole or in part at that date, it will not be necessary for the purchaser to obtain a permit in respect of such balances. In accordance with para. 17 of the Timber Control Order, 1918, returns are hereby required from all merchants supplying under such contracts out of stock held by them, or for which provision has been made, showing the amounts undelivered at July 22nd, 1918, separately in respect of each contract, under the following categories:—

- (1) Home-grown softwood converted.
- (2) Home-grown hardwood converted.
- (3) Home-grown in the round, hard and soft.
- (4) Imported hardwood.

The names of purchasers and dates of contracts must be indicated in every case. Returns are not required in regard to pitwood contracts as defined in para. 15 (c) of the Timber Control Order, 1918.

### Purchase of Timber Without Permit under the £5 Concession.

The Board of Trade announce that, in order to meet the views of the trade, the amount of timber which may be purchased without a permit has been altered from £5 in any one week to £20 in any calendar month. The following is the text of the notice effecting this alteration:—

Pursuant to paragraph 1 of the Timber Control (Amendment) Order, 1918, notice is hereby given that from the date hereof (September 9th, 1918) the amount of timber which may be purchased without a permit in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) of the Timber Control Order, 1918, shall be an amount not exceeding a total value of Twenty Pounds in any one calendar month, and Form A in the Schedule to the Timber Control Order, 1918, shall be varied accordingly as follows:—

"I hereby certify that the purchase entered against my name is correctly described and that it, together with any other purchases of timber made during the current calendar month (whether made directly or through third parties or from whatever source) without permit from the Controller of Timber Supplies, does not exceed £20 in total value, and that this purchase is for work of National Importance or urgent necessity."

### Rationing of Imported Softwoods.

The Controller of Timber Supplies announces that in arriving at the amount of a merchant's ration he will take into account the stocks held by the merchant on July 31st, and not those held on May 31st, as previously stated. Rations already notified will be adjusted by the Timber Supplies Department accordingly, and merchants will be informed of the revised amounts.

### Trading with the Enemy (Neutral Countries) Proclamation.

Referring to notices in previous issues regarding firms with whom trading is prohibited, certain alterations have been effected by Orders in Council, dated September 6th and the 20th whereby, *inter alia*, six firms in Sweden were added and one firm removed.



### **Sveriges Elektroindustriförening.**

At a meeting held August 28th of representatives of the Swedish Electric Industry, an Association—Sveriges Elektroindustriförening—was created to work for electrifying Sweden and watch interests of electric industry regarding commercial policy. The Board elected consists of J. S. Edström, President, F. Jäger, Vice-President, R. Amelin, K.B. Henke; Axel Hultman, G. Piltz, E. Sievert, and K. Östlund.

### **Reinforced Concrete Ships.**

A company for building reinforced concrete ships—Aktiebolaget Svenska Betongverken—has been formed with a maximum capital of six millions. The Company's Managing Director is H. K. H. Pohlman, and among the founders are Messrs. Percy Hamilton, Reinhold Leuhusen, Nils Österman, Shipowner Ingvarsson, Hans Persson, Nils Gumpert and Albin Malmström. The yearly production is estimated at twenty ships and work is to start immediately.

### **Chloride of Lime and Caustic Soda.**

The manufacture by Uddeholms A.-B. of the above mentioned chemicals which has hitherto taken place at a temporary factory at Stjärnfors, will now be performed at the large new factory recently erected at Skoghall. The manufacture cannot as yet be taken up to its full extent, as it has not so far been possible to obtain the necessary machinery, which has to be imported from abroad. It is, however, hoped that these machines will arrive soon, after which the production will meet a large portion of the requirements of the whole country. Hitherto the production has mainly aimed at meeting the Company's own requirements.

### **Exploitation of Seaweed.**

A company which was formed in 1917 with the object of exploiting discoveries with regard to the properties of seaweed made by some Swedish chemists, is now about to start a factory at Varberg.

According to statements made by the managing director, it has been ascertained that from 1 kilogramme of dried seaweed about 30 litres of illuminating gas can be obtained, 43 quantity per cent. of carbon, 35 per cent. distillates (such as acetic acid, methyl alcohol, formic acid, acetone, etc.), 14 per cent. salts (sodium sulphate, potassium sulphate and potassium chloride), also iodine and brome salts, and, moreover, carbolic tar.

The annual consumption of dried seaweed at the Varberg factory is estimated at 1,000 tons. The sale of products about 260,000 kronor.

A similar factory to that at Varberg is to be established shortly in Skåne.

### **Skönviks A.-B.'s New Paper Mill at Matfors.**

At Skönviks A.-B.'s New Mill at Matfors, near Sundsvall, the erection of which was commenced last year, and which will be one of the largest and most up-to-date in Sweden, three high-speed newspaper manufacturing machines have been mounted during the last two months. One of the machines is expected to start at Christmas, and next spring the whole factory is expected to be at work and capable of producing 30,000 tons of paper annually.

### **William Robinson.†**

The Chamber regrets to announce the death of Mr. William Robinson, a partner in the firm of Messrs. Mackenzie & Pyhllson, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne and Sunderland, which occurred in Stockholm, on Tuesday, August 13th, 1918, after a short illness, the actual cause of death being cerebral hemorrhage. For the last two and-a-half years Mr. Robinson had been attached to the British Legation in Stockholm, in which city he had made himself very popular in business circles in which his work lay.



## **Honour to whom Honour is Due.**

**M**RS. AXEL WELIN, who has given all her life to ameliorating the lot of Scandinavian and other sailors, has just had her great services to Norwegian sailors recognised by the King of Norway, who has awarded Mrs. Welin the "Fortjenstmedalje" in gold.

Sailors are very dear to Mrs. Welin, and she has given ample proof of her devotion to them by very many years of arduous work at the Scandinavian Sailors' Home at Poplar. She has consistently "mothered" all her guests, and during this war has endeared herself to sailors more than ever, especially those of them who have been maimed by the activities of U-boats.

Our readers will perhaps remember that we gave an illustrated notice of the Scandinavian Sailors' Home in our October Journal last year, under the heading of "Trade and the Mercantile Marine."



**TRADE ENQUIRIES** will be found on  
page 213.



### Mr. Bendixson's Acknowledgment.

Writing from Oxford, Mr. Bendixson has forwarded us the following letter for publication :—

28/Sept./18.

Dear Sirs,

*As I find it impossible to make a separate acknowledgment to all kind friends and members of our Chamber who joined in doing me so great an honour on my 61st birthday, I ask you to be kind enough to allow me to do so through this journal, which reaches all our subscribers.*

*I feel deeply grateful for the magnificent demonstration and the beautiful presentation that accompanied it, and I tender to each and all herewith my heartfelt thanks for what will always remain one of the happiest memories of my life.—Yours sincerely,*

(Signed) H. BENDIXSON.



### Personal & Business Notices.

#### Alb. Söderberg & Co.'s Intressenters A.-B.

The above Company has been registered at Stockholm with a share capital of 6 million kronor.

#### A.-B. Götaverveken

of Gothenburg have decided to increase their capital from 4.4 to 6.6 millions to meet the cost of present and future expansions.

#### A.-B. Mölnbacka-Trysil.

The above company has decided to increase its capital from 7,836,500 kronor to 13,889,000 kronor by issuing free shares to the value of 5,952,500.

#### The Match Trust buys Överums Bruk.

Svenska Tändsticksaktiebolaget has recently bought A.-B. Överums Bruk together with the latter company's estates and forests, at a price not yet declared.

#### Harbour Project at Helsingborg.

A harbour project on a great scale at Helsingborg is now to be realised and preparatory work has recently begun. The total cost is estimated at twenty million kronor.

#### Sulphite Spirit Factory also at Iggesund.

A Sulphite Spirit Factory, which is estimated to produce 450,000 to 500,000 litres annually, is being erected at Iggesund Works. The Factory will commence work this month.

#### Kommanditbolaget Trägårdh and Co.

The above Company inform us that they are increasing their capital by issuing 500 new shares of 1,000 kronor each—at 200 per cent.—500,000 kronor of which are to be added to the share capital, and 500,000 kronor to the reserve fund.

#### Krogstads Cellulose Mill to build Sulphite Spirit Factory.

The Directors of Krogstads Cellulosafabrik propose an increase of the Company's share

capital from 1,200,000 kronor to 2,400,000 kronor for the purpose of erecting a Sulphite Spirit Factory, which is expected to be completed in about a year.

#### Location of next Swedish Fair.

Malmö, where first initiative arose for a Swedish Fair—which, however, this year took place at Gothenburg—is taking measures to get next year's Fair held at Malmö. It is proposed to erect a special building for this purpose which could also be used as a concert hall.

#### Wood Export by Floats.

William Olsson, in an article in *Svensk Handelstidning*, explains his idea of exporting wood by floats. The first float is to contain 2,100 standards, and is ready to leave Seskarön for Copenhagen. He explains further that A.-B. Refanut is adopting a new method by floating sawn timber in big compact floats.

#### S.S. "Stockholm" arrived at Gothenburg.

The Swedish liner *Stockholm* arrived at Gothenburg on the 6th Sept., with 426 passengers and a very valuable cargo including 14,000 bales cotton, 1,250 tons copper, 270 tons harvest bindings, 200 tons tobacco and 500 tons coffee. *Stockholm* is the first steamer to carry material for industry obtained through tonnage agreement.

#### Aktiebolaget Svensk Ull.

*Aftonbladet* is informed that a company for sheep breeding and wool trade, with the name of Aktiebolaget Svensk Ull, has been formed at Norrköping with a maximum capital of 900,000 kronor. The founders are R. Hermelin, L. Swartling, E. Lilliehöök, E. D. Törnell, P. Sylvan, G. M. Bruno, M. W. Rhedin, R. Kanth, K. Funkvist and H. Nordin.

#### The Manufacture of Sulphite Coal.

Engineer R. W. Strehlenert's invention to obtain coal from waste-lye from the cellulose mills is now being exploited. The first sulphite-coal factory is situated near Sundsvall, and is owned by Svartviks Trävaru A.-B. From the beginning the annual output is estimated at 5,000 to 6,000 tons. Uddeholms Aktiebolag is also erecting a similar factory at Skoghall, near Karlstad.

#### Goods in Prize or Detained.

The Swedish Consul-General in London informs us that all communications relating to prize-courted or detained goods consigned to Sweden, or to goods bought for Swedish Government Administrations should henceforth be addressed to:—The Swedish Trade Office, (Prize Department), 23, Ryder Street, London, S.W.1. Telephone, Regent 2640.



was indeed admired, but whose future prospects were not sufficiently appreciated. This attitude was a great mistake, and has led to our paying too little attention to Swedish problems.

"On the other hand, after living during four years of war in Stockholm, I may frankly say that nothing has surprised me so much as the ignorance there displayed, especially in cultured circles, regarding British conditions, British aims, and British life. The attacks which have been made from time to time in certain organs of the Swedish Press against England I have habitually ascribed to such ignorance, which must be removed if our relations are to be improved.

"The Swedish Chamber of Commerce in London, with Mr. Bendixson, have, I know, worked with this object. They have lately, I believe, started a project for a mutual travel association for periodical visits of journalists of each country to the other, which, if carried out, would be most helpful in this respect. Yet even this scheme has been so denounced by some Swedish writers as a dangerous form of propaganda, that one might think these writers wish to establish a Chinese wall around their country. I am frankly afraid neither of the word nor of the thing, but I believe that the British Empire only requires to be better known, in order to win respect and affection abroad. I believe in all legitimate and reasonable schemes which will help to make our countries know each other better and tend to disperse the fog of that mutual ignorance which breeds misunderstanding and ill-will. There are many means of doing this besides the Travel Association which I have already referred to. Better steamship communication is most important, better distribution of news, better supply of British books to Sweden, interchange of lecturers, offices for supply of information concerning the respective countries, and so on. If any one objects to such forms of propaganda, I must frankly declare that he has no real grounds for such objection, and that his protests need not be treated seriously.

"I have dwelt on this particular subject at some length because it has been much discussed in the Swedish Press of late. I am entirely of the opinion that all propaganda, which affects the internal affairs of another country is wrong, and should be avoided, but I feel as strongly that there is a reasonable and legitimate form of propaganda which is useful and necessary. I venture, therefore, once more to express the hope that Mr. Bendixson may long be spared to help in this beneficent work of drawing together these two countries, Great Britain and Sweden, and I thank him and our hosts for the very kind way in which they have responded to the toast of 'The Guests.'"

Sir Henry Penson said that he very much appreciated the reference made to him by Mr. Eberstein, but the less he said about himself the better; it was part of his office to investigate these matters, and he had always gone on the principle that there are two sides to any question, and he was only anxious to hear both sides, and after hearing these, if he were able to adjust matters it was only his duty. Mr. Bendixson had ascribed his success to good fortune, but he (Sir Henry) said that real success in life was in the case of the guest of the day in keeping with Voltaire's maxim. That Mr. Bendixson has been uniformly successful was due to his ability for taking pains. He (Sir Henry) knew but little of Mr. Bendixson's business life, but he knew something of his eminently successful public life. Mr. Bendixson had won the admiration and respect of a very wide circle of friends. Reference has been made to the newly-formed Anglo-Swedish Travel Association. He (the speaker) thought that, as an

Englishman, there were no two people better fitted to understand each other. The objects of the Anglo-Swedish Travel Association were to bring Swedish journalists to see for themselves how things really are, and journalists had a greater power for good than others—practically an unlimited one—if such power were rightly used. Sir Henry had asked a friend to suggest a suitable motto for the Travel Association, of which he is President, and got the prompt reply, "E Conversatiōnæ Consensus," which freely translated meant "personal intercourse promotes harmony of feeling." He (Sir Henry) therefore looked forward with very great confidence to the future of the Association, and he expected that the desires the Chairman and other speakers had expressed would be realised. He gave thanks for the privileged opportunity he and the other guests had had of being present at what he regarded as a singularly interesting domestic function.

Professor Gilbert Murray, in the course of a charming speech, said that it gave him real pleasure to add a postscript expressing his gratitude for being asked to be present, and further to say that his feelings were exactly expressed by Sir Henry Penson's last words. There was—in Professor Murray's opinion—something particularly human in the testimony of affection felt for Mr. Bendixson by those who had gathered to do him honour on this occasion, and he thought that gratitude of a special character was due to the Bendixson family. The Professor had met Mr. Bendixson's brother—the mathematician at Stockholm—at a time when it was not so perfectly obvious that the Allies would win. The occasion was a dinner at which guarded speeches were made, and he (the Professor) also made a guarded one. Later in the evening, Rektor Bendixson gave expression to views that came like a "wind from the west," full of hope and promise that in the future there would come peace and goodwill to the world. Obviously it is characteristic of the Bendixson family to speak out. "Rektor Bendixson's utterance," said Professor Murray, "made a remarkable impression upon me."

Mr. A. Welin, who, in a forceful speech, proposed the toast of "The Chairman," said that no one more fully than Count Wrangel realised the advantages of bringing England and Sweden into closer touch with each other, and to him, in a very great measure, was due the fact that the views of London Swedes had gradually crystallised into definite opinions, for the furtherance of which they were, one and all, working harmoniously and energetically. His Excellency understood the difficulties of their position better than most people, and thoroughly appreciated their endeavours to represent Sweden and Swedish interests in a manner which would reflect honour upon the old country. The success of their efforts was largely due to Count Wrangel's influence and inspiration. By his utter disdain for humbug in every shape and form, no less than by his outstanding ability and great personal charm, he had become their accepted leader—"the man after our own heart."

"If our historical text-books are reliable," continued the speaker, "our Chairman is not the first Wrangel to set his mark on European history, and, when in the fullness of time, Anglo-Swedish records of the present fateful years come to be written, they will undoubtedly contain, in a prominent and honourable position, the name of Herman Wrangel."

The toast was drunk with acclamation.

His Excellency replied in a few words, and the great function at which he had presided then terminated.



"Apart from the Swedish Chamber of Commerce, you have, in general relations between the country of your birth and your country of adoption, done more than most of us to develop, increase and better the relations between the two countries. The old country owes you great gratitude for all you have done, and I wish to thank you most sincerely for all your work on its behalf.

"I do not wish to detain you longer, and will only add that nothing could be said more from the heart than the few words I have had the pleasure of saying, and I congratulate you very much on having completed your 60th year.

"Gentlemen, I beg you to raise your glasses and drink to the health of Mr. Bendixson."

The toast was received with loud applause and a "fyrfaldigt hurra."

Mr. Bendixson, who was visibly affected, and to begin with was almost inaudible, thanked his Excellency for the kind words he had uttered, but felt that his expression of personal regard and those for whom he spoke outran what was deserved. "To get only what you have deserved is no special joy; that might be claimed as a matter of right. The great pleasure in life was to receive more than one had deserved—and this was essentially the case with this demonstration of goodwill and friendship from such a large number of distinguished and able men." Mr. Bendixson felt deeply that they had treated him with the measure of the words of the poet: "To my faults a little blind, to my virtues wondrous kind," and in doing so they had made him very happy. The Chamber, of which he was President, was fruitful in ideas, and had done much good work that did not show, although the work was there all the same. As for himself, his duty had been confined to keeping others in order and encouraging them to do work for which he got the credit. (Laughter and applause.) He had had occasion more than once to express views which were not always shared by those in authority in Sweden, but he firmly believed that the interests of Sweden and this country were best served by daring to speak the truth and giving voice to the opinions held by Anglo-Swedes in this country. He had just received a telegram from their former Secretary which gave him very much pleasure. It read: "Dagens Nyheter," "Stockholms Dagblad," and other papers publishing articles reference your birthday and paying just compliments for good work and endeavours promote better relations between England, and Sweden." This indicated a change in sentiment and a recognition by the Swedish Press that is none the less pleasing because it is belated. While Sweden must be absolutely neutral, he personally, and speaking as a private individual, must consider himself entitled to express his views. The news from the Front was a joy to them all, and a satisfactory end was at least to be hoped for within a reasonable time. "Let us hope that the peace when it comes will be the only one worth having, namely, one ensuring the ideal of brotherhood between peoples and men. Great minds will be necessary to realise this, as the future world struggle cannot be based on hatred. Let us hope that the great men will come forward to do the needful." Mr. Bendixson then alluded to his son who would shortly be with the armies of the Allies, and said that the future of the world is in the hands of the young men, and that that future will be something very different to the present. There never was a moment of greater opportunity for young men, and it must be hoped that they will show full ability to make use of it. Mr. Bendixson concluded by saying that he would

always regard his 60th anniversary as being one of the happiest days of his life, and expressed his deep gratitude to Count Wrangel and to those present for the magnificent demonstration, and for the beautiful gift which he had received.

Mr. John Eberstein, the Vice-President of the Chamber, in rising to propose the toast of "Our Guests," alluded to the many prominent and illustrious friends possessed by the President of the Chamber who are intimately concerned in the condition of Anglo-Swedish relations, none of whom were more prominent among those present than Sir Esmé Howard, Sir Henry Penson and Professor Gilbert Murray. He thought it was a very happy coincidence that Sir Esmé Howard happened to be with them on this important occasion. All those present knew the good work Sir Esmé had done at the Embassy at Stockholm, and he expressed the hope that having so recently returned from Sweden, Sir Esmé would be able to give the company some greeting from home. "Sir Henry Penson," said Mr. Eberstein, "has a name and personality that will never be forgotten by the Swedish Colony here, many of them had on occasion turned to Sir Henry for advice and assistance, and had one and all had occasion to acknowledge his great help and consistent courtesy. Without Sir Henry the present gathering would not have been complete." "Professor Murray," continued Mr. Eberstein, "is a scholar of the highest order and renown and through him the beautiful literature of Sweden is being made known. I shall ask you to raise your glasses and drink in honour and to the health of 'Our Guests' with which toast I couple the names of Sir Esmé Howard, Sir Henry Penson, and Professor Gilbert Murray."

Sir Esmé Howard, in returning thanks on behalf of "The Guests," and in his own name, in the first place expressed his pleasure at being present to do honour to Mr. Bendixson on the 60th anniversary of his birthday, and speaking in a spirit of altruism he hoped that all would be similarly engaged in 1958 in honouring his 100th birthday. "Good men like Mr. Bendixson do not grow like blackberries on a hedge, and the longer he remains to continue his useful career the better it will be for all his friends and neighbours and for England and Sweden.

"It is nearly four and a half years since I was last in this country, and, therefore, I have unfortunately had far too few opportunities of meeting Mr. Bendixson. Nevertheless, I know something of the good work he has done for an object which all of us have at heart, that is, the improvement of relations between Great Britain and Sweden. If these relations during the last years of stress and strain have not been all we could wish, this is largely due to mutual ignorance. England knew too little about Sweden before the war, and Sweden has known too little about England since the war began. England knew too little about Sweden because, although all who had any pretensions to culture, knew of Sweden's great achievements in the past, there were very few here who knew anything of her immense future possibilities. But few persons on this side of the North Sea realise that Sweden is in reality a new country like Canada with great resources in minerals, woods and water power, which will, at some no very distant date, give her a high place among the leading industrial countries of the world. As people here begin to understand that Sweden is gradually developing these resources in a steady systematic way, and that her people with their natural genius for mechanics and organisation, will certainly make the most of them, there will surely be a deeper and wider interest felt here in a country whose glorious past



v3147

# JOURNAL

Registered Office:  
5, Lloyd's Avenue,  
London, E.C.3.

Telephone:  
Central No. 6338.

Office Hours:  
9.30 a.m.—6 p.m.  
Saturdays 9.30 a.m.—1 p.m.

PUBLISHED BY



(INCORPORATED)

Telegraphic Address  
For Foreign Telegrams:  
"Swediscom—London.

For Inland Telegrams:  
"Swediscom—  
Fen. London."

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS LIBRARY

NOV 26 1918  
Editor:  
THE SECRETARY  
OF THE CHAMBER

## ANGLO-SWEDISH TRADE JOURNAL.

VOL. X. OCTOBER 25, 1918. No. 10—(1118).

All Communications to be addressed to the Editor.  
Opinions given in this Journal do not necessarily represent the views of the Chamber unless expressly stated.  
No articles or matters in this Journal must be copied, in part or *in extenso*, without acknowledgment.  
Artiklar få icke *in extenso*, eller delvis återgifvas efter denna journal utan att källan angifves.

### Contents.

	PAGE			
Notice	225	Swedish Proclamations	...	242
British 6 per cent. Treasury Notes	226	Credits to Foreign Countries	...	242
Rationing Capital	225	Trade Enquiries	...	243
The Railway Bridge over Torne River	226	Agency, etc., Advertisements	...	243
A Substitute for Linseed Oil	226	Swedish Bonds Quoted on the London Stock	...	
The Refanut Timber Float	227	Exchange	...	244
Tinoid Tubes	228	Agency, etc., Advertisements (cont.)	...	244
The Oil Industry at Kinnekulle	229	Employment Department	...	245
Best for Autogenous Welds	229	Storbritanniens Augustihandel	...	246
Ball-bearing Steel	230	"    "    Septemberhandel	...	247
Doings of the Chamber	233	General Advertisements	...	248-256
Men of Mark—Sir Alfred Booth, Bt.	233			
Anglo-Swedish Travel Association	234			
Prompt Sympathy and Assistance	234			
Cost of Producing Sawn Wood Goods	235			
Report on the Electrification of Sweden's Railways	235			
Crop Prospects in Sweden	235			
Scandinavian Literature	235			
Anglo-Swedish Society	236			
British Industries Fair, 1919	236			
How to Increase the Production of Pig-Iron	237			
Match Import Resumed	238			
British Institute of Industrial Art	238			
Our Year Book	238			
Peat Fuel	238			
Personal and Business Notices	239			
Gunnebo Bruks Nya A.-B. Doubles its Capital	240			
Money Matters	240			
British Proclamations Relating to Trade, etc.	241			
Additions to the Library	241			
Shipping Agents in Sweden	242			

### Notice.

IT has come to our knowledge that some issues of the Chamber's Monthly Journal have failed to reach a number of our members residing abroad. In all instances which so far have come to our notice duplicate copies have been sent, and we shall be pleased to make good any other losses—to the extent of our limited supply of reserve copies—if members will without delay communicate with us.



## **British 6 per cent. Treasury Notes.**

### **Swedish Agreement.**

Mr. R. C. Sanceau, Director of Swedish Imports under the Department of the Controller of Paper, on the 3rd October issued a memorandum in regard to the 6 per cent. Treasury notes due to Swedish exporters, and asking that the instructions already given should be reconsidered in the light of the present memorandum which reads as follows:—

Arrangements have been made by the Treasury with the Bank of England whereby the amount of Treasury notes due to Swedish exporters are to be issued in the form of registered stock convertible into bearer notes at holders' option.

Under the regulations of the Bank of England, stock accounts can be opened only in the names of (1) individuals, (2) corporate bodies. The names of private firms are not accepted. Furthermore, in case of registration in the name of a foreign corporate body, the Bank requires to be furnished with (1) a certified copy of the seal and the regulations governing its use; (2) a certified copy in English of the charter, statutes or other instrument defining the constitution of the company; (3) a letter from the chairman giving the name and address of the agent in England authorised to accept service of orders, etc., on behalf of the company; (4) dividend instructions under seal.

A number of instructions for registration in the names of private firms have been received by the Controller. These cannot be acted upon. In other cases instructions have been given for registration in the name of a foreign corporation. These can be carried out, but in view of the requirements stated above, registration has been deferred so as to give those interested an opportunity of reconsidering their instructions.

The Controller suggests that it will be for the convenience of those interested if they can arrange that the stock be registered in the names either of individuals or of British Corporations (banks, etc.). The stock can then be transferred without difficult formalities, or can be forthwith, or at a future date, converted into bearer notes. It should be observed that bearer notes are only issuable in even amounts of £50 and multiples thereof; in almost every case the amount to be dealt with is not an even multiple of £50, consequently there would remain a balance of registered stock after bearer notes to the nearest multiple have been taken out.

In cases where the party interested desires bearer notes and has no available agent in England to take out the registered stock, the Controller is willing, on request, to cause the stock to be registered in the name of himself or his nominees, and to convert the stock forthwith into bearer notes to be delivered as those entitled may direct.



### **Rationing Capital.**

THE questions in regard to the rationing of capital are now said to be practically solved, as the Riksbank last month sent all private banks a confidential circular recommending the utmost care when granting or extending credits and asking for withdrawal of all credits likely to assist speculators. To control this, the Riksbank will receive fortnightly reports concerning all credits, and banks not following instructions will lose the right to re-discount at the Riksbank, it being hoped thereby that any increase in the rate of interest would be avoided. The question of introducing compulsory concession for any new issue or the forming of new companies is still pending.



### **The Railway Bridge over Torne River.**

ANOTHER large undertaking by Swedish engineers is nearing its completion whereby the Railway Bridge over the Torne River will connect the towns of Haparanda and Torneå. The bridge is expected to be ready for use in December this year and will form the link between Finland and Sweden which has in many quarters for a long time been hoped for.



### **A Substitute for Linseed Oil.**

AN invention which will no doubt be greeted with unanimous satisfaction by consumers in Sweden of linseed oil has recently been made by a Swedish engineer, who has succeeded in obtaining from purely Swedish raw materials a substitute which, according to the opinion of experts, has all the good qualities of linseed oil. The substitute has a bright colour, and as its odour is agreeable, it is very suitable for interior work.

The price is comparatively low, and the substitute, it is believed, will compete favourably with the genuine article even in normal times.



## The Refanut Timber Float.

IN our last issue we made a brief reference to the project by which the Refanut Company in Sweden intended to transport wood goods from Swedish ports to importers in other countries of the Baltic and even on this side of the North Sea. Some details have now come to hand from which it appears that the base of the structure is an open framework, which tapers fore and aft to a ship-like form. (See Fig. 1). Transverse connections and steel wire cables bind this framework together, and down the centre of it is a kind of double keel. The trial float, which at the time of writing is on the way from the extreme Upper Gulf to Copenhagen, is roughly about 375 ft. long by 50 ft. in breadth, but the type A, adapted to North Sea conditions, is 400 ft. long and 60 ft. broad. The layers of sawn wood are laid in different directions, but chiefly longitudinally, so that



Fig. 1.—Base of Float in course of construction.



Fig. 2.—Showing how the sawn wood is laid.

the greatest possible stiffness homogeneity is obtained. (See Fig. 2). The binding of the wood is effected by cables, there being six 5½

inch steel wire cables longitudinally, three of them beneath the Refanut and three on deck. Cross-ships there are twelve 4 in. cables at about 28 feet intervals and these cables are all connected with others in an ingenious

manner. Further, between these cross-ship cables 22 × 1¼ in. steel wires are wound round the whole float to prevent single deals, etc., from becoming detached. The outside longitudinal cables turn at an angle of 30 degrees fore and aft, so as to run parallel with sides of the Refanut from stem to stern. The under and deck cables are connected to each other by eother cables in such a manner that they can be adjusted and tightened from the deck, so that the whole system of cables everywhere press on the Refanut. The wire cables to which the towing rope is attached radiate from the main straining cables on deck and meet at a ring-bolt—which in this case is the equivalent of a bollard—situated about where the foremast of a vessel would ordinarily be.

In the case of the float now on its trial passage there are no less than 2,100 standards



of sawn wood, and to tow this the Insurance Company, which accepted the risk, insisted upon a steamer of not less than 400 indicated horse power, and we understand the risk was done at  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., which for a trial trip and in the conditions existing in the Baltic—where heavy weather frequently occurs and where the danger of stranding is probably the greatest risk of all—is particularly moderate. It will be observed that the framework on which the wood is laid does not extend up the sides of the float, these consisting entirely of the cargo of wood which, excepting the top and bottom layers, is laid alternately in two layers dia-

the float, and the bindings are so arranged that they shall exercise the necessary pressure on all parts of the Refanut. The float is supplied with steering gear and rudder in which the fixed points can without hindrance move in a vertical direction when the wood swells.

The scheme has awakened a great deal of interest in this country, and we understand that competent authorities here regard it with favour, and, although initiated as a war time measure, this method may very conceivably be adopted during the considerable term that the shortage of tonnage will exist. For lower grades of wood, it is not unlikely that the Refanut idea will for reasons of economy, be utilised for many years to come.



## Tinoid Tubes.

A.-B. NORDISKA Tubfabriken was formed only last year for the manufacture of tubes for the Chemical-Technical industry. The factory comprises large, bright and well ventilated workshops containing special machines and modern equipments for making tubes of various sizes, smelting furnaces and machine and tool factories, all run by electricity.

The Company are contractors to most of the large chemical industries in Sweden and its output is steadily increasing. Recently the Company has taken up the manufacture of so-called "tinoid" tubes, which are made from the special alloy for which the Company owns the world patent. These tubes are said to be a perfect substitute for tin tubes and to be considerably cheaper. The Company also manufacture tin filling and tube closing machines. Hitherto most of the tubes used in the Swedish chemical industry have been imported from Germany and England, but in the future the whole requirements for this industry are expected to be met with tubes of Swedish make. (*Aftonbladet.*)



Fig 3.—The bow of the Float.

gonally at an angle of 30 degrees, and one layer straight fore and aft. Naturally no ends are allowed to protrude and thereby the minimum of friction while being towed is secured. The method of laying ensures that the dimensions of the float will only be affected vertically by swelling, for which adjustment is provided.

We have seen the plans of the "A" or North Sea float designed for a cargo of 4,000 standards—which give the impression that a float constructed in accordance therewith would justify the Refanut Company's expectations. Before the scheme was put into operation competent engineers in Sweden were consulted and the advice of Capt. Edlind of the famous Neptune Salvage Company was also obtained as to the dimensions of the cables necessary to secure the load and to tow it, without sacrificing any advantages as regards seaworthiness or simplicity in construction. This applies also to the shape of

**CLERK REGISTER will be found  
on page 245.**



## The Oil Industry at Kinnekulle.

In a previous issue of this Journal, we mentioned that a Company under the style A.-B. Svensk Oljeindustri, had been formed for the purpose of obtaining oil from the schists at Kinnekulle. Further information is now available, and the following particulars are taken from *Göteborgs Handels-Och Sjöfartstidning*, of the 21st September, 1918:—

It has long been anticipated that oil can be extracted from the Kinnekulle schists and already about 1890 an experimental factory was built there which, however, was a failure, and at present this factory is used as a residence for the workmen of the old Lime Factory at this place. The great difficulty in importing fuel and lubricating oils which has arisen in consequence of the War again awoke interest in these schists, and the problem to extract oils from them even on a large scale can already be said to have been realised. Early last autumn Svenska Emissionaktiebolaget and Centralgruppen Aktiebolag arranged with a young, prominent, Swedish expert, mining engineer, A. Hallbäck, to work out plans for a schist oil factory. These plans were successfully completed, and in May this year gave birth to the above-mentioned Company. The methods of production are based on those used in Scotland, with certain modifications, owing to some different qualities of the Swedish schists, and besides the Company has had several new special machines constructed.

The schist deposits are situated on the north-east slope of the hill of Kinnekulle, near Gössäter on the Västgöta Railway. The way in which the Company is tackling the extensive undertaking shows that all pains will be taken and no costs spared to get the manufacturing in full swing at an early date; so for instance, large difficulties have had to be overcome to transport building materials and secure food and dwellings for the workmen.

The factory will be built on the slope of the hill just below the schist deposits. The schists lie horizontally under the hill and come to daylight all round it, but out of these schists the Company will only extract those rich in oil which form a bed of 4 metres depth. Embodied in the schists is a kind of limestone, anthraconite, which will be utilised by Skånska Cement A.-B. for the manufacture of cement. It is antici-

pated that about 60,000 tons of schists will be extracted annually.

By special machinery the schists are taken to the factory where they are minced into suitable sizes in an electric crusher, and from there are brought to the distillation plant, which consists of a number of retorts in which they are heated without admission of air, whereby the oil is obtained in the form of a gas which is led to a special plant where, by means of cooling with air and water, it is brought down to a temperature of 20-25 degrees Celcius. Hereby the oil products obtained in the gas are condensed together with the steam which has been added during the process of distillation in the retorts. From this mixture of water and oil the crude oil is thereafter separated. The gases which are not condensed in the cooling process are pumped out with a gas pump and from them benzine can be obtained by means of certain oils which are able to absorb benzine. The gas, however, still contains ammonia and sulphur compounds which will also be extracted, after which the gas is used for heating the retorts. The crude oil is refined by re-distillation.

The main products of the Company will consist in lubricating oils and fuel oils for combustion motors, and it is calculated that the annual output of oil products will reach about 3,000 tons, and the Company has already a contract with the Swedish Government for the delivery of 2,400 tons fuel oil and 1,200 tons lubricating oils at the price of 0.50 kronor and 1.50 kronor per kilo respectively, which, to a certain degree, will safeguard the Company against possible fluctuations in price during the next few years.



## Best for Autogenous Welds.

FOR making satisfactory autogenous welds the quality and purity of the added metal are of great importance, as it has not been found possible hitherto to recover any oxides from the iron welds. The iron melted by the burner is, therefore, more brittle than the rolled metal. Care must be taken, then, to work on added metal which is absolutely free from phosphorus, sulphur, carbon, slag, etc. The best metal to add is Swedish charcoal iron. Such added metal does not increase the cost of welding. The added metal is generally used in the form of wire or bar.



## Ball-Bearing Steel.

THE life of a ball-bearing is governed by many factors, not the least of which are the properties of the materials of construction. It is essential to use the finest quality of steel; it should be free from such defects as slag streaks, ghost lines, etc. Minute traces of slag on the surface of a ball race are sufficient to cause splintering, for under alternating stresses the loosely adherent slag is dislodged; this causes the balls to jolt slightly; eventually the minute cavity splinters and failure of the bearing rapidly follows.

Fig. 1. shows a micro-photograph of a slag streak magnified 300 times.

Steel made in large masses invariably contains slag streaks, particularly the very low

As this article deals with Swedish steel, no comparison will be made of the products of different methods of manufacture.

Crucible steel containing .015 per cent. of sulphur and .015 per cent. phosphorus would be recorded as distinctly good. Having obtained these elements in such small amounts, it is no guarantee that the steel will prove satisfactory. For in many steels segregations of phosphorus and sulphur (usually manganous sulphide) are found; such metals reveal the segregations in the form of bands, which are known as "ghosts" or "ghost lines." Apart from other considerations, ghost lines are sources of weakness, and during hardening they may cause the articles to crack. Fig. 2 shows a photograph of ghost lines in a low sulphur and low phosphorus carbon-chrome steel.

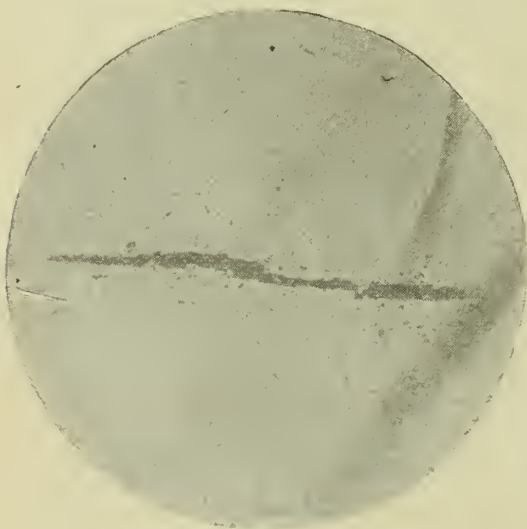


Fig. 1.—Slag streak  $\times 300$ .

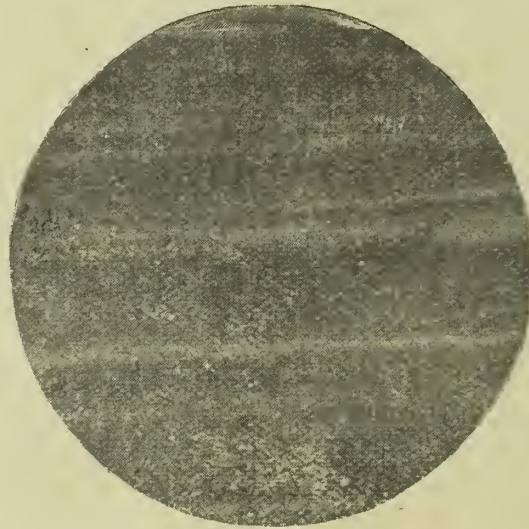


Fig. 2.—Ghost lines  $\times 50$ .

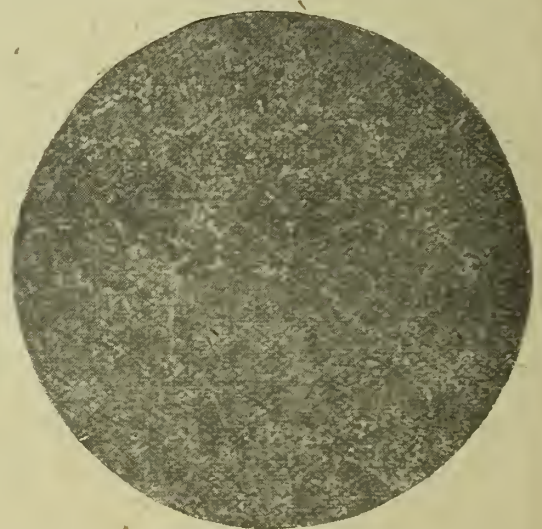


Fig. 3.—Partly annealed Chromium Steel  $\times 500$ .

carbon steels used for case-hardening. It follows that open hearth and Bessemer steels, which are admirably suited for many applications, are not satisfactory when used for the construction of balls and ball races.

In order to obtain the necessary physical requirements (such as load carrying capacity) high carbon chromium steel is used. Such material is in fact a tool steel containing chromium; just as crucible steel is the best material to use for tool manufacture, so are the best ball-bearings made from the same type of steel.

In the selection of raw material for the manufacture of crucible steel, care is taken to keep the elements sulphur and phosphorus as low as possible. For this reason, in England Swedish bar was almost exclusively used as a base. Now with a limited supply of Swedish bar pure iron is firstly prepared in the electric furnace.

From the foregoing it will be evident why it is necessary to make microscopical examination as well as chemical analysis of the steel used for ball-bearing parts.

H. Savoia states that chromium in steel has the characteristic function of opposing both the disintegration and the reconstitution of cementite; in other words, it raises the critical range on heating and lowers the range on cooling. Chromium steels therefore respond very readily to hardening by quenching; the great hardness thus obtained is not accompanied by an increased brittleness. Chromium steels, because of their tough hardness, are of great value in parts which have to resist wear.

As forged this steel is very hard, and before it can be machined it requires thorough annealing. Ordinary annealing is by no means satisfactory. To illustrate this point, the following



incident is worth recording. A piece of chromium steel which was delivered after rolling without further treatment was annealed so that drillings for analysis could be produced. The piece was heated to  $790^{\circ}\text{C}$ ., and maintained at that temperature for three hours, and cooled very slowly in the furnace. Although the Brinell hardness number was only 171, the metal was drilled with difficulty.

Fig. 3 is a micro-photograph of this steel. It will be noticed that the network (of free cementite) is not completely broken up. Fig. 4 illustrates a well-annealed chromium steel. Annealing may be carried out by heating at  $790^{\circ}\text{C}$ . for several days and cooling very slowly, or it may be preceded by normalising from  $940^{\circ}\text{C}$ ., in the latter case the time for annealing is considerably shortened.

meters of the thermo-couple type. After raising to a uniform heat the articles are quenched either in brine or in water. Numerous instances have been recorded of steel articles bursting after hardening. To obviate this the balls and races are tempered immediately after hardening.

In order to ascertain the comparative hardness, numerous methods have been adopted. The Brinell or ball test is perhaps the most extensively used method. The test is well known and calls for no lengthy description here; suffice it so say that it consists of pressing a hardened steel ball into the surface of the metal to be tested. The result is expressed in a number obtained by dividing the area of the curved impression into the load. Usually a 10 mm. ball and a load of 3,000 kilos. is used.

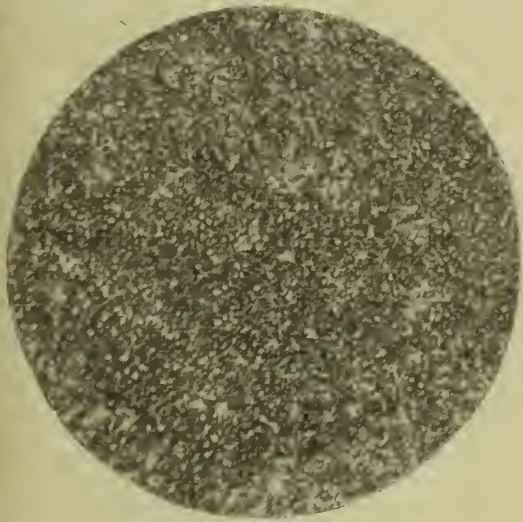


Fig. 4.—Fully annealed Chromium Steel  $\times 500$ .



Fig. 5.—Brinell impression  $\times 20$ .



Fig. 6.—Brinell impression  $\times 20$ .

After annealing the next important item in the heat treating operations is hardening. Brine solutions are very effective as quenching mediums; they are generally used when extremely hard surfaces are required. Unless the steel is uniformly heated and free from defects quenching in salt solutions is certain to crack the articles. The comparative effects of different mediums as quenching fluids have been admirably illustrated by Mathews and Stagg\*. Here we need only consider the comparative effects of water and brine solution. In their tests Mathews and Stagg found that water at  $21^{\circ}\text{C}$ . cooled the test piece in 60 seconds; the brine solution cooled it in 55 seconds.

In hardening chrome steels, care has to be exercised because of the susceptibility of this material to over-heating. To obtain the necessary exactitude for the quenching temperature the furnaces are equipped with pyro-

When used on very hard steel several difficulties present themselves, for in many cases the material under test may be equal to the hardness of the ball—in extreme cases it may be harder. For hardened tool steel, a 5 mm. ball with a load of 1,000 kilos is very satisfactory.

Fig. 5 illustrates a Brinell test on a hardened piece of steel taken with a 10 m.m. ball with a load of 3,000 kilos. It will be noticed that it is almost impossible to correctly read the diameter of the impression.

Fig. 6 is a photograph of the same steel tested with a 5 m.m. ball and a load of 1,000 kilos. It will be noticed that the impression is much sharper. Where greater accuracy is required, it is better to remove the rough grinding marks. Fig. 7 shows the same steel as Fig. 6 tested after polishing. After a ball has been used once in the Brinell machine on steel with a hardness of



600 or more, it is appreciably distorted; if used a second time the impression is such that it cannot be used as a measure of hardness.

Fig. 8 shows the impression obtained after using a ball twice, on a piece of extremely hard steel.

It will be obvious that with these refinements it is not commercially possible to apply the Brinell test on every ball race. For control purposes in the workshops the Shore Scleroscope is admirably suited, and if the conditions set forth are carefully followed the results obtained are excellent.

Both of these hardness tests have limitations, for if the hardness number obtained is not within the prescribed limits, the hardener does not always know the reason. If the steel has been decidedly overheated, it is quite easy for an experienced hardener to detect this from the

quenching tank, or they may be caused by careless grinding. In both of these cases the softened areas consist of hardened steel which has been tempered.

By etching the steel with a suitable reagent it is possible to reveal the tempered areas. The writer has found that the complex solution suggested by Kourbatoff for developing the structure of hardened steel can be used to advantage. The solution consists of:—

- 1 Part Amylic Alcohol.
- 1 „ Methyl „
- 1 „ Ethyl „
- 1 „ 4 per cent. solution of nitric acid in acetic anhydride.

(This solution should only be mixed in small quantities).

When etched with this reagent the micro constituent known as troostite darkens to the

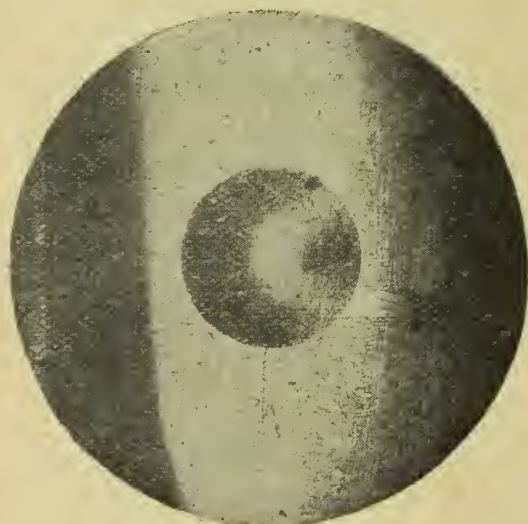


Fig. 7.—Brinell impression  $\times 20$ .

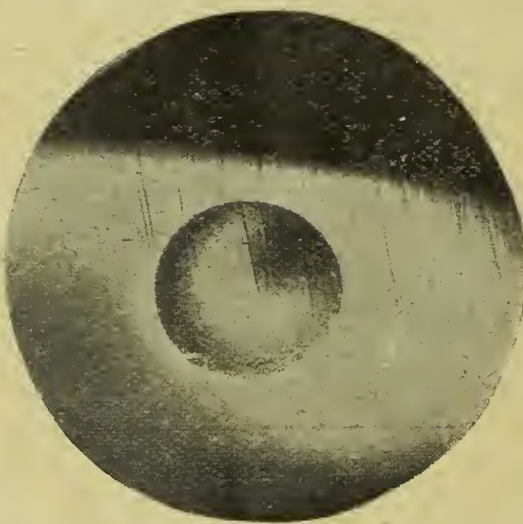


Fig. 8.—Distorted Brinell impression  $\times 20$ .

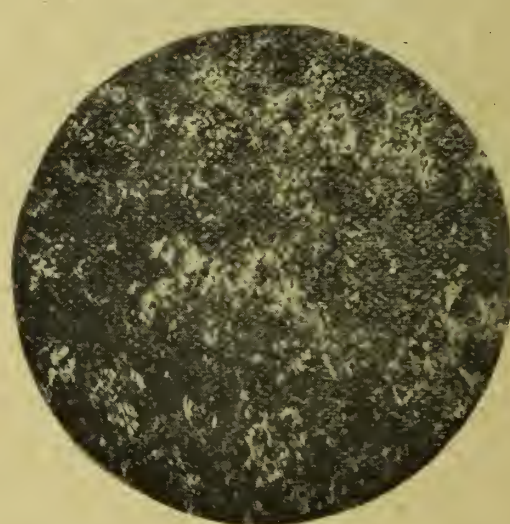


Fig. 9.—Slightly overheated hardened ball race  $\times 500$ .

fracture. Such a fracture lacks the lustre of a correctly hardened steel.

If the hardening has been so carelessly carried out, it is certain that the ball race would be badly cracked.

Even if the hardness number is within the prescribed limits, it is desirable to know that the steel has been hardened from only slightly above the critical range. For this purpose it is necessary to subject some of the balls and races to microscopical examination. Fig. 9 shows the structure of a ball race which has been slightly overheated.

Occasionally it may happen that the articles show soft areas or spots, the remainder of the material being, however, quite hard. Soft spots are generally due to retarded quenching, as, for example, handling with wet tongs when transferring the articles from the furnace to the

exclusion of all other constituents. Troostite is a characteristic constituent formed by tempering hardened steel.

Such tempering, as before mentioned, may be produced by retarded quenching; if this has happened the dark stain produced on etching is without any distinctive pattern or structure, and no available magnification will reveal anything but an amorphous stain. If the grinding has produced the softness, the stain at low magnifications shows a streaky formation, due to the varying abrasive action of the grits of the grinding wheel.

J. A. HOLDEN.

The writer wishes to state that all the photographs shown and the various tests described are published by the courtesy of the Skefko Ball Bearing Co., Ltd.



## Doings of the Chamber.

### Council Meeting.

Since the publication of the September issue of the Chamber's Journal, a meeting of the Council has taken place—viz., on the 11th October.

### Election of Members.

Several applications for annual membership of the Chamber were submitted, but, as there had not been sufficient time to make necessary enquiries, the applications were ordered to be held over until the next meeting of the Council.

### Investments.

Of the money on deposit at the Chamber's bankers, the Council has authorised the investment of £1,000 in 5 per cent National War Bonds (1928.)

### Honorary Vice-President.

The Council at its last meeting unanimously passed the following resolution: "That this Council note with great satisfaction the appointment of Mr. E. G. Sahlin as Royal Swedish Consul-General in London, and convey to him their congratulations thereon. The Council also cordially invite him to accept the position of Honorary Vice-President of the Swedish Chamber of Commerce for the United Kingdom."

### Resignation.

The Council were much grieved that, on account of ill-health, Mr. C. O. Lundholm had felt it necessary to tender his resignation from the Council and its Committees, and in spite of endeavours on the part of the Council to retain his valuable services Mr. Lundholm regretfully held to his resolve. The Council thereupon had no other course open to it than to accept the resignation, but at the same time expressed their great regret at the cause of it and thanked Mr. Lundholm very much for what he had done in the course of his long connection with the Chamber in various capacities.

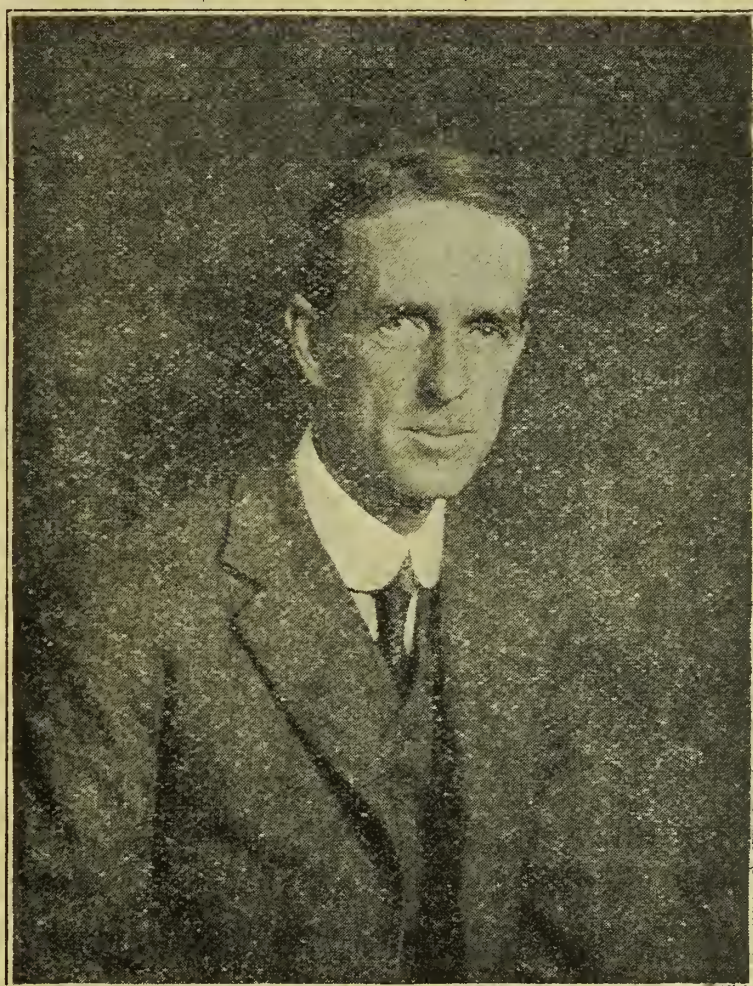


**British Proclamations relating to  
Trade, etc., will be found on  
Page 241.**

## Men of Mark.

### Sir Alfred Booth, Bt.

AS Chairman and Managing Director of the Cunard Steamship Company, Sir Alfred Booth holds a very unique position in the shipping world. Born in Liverpool in 1872, he was educated at Harrow and King's College, Cambridge, where he graduated as wrangler in the mathematical tripos in 1894. After leaving Cambridge, he entered the office of the Booth Line and later was made a Director of Alfred Booth & Company, Shipowners. He joined the directorate of the Cunard Steamship Company in December 1901, was elected



Sir Alfred Booth, Bart.

Deputy Chairman in April 1909 and Chairman in October of the same year. His appointment as Managing Director dates from April 1912. Sir Alfred received his baronetcy in January 1916.

He has served on several committees, and was Chairman of the Committee appointed by the Board of Trade to enquire into the all important subject of the Shipping and Shipbuilding Industries after the war. He is Chairman of the Committee for the Co-ordination of the Naval



Military and Civil requirements of Liverpool and of the Committee appointed under the Liner Requisitioning Agreement with the British Government dealing with the North Atlantic Trade. His experience has been of intrinsic value to the Liverpool Steamship Owners' Association, of which he is a past Chairman, the Employers' Association of the Port of Liverpool, and the Liverpool and London War Risks Insurance Association.

The connection of Sir Alfred Booth with Sweden through the Steamship Companies which he controls, namely: The Cunard Steamship Company, Limited, of Liverpool, the Anchor Line (Henderson Brothers), Limited, of Glasgow, and the Anchor, Donaldson Line, Limited, of Glasgow, in the trade between Europe and North America; the Commonwealth and Dominion line in the trade between the United Kingdom and Australian, and New Zealand ports and the Booth Line in the South American trade has been a very important one. The gross tonnage of steamers owned by these companies previous to the war exceeded 850,000 tons.

The Cunard Line, before the War, was the best known Steamship Company in Sweden in the emigrant traffic between Sweden and the United States and Canada. As an index of the extent of this connection, it may be remarked that over 60 per cent. of the total passenger movement from Sweden in the years immediately previous to the outbreak of war were carried in the large fine passenger vessels of the Cunard Line, headed by the "Lusitania" and "Mauritania" from Liverpool. The passengers were brought across the North Sea to England and embarked at Liverpool, London, Glasgow and Bristol, and it speaks volumes for the popularity of the Cunard line in the European-American trade that passengers in such numbers made their way to the British embarkation ports. What we have said in regard to the movement from Sweden is equally true of the movement of Swedes to their homeland in which country the Cunard Company had head agencies in Gothenburg, Stockholm, Malmö and in Helsingborg, and sub-agencies in the principal towns and villages throughout the country.

In connection with the post-war developments of the Cunard Line, the Company have transferred their office in Gothenburg to Drottningstorg 1, which is a fine large commodious building. The Company will thus be enabled to resume the trade and commerce of Sweden with the North Atlantic Continent, the activities which were interrupted by the outbreak of the European conflagration. Perhaps one day the Cunard Company will have its own steamers sailing to and from Swedish ports.

## Anglo-Swedish Travel Association.

The above Association, which was constituted on July 11th this year, has found influential support in England and Sweden and has already enrolled nearly 200 members as Governors, Life Governors, and annual subscribers. In a booklet just issued by the Association it is stated that in 1919 two travelling scholarships of £75 each, open to Swedish journalists of all shades of political opinion, will be offered for competition. The rules, etc., of the Association may be obtained from the Hon. Secretary, Mr. T. Strömwall, 11, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.4.



## Prompt Sympathy and Assistance.

THE terrible railway accident at Getå at the beginning of this month aroused the greatest sympathy of the Swedish Colony here, and immediate steps were taken by "Svenska Centralkommittén i London" to show in practical form that Swedes here are deeply concerned whenever anything untoward occurs to their countrymen at home. The first news published in the British Press indicated that the loss of life was very great indeed, but the special news cables received by the Swedish Chamber of Commerce for the United Kingdom at first gave the deaths as between 30 and 50, and later the more definite figure of 43.

On the morning the first news came to hand, the following telegram was despatched by the Swedish Minister in London to the Foreign Minister at Stockholm:—

"On behalf Swedish Colony whose members are deeply affected by news of railway disaster, may I ask your Excellency express feelings of sympathy to sufferers and relatives. The Svenska Centralkommittén hopes shortly convey more tangible evidence Colony's heartfelt concern."

Then the Svenska Centralkommittén set to work, and in the course of a few days collected £447 18s., which sum was remitted to Sweden by cable on the 11th instant for the benefit of such people as needed assistance. Prompt assistance is always at least doubly valuable, and the Swedish Colony here did its best to prove this axiom a true one.



## Cost of Producing Sawn Wood Goods.

It still appears to be the general idea in importing countries that Swedish sawmills at the prevailing selling prices reap very large profit, but a slight calculation shows at once that this is inaccurate. We therefore give a short *résumé* of the present cost of manufacture from figures which have appeared in the *Svensk Trävaru-Tidning* for a moderate sized sawmill:

	kr.
Log price, 40 logs per standard at kr. 5 ..	200
Sawing expenses ..	30
Yard expenses ..	15
Extra wages during wartime ..	10
Repairs and maintenance ..	5
Administration and sundries ..	10
Amortization and interest ...	15
Discount and selling expenses ..	15

kr. 300

Many sawmills will probably consider this total, which does not include rates and taxes, too low; and when it is considered that the greater number of exporters have not this year realised a higher average price than kr. 275 per standard gross, reflections are unnecessary, especially when the continuous rise in manufacturing expenses is taken into consideration. Under such circumstances it is so much more satisfactory that for next year at least a noticeable and absolutely necessary tendency to a rise in prices can be recorded.



## Report on the Electrification of Sweden's Railways.

The Railway Department was instructed in 1915 by the Government to investigate the question of the electrification of the railways in Sweden and has now made its report, which states that an electric service is necessary, owing to the enormous cost of fuel and necessity for expanding the railway system. The Department estimates that electrification could be accomplished in ten years. Seven large power sources are available from waterfalls owned by the Government, and several power stations are already completed. The scheme involves separate conduits for lighting purposes along the railways and for power distribution to agriculturists. The report points out that in war time Sweden is shut off from coal supplies and that damage to power stations and conduits can be easily repaired.

## Crop Prospects in Sweden.

THE Agricultural Society of each county in Sweden sends its reports to the Statistical Central Bureau at the beginning of each of the months June-October. Each Society has divided its respective county into several districts, each one under the supervision of an expert recorder, who, according to the appearance of the crop, gives to each kind one of the following numbers, viz.:

5 = very good crop.	3 = average crop.
4 = good crop.	2 = poor crop.
	1 = very poor crop.

Based on these reports, the averages for each of the 26 counties are worked out, and afterwards the averages for the whole country. We give below the averages for the month of August and also the average points for the corresponding month of last year:—

	Average point.	
	August.	
	1918	1917
Winter wheat .. ..	3·0	2·4
Winter rye .. ..	3·0	2·0
Summer wheat .. ..	2·8	2·4
Summer rye .. ..	2·7	2·5
Barley .. ..	3·0	2·8
Oats .. ..	3·0	2·8
Mixed corn .. ..	3·1	2·5
Leguminous crops .. ..	3·2	2·5
Potatoes .. ..	3·3	3·3
Sugar-beet .. ..	3·1	2·8
Root crops .. ..	2·0	3·0
Hay from pasture land .. ..	2·1	2·3
Hay from meadows .. ..	2·3	2·4



## Scandinavian Literature.

On the 8th inst. the Marquess of Crewe in presiding at University College over the first of a series of lectures by Professor W. P. Ker on "The History of the Literature of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden," said it would be possible to regard such a lecture as a legitimate diversion from thoughts regarding the war. But some of them would wish to attach a deeper meaning to that series of lectures. The three Scandinavian countries had been spared actual participation in the war, but by no means spared many of the discomforts and even losses attached to it. He was certain that all the Allies felt that when the time came for the great reorganisation and reconstruction of society in Europe the three Scandinavian countries would have by no means an unimportant part to play.



The establishment of a Department of Scandinavian studies at that College was not unconnected with these hopes. It was the desire of all British people that our friends in these three historic lands should combine with us in the great task before Europe. For that object a finer and closer mutual knowledge was required. Our knowledge both of Scandinavian history and literature was sporadic. Most of us had a fairly close knowledge of part of it, but very few of us were in a position to pronounce an opinion on it as a whole. That Department of Scandinavian studies must lead to a more intimate knowledge between us, of the highest value to both countries, both for commerce and for the interchange of ideas.



## Anglo-Swedish Society.

ON Thursday, 10th inst., Sir T. H. Penson, K.B.E., presided at an exceedingly well attended meeting of the newly-formed Anglo-Swedish Society, held at the rooms of the Royal Society of Literature. This Society was first suggested by some members of the Swedish Chamber of Commerce about a year ago, but owing to the war and other preoccupations the idea was not further developed until a few weeks ago. The object of the Society, which is under the patronage of H.E. Count Wrangel, the Swedish Minister to the Court of St. James, and H.E. Sir Esmé Howard, Minister to Sweden, will be the working along social and intellectual lines, to promote friendly and sympathetic relations between the peoples of the United Kingdom and Sweden. In this connection the Chairman at the meeting read letters of hearty sympathy and desire to cooperate from the Earl of Crewe (President), H.E. Count Wrangel (Patron), H.E. Sir Esmé Howard (Patron); and followed these up by expressing his own view, that in addition to the extraordinary problems of reconstruction there are others which are not receiving very much attention, one of these being the idea of "International Friendship," which in his opinion must form a great part of the work of reconstruction, and in the case of the Swedish and British peoples, if we look far enough back, there is a strong racial connection as a basis on which to work. He would not be satisfied until the very closest of personal relations were established between the Anglo-Swedish Society here and a similar Society which he suggested should originate in Sweden, so that the work would be of a mutual nature.

The following is a full list of those most closely identified with the Society:—

*President* : The Marquess of Crewe.

*Patrons* : H. E. Count Wrangel, H. E. Sir Esmé Howard.

*Vice-Presidents* : Mr. Harald Bendixson, Mr. Allan Broman, Mr. John Eberstein, The Rev. A. C. T. Hellerström, Mr. C. A. Löwenadler, Miss Anna Paues, Mr. E. G. Sahlin, Mr. A. Welin, The Rev. Dr. A. J. Carlyle, Mr. Edmund Gosse, C.B., Prof. W. P. Ker, Major Humphrey Leggett, Sir Henry Newbolt, Sir Henry Penson, Mr. L. B. Sebastian, Sir Almroth Wright.

*Council* : Dr. Tancred Borenius, Mr. Kaleb Hedin, Mr. B. Jonzén, Dr. Bjorkhagen, Mr. Sundström, Mr. Huga Vallentin, Rev. F. Holmgren, Mr. F. Henriksson, Mr. A. Taylor, Mr. Wm. Archer, Dr. F. Bather, Dr. E. Classen, Dr. Alan Gardiner, Mr. Leverton Harris, M.P., Mr. A. G. Gardiner, Dr. Macfadden, Dr. Perret, Dr. A. C. Ryman, Mr. H. Wigglesworth, Mr. A. Maquarie.

*Joint Hon. Secretaries* : The Rev. A. C. T. Hellerstrom and Dr. E. Classen.

*Hon. Treasurer* Mr. John Eberstein.



## British Industries Fair, 1919.

For next year's British Industries Fair the Board of Trade have again been able to secure from the Port of London Authority the great warehouses in Pennington Street, which proved so highly satisfactory for the Fair held at the beginning of this year.

The Fair will open, as usual, on the last Monday in February (February 24th), and will remain open until Friday, March 7th.

In order in no way to interfere with the production of munitions, the Fair will again be restricted to the same trades which have participated in the last three Fairs, namely:—

Glass and Pottery;

Paper, Printing and Stationery;

Toys.

As in past years, the invitations to visitors to the Fair will be issued by the Board of Trade and admittance will be restricted to *bona fide* buyers interested in the above trades.

Over 2,000 forms of application for space have already been issued to manufacturers in the trades concerned, and it is expected that the number of firms anxious to participate will be considerably in advance of last year, when orders to the value of over a million and a half were placed. Eligible manufacturers who have not received application forms should, if they wish to participate, communicate at once with the Director, British Industries Fair, Board of Trade, 10, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2.



## How to Increase the Production of Pig-Iron.

THE Swedish production of pig-iron has hitherto been mainly concentrated in Central Sweden, Bergslagen, where during the last few years the output has reached 700,000 to 800,000 tons per annum. But ever-increasing difficulties have been felt in conveying to Bergslagen phosphoric iron-ore and charcoal from Norrland, and consequently, says *Swedish Export*, there would seem to be no prospects, with the methods of manufacture which have hitherto prevailed in Central Sweden, of bringing about an increase in the production of pig-iron, and, in connection herewith, the desirable raising of the capacity of the Swedish iron industry.

On the other hand, the adoption of the electro-metallurgical method shows better prospects of an increased refinement of ore. By using the electric method, which requires charcoal only for the process of reduction, the prevailing shortage of charcoal would be relieved, and at the same time it would become possible to bring about a substantial increase in the output of pig-iron in Sweden. One condition for putting into practice the use of electric furnaces is the supply, on a fairly large scale, of cheap electric power. But cheap electric power can scarcely be obtained in any great quantity in Central Sweden, so that for an augmented production of pig-iron, we are compelled to fall back upon the abundant supply of water-power in Norrland. Investigations show that in Upper Norrland the most favourable conditions exist for the production of pig-iron by electrical methods. In this connection the Gellivare-Luleå line is most advantageous. In the immediate neighbourhood of this line there is an abundant supply of ore, and as for charcoal, the Inland Railway and its transverse feeders will open up new fields for charcoal-burning, and the great lake system which exists in the interior of Lappmark can be used as means for transporting timber to charcoal furnaces on the railroad. The question of power has already been solved, by the supply, from the State power station at Porjus, of electrical energy at prices which, even under normal conditions, will make favourable competition possible.

The ore problem has been brought to the verge of a definite solution owing to the recent proposal of the Crown concerning the development of the Luossavaara ore-field. This proposal is to hand over to the North Swedish

iron industry that part of the entire projected annual output of 350,000 tons which contains 0.015 per cent. of phosphor or less. The pig-iron obtained is to be used in the first place to satisfy the requirements of the Swedish ironworks.

Work has been carried on for the greater part of a year at the Porjus smelting works, in which a number of Central Swedish ironworks have money interests. The output comprises various alloys of pig-iron and several kinds of foundry pig-iron of inferior qualities, which take the place of the English and German pig-irons previously imported. At the present time considerable extensions are being made at the works, with a view to increasing their capacity. There are hopes that, when operations are fully in progress, it will be possible to attain an annual output of 20 to 30,000 tons. The importance of these quantities appears from the fact that the entire Swedish import of pig-iron and pig-iron alloys during the year 1913 amounted to somewhat more than 100,000 tons.

In addition to this there has been formed, the Norrbotten Ironworks Company, in which the parties chiefly interested are again the Central Swedish Ironworks. This undertaking, however, is still only in the organising stage. The works will in all probability be located at Luleå. As regards their capacity, there are two alternative proposals, one designed to utilise 10,000 kilowatts, the other 40,000, corresponding to an annual production of pig-iron of 25,000 and 100,000 tons respectively.

No inconsiderable results, therefore, have partly been achieved and planned in regard to the building up of an iron industry in Upper Norrland. The conditions would seem to be distinctly favourable for such an industry, with the exception of the climate and the difficulties as to labour and transport connected with the remote position. The three main factors in production, viz., iron ore, charcoal and electric energy, are better provided here than they would be anywhere else in the country. There would thus seem to be excellent possibilities not only for the successful operation of the existing North Swedish Ironworks or those planned, but also for the future creation, in connection with them, of an ironworking industry in Northernmost Sweden.



**TRADE ENQUIRIES** will be found on  
page 243.



## Match Import Resumed.

We are pleased to inform our readers that the British Government has decided to allow at once importation from Sweden to the United Kingdom of 150,000 gross boxes of matches monthly and an equivalent quantity of match splints monthly. This decision has been welcomed everywhere by the British public owing to the urgent need of match supplies. It is very satisfactory that Swedish makers have agreed to ship quickly quantities of matches and resume the good relations which existed before the war.



## British Institute of Industrial Art.

THE Board of Trade, in conjunction with the Board of Education, and with the advice of representative members of the Royal Society of Arts, the Arts and Crafts Exhibition Society, the Art Workers' Guild, the Design and Industries Association, and various persons and organisations connected with manufacture and commerce, have (states the *Board of Trade Journal*) framed a scheme for the establishment of a British Institute of Industrial Art, with the object of raising and maintaining the standard of design and workmanship of works of industrial art produced by British designers, craftsmen, and manufacturers and of stimulating the demand for such works as reach a high standard of excellence.

The Institute will be incorporated under the joint auspices of the Board of Trade, as the Department dealing with industry, and the Board of Education as the authority controlling the Victoria and Albert Museum, and the methods by which it is proposed to achieve its objects include:—

- (a) A permanent exhibition in London of modern British works selected as reaching a high standard of artistic craftsmanship and manufacture.
- (b) A Selling Agency attached to this Exhibition.
- (c) A Purchase Fund for securing for the State selected works of outstanding merit exhibited at the Institute.
- (d) The establishment of machinery for bringing designers and art workers into closer touch with manufacturers, distributors, and others.
- (e) The organisation of provincial and travelling exhibitions of a similar character either directly or in co-operation with other organisations.

In addition to the governing body which will be responsible for the general management of the Institute, it is proposed to constitute an inde-

pendent Selection Committee consisting of persons of outstanding reputation and position in relation to design, craftsmanship, and manufacture, and no works will be eligible for exhibition which have not been submitted to and approved by this Committee.

It is intended that articles of craftsmanship not intended for multiplication and trade products mechanically produced shall both be eligible for exhibition, provided that they comply with the conditions, including those relating to British design and workmanship, and reach the required standard. Probably there will be two sections of the Exhibition for articles of craftsmanship and trade products respectively.

It is not at present intended that the Exhibition of the Institute shall be actually opened until after the war, but all preparatory steps are being taken so as to avoid delay when peace has been restored. It is hoped that the Exhibition will be permanently open to the public, except possibly on special days on which admission may be confined to duly accredited trade representatives on the lines of the British Industries Fair. Arrangements will be made for the continual replacement of exhibits that are purchased or withdrawn. A suitable commission will be charged on sales effected through the Institute. There is reason to hope that within a short period of years the Institute may become self-supporting (except, of course, as regards the cost of purchasing for the nation selected works of outstanding merit). But it is necessary to provide for an adequate guarantee fund to ensure the stability of the scheme, at least during its initial stages, and thus to enable a high standard to be rigorously maintained without regard to immediate financial necessities. The Board of Trade confidently hope that such a guarantee fund will be forthcoming.

The above scheme has been framed and will be worked in close co-operation with the Council of the Royal Society of Arts, whose own scheme for the encouragement and co-ordination of movements towards the development and improvement of Industrial Art includes as one of its objects the support of the proposed Institute.

All communications should be addressed to the Secretary, British Institute of Industrial Art, Board of Trade, 7, Whitehall Gardens, S.W.1.



## Our Year Book.

Owing to delays due to the war, our Year Book has only just been published, but should be in the hands of our members ere this issue of our *Journal* reaches them. The book contains 214 pages, and, in addition to the usual features, there is an illustrated article dealing with the Chamber's Building Scheme entitled "Our Future Home."



## Personal and Business Notices.

### **Södra Sveriges Trävaru A.-B.**

The above Company has been registered at Linköping with a share capital of 500,000 kronor.

### **Forshaga Sulfit A.-B.,**

a daughter Company of A.-B. Mölnbacka-Trysil, is increasing its capital from 1,772,000 to 4,500,000 kronor by issuing free shares.

### **Försäkringsaktiebolaget Svenska Veritas**

has decided to increase its capital from 1½ to 2½ million kronor by issuing new shares at par. The Company was formed at the end of 1917, and the value of the shares has lately increased considerably.

### **Fair at Malmö in 1919.**

A largely attended meeting of commercial men and others representing industrial concerns was recently held at Malmö to discuss the question of a Fair being held there, and decided that the first fair should be held in the Summer, 1919, and every year thereafter.

### **Bergvik-Ala's New Sulphate Mill at Sandarna.**

The large sulphate mill at Sandarna which was planned several years ago by Bergvik and Ala Nya A.-B. is now being erected. It was originally intended also to build a paper mill but this scheme has been postponed for the present. The output of the sulphate mill is estimated at 12,000 tons per annum.

### **A.-B. Svenska Fönsterglasbruken,**

has now been registered in Stockholm with a capital of 6,000,000 kronor. The Board consists of Messrs. John E. Ekman, Göteborg, E. Hj. Fagerström, E.W.G.L. Block and Bruno Söderström, Stockholm, A. Ahlin, Orrefors, Karl Kihlgren, Katrineholm, Gustaf Ericsson, Lidingö-Brevik and L.E. Larsson, Glafva.

### **Stockholm City 6 per cent. Loan.**

The City of Stockholm has made an agreement with Enskilda Banken, Skandinaviska Kreditaktiebolaget, Stockholms Handelsbank and Göteborgs Bank for a 6 per cent. debenture issue of 25 millions at par. Bonds for 15 millions are now being offered for sale. The loan is to be amortized in 40 years with right to extend amortization as from 1928.

### **Aktiebolaget Spritmotorer**

previously mentioned in our July issue, has now been registered with a capital of 1,200,000 kronor. The Board elected comprises Messrs. Gösta Ekström, John Pettersson, A. Thunholm, B. Alf. Klintberg and Gustaf Erikson, who was

nominated Director. Factories are under construction at Uppsala and the production of machines to be begun in February.

### **To Manufacture Explosives.**

Stockholms Superfosfat Fabrik A.-B. is reported to have purchased the majority of the shares in Nitroglycerin for about 3½ to 4 millions and thereby becomes the leading company engaged in the manufacture of explosives. Stockholms Superfosfat recently made a fresh issue of 10 million kronor at 200 per cent., thereby increasing its capital from 10 to 30 millions.

### **A large Milk Powder Company in Gothenburg.**

A company has recently been formed in Gothenburg mainly for manufacturing milk powder according to a new method for drying liquids invented by a Norwegian mechanic, the invention having already for some time been exploited by Norsk Törmelkompani. A.-B. Svenska Värden has come to an agreement with the latter company to take over the patent rights against four shares in the new Company.

### **A.-B. Elmeverken.**

The above Company's large glass works at Älmhult are expected to commence manufacturing the 1st January next year. The manufacture will chiefly consist of quality glass—of which Sweden has hitherto imported most of her requirements—such as lenses for A.-B. Gasaccumulator, which company is largely interested in the new works. Elmeverken are expected to be the largest glass works in Sweden, and the minimum capital will be 2½ million kronor.

### **Phosphate from Slag.**

Aktiebolaget Difosfat after experimenting for several years at Trollhättan, is now ready to commence manufacturing dicalcium phosphate from iron ore slag on a large scale. A factory at an estimated cost of 5 millions is to be erected at Malmberget, and a contract is stated to have been made with the Husbandry Commission by which it is to take, subject to Government's approval, 98 per cent. of the annual production. This would mean a valuable addition to the present scanty supplies of artificial fertilisers.

### **Ferro-Concrete Vessels.**

A new company has been founded with a maximum capital of 6 millions to construct ferro-concrete vessels. The founders are Centralgruppens Emmissionsbolag, Emissionsinstitutet, Josef Hellström, Albin Setterwall, Arvid Hernmarck, A.-B. Contractor, Oscar Wickman, Stockholms Transport Bogseringsbolag, Alb Söderberg Company and Carl Kempe. The



yards will probably be located at Nyköping and work is to start next spring. All the shares have been subscribed for by the founders.

### Factories for Heating Apparatus and Armature.

A company has been founded by shareholders in Ahlsell & Ahrens, Rylander & Asplund and the Wilh Soneson A.-B. Co., to organise and establish factories for producing heating apparatus and armatures and to finance enterprises in these branches. The maximum capital is 30 millions and all the shares have been subscribed by the founders. The new company will take over factories belonging to the three firms mentioned above and a considerable export is expected to Norway, Denmark, Finland and Russia; later also to South America.

### Svenska Snickeriexportörernas Försäljningsaktiebolag.

We are informed that the following concerns:—Stegholms Trävaruaktiebolag, A.-B. Öfveums Bruk, Aktiebolagets Snickerifabrik, Jönköping, Halmstads Snickerifabriks A.-B., Hultsfreds Träförädling, G. Florin, A.-B. Fogelfors Bruk, Linde Maskin and Snickeriaktiebolag, A.-B. Kalmar Kol- and Trävaruaffär (Emmaboda Fabrik), Hjeltevads Nya Träförädlings A.-B., have handed over the sole selling rights of their goods to Svenska Snickeriexportörernas Försäljningsaktiebolag (The Swedish Carpentry and Joinery Exporters' Selling Co., Ltd.). The total annual capacity of these works is as follows:—About 10,000 transportable villas and workmen's barracks; 800,000 doors; 1,000,000 windows; 15,000 standards; sawn and planed wood goods and mouldings.

### Gunnebo Bruks Nya A.-B. doubles its Capital.

ACCORDING to *Svensk Handelstidning* the Board of Gunnebo Bruks Nya A.-B. proposes increasing the Company's share capital by 1,500,000 kronor, which will bring it up to a total of 3,000,000 kr. Free shares will be issued for 900,000 kronor and for the remaining 600,000 holders of five old shares may buy two new ones. Gunnebo has during the last few years developed very rapidly. In 1916 the net profits rose from 133,000 to 797,000 kronor on a capital of 1,200,000, and at the time a free issue of shares was made at the value of 300,000 kronor. The profit in 1917 was 795,000 kronor, and the dividends during the last two years were 15 per cent. as compared with 11 per cent. in 1915. The reason for the intended increase is mainly to be found in the necessity for a larger working capital.

## Money Matters.

### SWEDEN.

Sveriges Riksbank (State Bank of Sweden) :—

Rate of discount :—

Bills at 3/m .. .. 7 per cent.

(Raised on March 23rd from 6½ per cent.)

Nominal exchange rates on London :

		Buyers.	Sells.
		3'm.	Sight.
Sept.	2nd .. .. .	13·60	14·10
„	3rd .. .. .	14	14·50
„	4th .. .. .	14	14·50
„	5th .. .. .	13·90	14·40
„	6th .. .. .	13·80	14·30
„	7th .. .. .	13·80	14·30
„	9th .. .. .	13·68	14·18
„	10th .. .. .	13·65	14·15
„	11th .. .. .	13·58	14·08
„	12th .. .. .	13·53	14·03
„	13th .. .. .	13·53	14·03
„	14th .. .. .	13·70	14·20
„	16th .. .. .	14·50	15
„	17th .. .. .	13·90	14·40
„	18th .. .. .	13·70	14·20
„	19th .. .. .	13·67	14·17
„	21st .. .. .	13·70	14·20
„	23rd .. .. .	13·75	14·25

Bank of England :—

Minimum discount rate, 5 per cent. (Reduced Jan. 18th, 1917, from 6 per cent. to 5½ per cent., and April 5th from 5½ per cent. to 5 per cent.) (A year ago 5 per cent.)

London Bankers' Rates :—

On deposit : At call .. .. 3 per cent.  
Three months' Bank bills 3½-3⅞ per cent.  
Three months' fine Trade bills 4-4½ per cent.

Foreign Exchanges :—

The following rates have been quoted on Royal Exchange for **Stockholm** during September-October

		Cheques and cable transf.	
		Sellers.	Buyers.
		Kr.	Kr.
Sept.	24th .. .. .	14·22	14·28
„	26th .. .. .	14·11	14·15
Oct.	1st .. .. .	15·30	15·45
„	3rd .. .. .	14·95	15·10
„	8th .. .. .	15·32	15·47
„	10th .. .. .	15·65	16·15



## British Proclamations Relating to Trade, etc.

**Note.**—In quoting below the more important orders and regulations issued by the British Government, we invite any Member desiring further information to write to the Secretary of the Chamber, mentioning the particular measure on which he desires such information, and quoting the *Board of Trade Journal* indicated.

### Goods prohibited for importation into the United Kingdom.

A Proclamation under date of the 27th September has been issued adding a number of articles to the list of goods which are prohibited for importation into the United Kingdom. Full particulars can be found in the *Board of Trade Journal* for October 3rd.

#### Imports of Strawboards and Granite.

The Board of Trade give notice that strawboard and granite, granite setts for paving, and granite kerbstones have been removed from the list of goods that need not be accompanied by Consular Certificates of Origin and Interest on importation into the United Kingdom, and that such Certificates will be required in respect of all consignments of strawboard, granite, granite setts and granite kerbstone arriving from Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Holland, and Switzerland, after October 24th.

### Goods Prohibited for Exportation from the United Kingdom.

Additions to and amendments in the list of goods prohibited for exportation from the United Kingdom have been made by an Order of Council dated October 1st, 1918, full particulars of which are given in the *Board of Trade Journal* for October 3rd.

#### Iron and Steel Prices.

The Director of Iron and Steel Contracts is modifying the schedule of prices appended to the Order of the 30th November, 1917. A list of these prices will be found in the *Board of Trade Journal* for October 17th.

#### Control of Rubber Industry.

In view of the necessity for saving ocean freights, it is considered desirable to notify the Rubber Trade that the Minister of Munitions has appointed

a Committoe, under the chairmanship of Sir Clarendon Hyde, to advise him as to the control of rubber.

In the meantime it is deemed necessary to issue a warning that it may become necessary to fix maximum prices for transactions in rubber, and to point out that the Minister may be compelled to make an Order rendering inoperative any forward contracts or transactions entered into after the publication of this notice.

### Trading with the Enemy (Neutral Countries) Proclamation.

Referring to notices in previous issues regarding firms with whom trading is prohibited, certain alterations have been effected by an Order of Council, dated October 4th, whereby, inter alia, nine firms in Sweden were added.



## Additions to the Library.

The following publications have recently been added to the Chamber's Library:—

#### SWEDISH.

Handel, Berättelse för år 1916, av Kungl. Kommerskollegium. Industri, Berättelse för år 1916, av Kungl. Kommerskollegium. Tionde Svenska Handelskammarmötet, i Göteborg den 12 Juli 1918. Svenska Fartygs Sjöolyckor 1916, anmälda och behandlade hos Kungl. Kommerskollegium.

#### ENGLISH.

Index to French Production, 1918. Published by Association Nationale d'Expansion Economique.

Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions, 1917; compared with the four preceding years. Compiled in [the Statistical Office of the Customs and Excise Department. Published by his Majesty's Stationery Office.

## S. & J. SCHONEWALD

(J. Schonewald, av brittisk börd),

IMPORTÖRER.

1, Butler Street, Moor Lane, London, E.C.2.

AGENTER.

### SVARVERIARBETEN.

Husgeråd av trä, träleksaker, svarvade trästycken för montering och knapptillverkning.

Förbindelser över hela Storbritannien och Irland.

### JARNVAROR.

Emaljerade järnvaror, knivsmiden, borstar, stormlampor, fotogenkaminer utan veckor, hushålls- och köksutensilier.

Kundkrets omfattar alla ledande en gros- och exportfirmor.

Särskilt gynnsamma omständigheter för distribution.

(A) Tillverkare av ovannämnda och liknande varor inbjudas till korrespondens.



## SHIPPING AGENTS IN SWEDEN.

### Öberg & Horndahl, A.-B.

SHIPBROKERS,

Helsingborg, Råå, & Karlshamn.

Average, Insurance, Chartering and Forwarding Agents.

Telegrams: "Ödahl." (B)

AKTIEBOLAGET

### P. J. HAEGERSTRAND,

Shipbrokers, Chartering & Forwarding Agents

GEFLE

Telegrams: "HAEGERSTRAND, GEFLE." (C)

### AKTIEBOLAGET W. LARKA

10, SKEPPSBRON, STOCKHOLM.

FORWARDING AND SHIPPING AGENTS,

Forwarding Narvik-Haparanda-Torneå to Russia,  
through own Branch Offices.

Tel. Address: "LARKA, STOCKHOLM." (C)

### EMIL R. BOMAN, STOCKHOLM.

SWORN SHIPBROKER,

Chartering. Steamship, Insurance, Average, and  
Forwarding Agent.

Telegrams — — "BOMANS, STOCKHOLM." (C)

### Löwenadler & Co.

GOTHENBURG,

FORWARDING AGENTS.

Telegrams: LÖWIS, GOTHENBURG. (D)

### WIKSTRÖM & NORRBY

GOTHENBURG—

STOCKHOLM.

Shipbrokers and Forwarding Agents.

Telegrams - - - "NORRVIK." (F)

## Swedish Trade and Traffic Proclamations.

### Export Prohibitions.

The Chamber has received a telegram from the Swedish Board of Trade, dated October 4th, to the effect that the following articles have been added to the list of goods which are now prohibited for exportation from Sweden to all countries, and also in transit through Sweden, viz: Flint, infusorial earth and bauxite, even if purified, flourspar, cryolite, natural or artificial, even if ground. Clay of all kinds, even if washed, ground or calcined; chamotte, dinas, and other mortar. Sandstone and other unspecified soft stones. Waste from wood working. Vegetable ivory nuts, nutshells, and other similar vegetable raw materials, not specially mentioned. Materials for boxmaking not specially mentioned, sawn.



### Credits to Foreign Countries.

ACCORDING to "Affärsvärlden" the Council of Finance in Sweden has recently sent out a circular to the effect that banks and others before discounting drafts should see that those drawn by foreigners or representatives of foreign interests are not discounted without the consent of the Council, unless the draft is accepted for, and is for goods already delivered in Sweden; while a draft drawn on a foreigner or a representative of foreign interests must not be discounted even if in exchange for goods delivered unless it has been ascertained that the transaction fundamentally has been made in accordance with the procedure at the time indicated by the Council of Finance.

Further, renewals of credits to foreign countries, including foreign drafts, must be submitted to the Council for consideration.

Moreover, the consent of the Council of Finance must be ascertained regarding guarantees for drafts or credits granted by other creditors to foreign countries or for the benefit of foreign interests.



### WILSON & CO., GOTHENBURG.

Forwarding and Shipping Agents

Telegrams: "WILSON, GOTHENBURG." (F)



Members are invited to keep a close touch with the Chamber, and avail themselves of its services.

## Trade Enquiries.

(Circular No. 332.)

Medlemmar uppmanas att alltid hänvända sig till Handelskammaren, när tillfälle yppar sig, och använda sig av dess tjänster.

**NOTE.**—On receipt of a written application, stating Reference Number, full particulars of names and addresses are given to Members and accredited enquirers in reference to enquiries marked with an asterisk, which denotes that the enquirer is a Member of the Chamber. Particulars of enquiries not marked with an asterisk are given to Members only.

### BRITISH ARTICLES WANTED.

- \*Soya Beans. (A/240/18.)
- \*Palmkernels. (A/241/18.)
- \*Groundnuts. (A/242/18.)
- \*Cotton Seed. (A/243/18.)
- \*Sesame Seed. (A/244/18.)
- Enamèl Boilers. (A/245/18.)
- Enamèl Kettles. (A/246/18.)
- Electric Resistance Wire. (A/263/18.)
- Non-conducting Slates for electro-technical purposes. (A/264/18.)

### SWEDISH ARTICLES OFFERED.

- \*Wooden Bobbins. (A/261/18.)
- \*Wooden Spools. (A/262/18.) The Swedish Consulate General enquires for buyers of these articles on behalf of Swedish manufacturers.
- \*Swedish Valley-burnt Wood Tar. (A/267/18.)
- \*Wooden Houses. (A/268/18.)
- Box Boards. (A/269/18.)
- Sawn Timber. (A/270/18.)
- \*Swedish Valley-burnt Wood Tar. (A/275/18.)
- \*Wood Tar. (A/282/18.)

### SVENSKA ARTIKLAR ÖNSKADE FOR STOR-BRITANNIEN OCH IRLAND.

- Termometrar. (A/239/18.)
- \*Torvmaskiner. (A/265/18.)
- \*Spik, märket "K," Londonfirma önskar komma förbindelse med tillverkarne av detta märke för export på den indiska marknaden. (A/276/18.)

- Papper. (A/277/18.)
- Papp. (A/278/18.)
- Läderpapp. (A/279/18.)
- Steriska Oljor. (A/280/18.)
- Parfymer. (A/281/18.)

### ENGELSKA ARTIKLAR OFFERERADE TILL SVERIGE.

Desinficerande förgasare. (A/272/18.)

### BRITISH AGENCIES WANTED.

**IVAR LUNDBERG,**  
NORRKÖPING, SWEDEN.  
Established 1878.  
General Commission Agent.  
OPEN FOR ALL AGENCIES. (A)

**General Commission Agent and  
Leather Goods Manufacturer.**

**CARL SODERLING,**  
MALMÖ, Sweden.  
OPEN FOR ALL AGENCIES.

### SELLING AND BUYING AGENT IN SWEDEN

General Merchandise **H. ASKLUND** II, Blasieholmstorg  
Stockholm, Sweden

**THE NORTH CORNWALL  
CHINA CLAY CO., LTD.,**

St. Breward, Bodmin, Cornwall.

LARGEST CHINA CLAY SETT IN THE WORLD

(L) WALTER SESSIONS, Managing Director.

# OTTO ULLSTRÖM & CO.,

SALE AND PURCHASE—CHARTERING—INSURANCE—BUNKERING,

LICENSED VALUERS OF SHIPPING PROPERTY, AND SPECIAL ATTENTION  
TO COURT AND ARBITRATION CASES,

*Wish to Represent First-Class Firm of Shipowners and Timber Exporters*

Special Department for dealing with Export and Import of goods to and from Sweden.  
Enquiries invited.

**84, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C.3.**

(E)



## Swedish Bonds Quoted on the London Stock Exchange.

**W**E publish below a list of prices at which the Swedish State Loans, the City of Stockholm and City of Göteborg Loans are sold on the London Stock Exchange.

### Swedish State Loans.

DATE.	3½% 1880.			
Oct. 2	101X.d.	—	—	—
„ 9	100½ ¼ 100X.d.	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—

### CORPORATION STOCKS.

#### Stockholm City.

DATE.	4% Bds. 1900.	4½% 1913.
Sept. 14	88 (T.B.L.) ¼ (T.B.L.)	
„ 21	—	102 (T.B.L.)
	—	
	—	
	—	
	—	
	—	

The meaning of the signs used is as follows:—

† Small bonds at special prices.

‡ Exceptional bargains.

Δ Bargains done with or between non-members  
t.b. Treasury Certs. of Deposit (Scheme B).

### BRITISH AGENCIES WANTED.

A Young and Energetic Merchant desires to represent a British manufacturer in Sweden for the sale of **Men's Felt and Straw Hats**.—Reply to B/771/18, c/o The Swedish Chamber of Commerce for the United Kingdom, 5, Lloyd's Avenue, E.C.3

### JOHN R. RETTIG & Co., A.-B.

3, Norrmalmstorg, STOCKHOLM, Sweden,

#### GENERAL MERCHANTS.

*Specialities: Minerals, Chemicals.*

AGENTS IN FINLAND AND RUSSIA. (H) 5

### MAGNUS KOLLBERG,

Stockholm, Sweden,

**BROKER AND AGENT**

*in Corn, Colonial Produce, and Chemicals.*

**Wants Agencies.**

(B)

**T**RANSLATIONS.—An Office making a speciality of translation of technical and commercial matters from and into SWEDISH, Norwegian and Danish, has been established in the City of London since 1900. Highest references. Address: Century Translation Bureau, 505, Mansion House Chambers, 11, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C. Telephone:—410 City.

(1)



## Employment Department.

To Members and others in want of Foreign Correspondents, Clerks, and Volunteers, full particulars are given, FREE OF CHARGE, of the following clerks, on application, stating reference number, to Secretary, Swedish Chamber of Commerce (Employment Department), 5, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.3.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF VACANT SITUATIONS ARE INSERTED FREE OF CHARGE.

### SITUATIONS WANTED.

#### FEMALE.

**Young Lady** (Fil. Mag. of the University of Uppsala) desires employment in London; perfect knowledge of English and French; excellent references. At present in Sweden. (Ref. C/628/18.)

**Svensk Dam**, med god färdighet i stenografi och maskinskrivning erhåller omedelbart fördelaktig anställning i London. Svar till Ref. C/633/18, Swedish Chamber of Commerce, 5, Lloyds Avenue, London, E.C.3.

#### MALE.

**General Clerk.**—Young Man, with good knowledge of English and general office work, desires Situation in London office; willing to serve as a volunteer for some time; at present in Sweden. (Ref. C/632/18.)

**Textile Trade.**—Young man with good knowledge of English, Danish, and book-keeping, and some experience in the textile trade, wants employment in England. Willing to work as a volunteer for a few months. At present in Sweden. (Ref. C/624/18.)

**Correspondent or General Clerk.**—(27) Fair knowledge of English and German; some knowledge of French; good typist and shorthand writer; requires £2 10s. a week; at present in Sweden. (Ref. C/629/18.)

**Seed Trade.**—Young man with extensive experience in the seed trade desires berth in the office of a firm of seedsmen. At present in Sweden. (Ref. C/623/18.)

**Sea Captain**, Master's Certificate, Swedish nationality, desires occupation, preferably in transport service shipping, or similar work, needing good organiser. Accustomed to handling men. Has been Harbour-master in Colonies. Speaks and writes the Scandinavian, English and French languages. At present in England. Apply to B/756/18, co. Swedish Chamber of Commerce, 5, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.3.

**General Clerk.**—Fair knowledge of English; typist and shorthand writer; requires £2 10s.-£3 per week; at present in Sweden. (Ref. C/634/18.)

**Correspondent or Book-keeper.**—Young man with good knowledge of English and German; fair knowledge of French; typist and shorthand writer; with experience of General Office work and Book-keeping; desires berth in London; willing to serve as a volunteer for a short time; salary £3 10s. per week. (Ref. C/635/18.)

**Textile Trade.**—Young man, with good knowledge of the Textile Trade, wishes to obtain a berth in England; at present in Sweden. (Ref. C/636/18.)

### Employment Wanted in South America.

**Young Man**, with extensive experience from Swedish and English offices, desires berth in South America; has very good knowledge of English, French, and German, and is able to correspond in Spanish without difficulty; wants sufficient salary to cover cost of living; At present in Sweden. (Ref. C/626/18.)

### SITUATIONS VACANT.

#### MALE.

#### PAPPERSKORRESPONDENT.

**Ung man**, snabb stenograf och maskinskrifvare, med praktik från papperskontor i London, erhåller framtidspåst i Göteborg. Utförligt svar med uppgift om löneanspråk till B/761/18, c/o Swedish Chamber of Commerce, 5, Lloyd's Avenue, E.C.3..

# BOLINDER'S

## PLANING MACHINE, No. 6½.

Five revolving cutters and fixed knife drawer.

A modern up-to-date machine eminently suitable for general work.

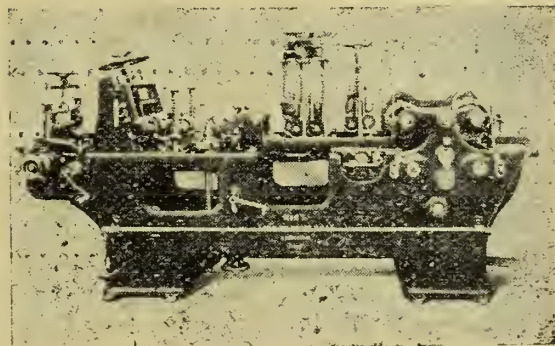
All high-speed bearings, countershaft, and loose pulley fitted with high-class ball bearings, saving power, lubricant, attention, and avoiding hot bearings.

For full particulars apply

JAMES POLLOCK, SONS & Co., Ltd.,  
3, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.,

British Representatives for

J. & C. G. BOLINDERS Co., Ltd.,  
STOCKHOLM, Sweden.





## Storbritanniens Augustihandel.\*

Statistiken för Augusti månad visar följande totalsiffror.

TABELL A.

	Import.			Export.				
	Total. £	Ökning eller minskning i %	Britiska varor. £	Ökning eller minskning i %	Utländska varor. £	Ökning eller minskning i %	Total Export £	Ökning eller minskning i %
Jan.-Aug. 1918	871,351,643	+ 26.13	333,999,284	- 4.78	21,077,802	- 61.93	355,077,086	- 12.57
„ 1917	690,822,998	+ 10.25	350,784,894	+ 4.45	55,368,549	- 20.62	406,153,443	+ 0.14
„ 1916	626,610,149	+ 9.23	335,851,261	+ 22.35	69,754,508	+ 2.43	405,605,769	+ 21.39
Augusti 1918	110,235,141	+ 9.62	43,522,237	- 12.61	2,277,335	- 49.77	45,799,572	- 15.68
„ 1917	100,557,618	+ 32.15	49,803,715	+ 4.37	4,533,742	- 41.41	54,337,457	- 2.02
„ 1916	76,091,439	+ 9.64	47,720,323	+ 47.11	7,738,486	+ 5.36	55,458,809	+ 28.31

TABELL B.

STORBRIANNIENS IMPORT AV VISSA VAROR, VILKA BRUKAT DELVIS TAGAS FRÅN SVERIGE. AUGUSTI.	1917.		1918.	
	TOTAL IMPORT.		TOTAL IMPORT.	
	Kvantitet.	Värde. £	Kvantitet.	Värde. £
Järn: Basiskt tackjärn.....	Tons	5,152	28,067	—
Gjutjärn i tackor .....	„	6,114	56,518	2,472
Hämatite .....	„	1,915	14,880	670
Spegel-, mangan-och kiseljärn .....	„	1,775	69,057	3,412
Puddeljärn .....	„	—	—	—
Smidesjärn, vinkeljärn, valstråd o.s.v.	„	2,053	47,606	558
Papper: Tryck- och skrivpapper på rullar	Cwts.	35,727	61,508	11,682
Tryck-och skrivpapper i ark .....	„	20,670	51,862	7,057
Omslagspapper .....	„	88,660	199,714	49,103
Smör .....	„	(D	e t a l j e r	s a k n a s)
Trämassa: Kemisk, torr, blekt .....	Tons	3,403	165,142	1,237
„ „ oblekt .....	„	6,384	277,574	16,571
Mekanisk, våt .....	„	22,411	216,285	9,983
Trävaror: Bilade; furu, ek, o.s.v. (ej pitprops)	Loads	8,938	95,774	3,158
Sågade; furu och gran arbetade	„	206,629	2,150,974	64,531
Sågade; furu och gran arbetade	„	27,126	320,672	8,264
Tändstickor: Säkerhets .....	Gross of boxes	—	—	—
„ .....	Ten thousands	29,725	5,979	73,586
Andra slag .....	Gross of Boxes	—	—	—
„ .....	Ten thousands	—	—	6

TABELL C.

STORBRIANNIENS EXPORT AV VISSA VAROR, VILKA BRUKAT DELVIS GA TILL SVERIGE. AUGUSTI.	1917.		1918.	
	TOTAL EXPORT.		TOTAL EXPORT.	
	Kvantitet.	Värde. £	Kvantitet.	Värde. £
Järn och stål:				
Tackjärn .....	Tons	65,383	589,204	59,844
Ny räls .....	„	3,611	70,584	2,811
Knivsmiden .....	Cwts.	2,469	51,109	2,049
Järnmanufaktur .....	„	24,928	104,764	11,148
Andra metaller:				
Bly, i tackor och bearbetat .....	Tons	635	29,842	515
Koppar och tillverkningar därav .....	„	903	134,260	505
Tenn .....	„	1,280	305,794	855
Kol och Koks .....	„	3,244,565	4,435,867	3,611,265
Bomullsgarn:				
Grått .....	Lbs.	14,483,600	1,595,369	7,346,700
Blekt och färgat .....	„	2,303,700	277,607	960,000
Ylle:				
„ Tops ” .....	„	689,300	134,871	556,400
Kamgarn (Worsted) .....	„	1,340,700	340,884	1,322,700
Yllevävnader .....	Yds.	10,971,600	2,834,469	5,350,000
Kamgarnsvävnader .....	„	3,746,500	709,790	2,620,700
Tomsäckar .....	Dussin	301,304	130,816	53,071

\* Förevarande statistik över exporterade varor inbegriper sådana varor, som inköpts i det Förenade Konungariket av de allierade staternas myndigheter eller för deras räkning, men inbegriper icke varor, som uttagits från det brittiska guvernementets upplag och depåer, eller varor, vilka inköpts av detsamma och skeppats på dess båtar

OBS! — För denna månad finnas icke några detaljer om fördelningen av Export och Import på olika länder.



## Storbritanniens Septemberhandel.\*

Statistiken för Augusti månad visar följande totalsiffror.

TABELL A.

	Import.		Export.					
	Total. £	Ökning eller minskning i %	Britiska varor. £	Ökning eller minskning i %	Utlandska varor. £	Ökning eller minskning i %	Total Export £	Ökning eller minskning i %
Jan.-Sept. 1918	969,212,752	+ 24.78	374,151,427	- 5.1	22,807,030	- 61.03	396,958,457	- 12.29
„ 1917	776,686,566	+ 10.34	394,029,088	+ 3.9	58,526,959	- 23.86	452,556,047	- 0.8
„ 1916	703,945,504	+ 9.34	379,328,938	+ 25.37	76,875,079	+ 1.63	456,204,017	+ 21.59
September 1918	97,975,297	+ 12.41	40,152,143	- 7.1	1,729,228	- 45.21	41,881,371	- 9.75
„ 1917	86,272,433	+ 11.44	43,244,194	- 0.54	3,158,410	- 55.64	46,402,614	- 8.29
„ 1916	77,440,183	+ 10.18	43,477,677	+ 25.45	7,120,571	- 5.88	50,598,248	+ 21.11

TABELL B.

STORBRIANNIENS IMPORT AV VISSA VAROR, VILKA BRUKAT DELVIS TAGAS FRÅN SVERIGE. SEPTEMBER.	1917.		1918.	
	TOTAL IMPORT.		TOTAL IMPORT.	
	Kvantitet.	Värde. £	Kvantitet.	Värde. £
Järn : Basiskt tackjärn..... Tons	3,186	16,903	—	—
Gjutjärn i tackor .....	5,130	133,533	1,924	59,948
Hæmatite .....	4,503	41,289	900	28,797
Spegel-, mangan-och kiseljärn .....	1,571	71,347	2,731	115,823
Puddeljärn .....	—	—	—	—
Smidesjärn, vinkeljärn, valstråd o.s.v. ....	3,464	1,537,08	213	10,544
Papper : Tryck- och skrivpapper på rullar .....	33,640	67,585	12,764	35,596
Tryck-och skrivpapper i ark .....	12,430	30,868	7,858	33,719
Omslagspapper .....	48,837	116,702	48,790	182,271
Smör .....	(D	e t a l j e r	s a k n a s)	
Trämassa : Kemisk, torr, blekt .....	736	38,447	1,147	52,377
„ „ oblekt.....	20,919	849,954	20,493	742,437
Mekanisk, våt .....	9,354	79,153	11,226	138,402
Trävaror : Bilade ; furu, ek, o.s.v. (ej pitprops) .....	3,017	48,755	3,427	102,992
Sågade ; furu och gran arbetade .....	257,992	2,339,692	98,331	1,387,120
Sågade ; furu och gran arbetade .....	19,789	217,579	15,326	199,300
Tändstickor : Säkerhets..... Gross of boxes	—	—	—	—
„ .....	19,689	4,478	101,437	27,310
Andra slag .....	—	—	—	—
„ .....	219	—	18,898	—

TABELL C.

STORBRIANNIENS EXPORT AV VISSA VAROR, VILKA BRUKAT DELVIS GA TILL SVERIGE. SEPTEMBER.	1917.		1918.		
	TOTAL EXPORT.		TOTAL EXPORT.		
	Kvantitet.	Värde. £	Kvantitet.	Värde. £	
Järn och stål :					
Tackjärn .....	Tons	68,066	591,860	58,511	268,414
Ny räls .....	„	3,773	74,916	1,339	30,321
Knivsmiden .....	Cwts.	2,830	57,544	1,794	55,299
Järnmanufaktur.....	„	18,574	82,767	11,783	70,692
Andra metaller :					
Bly, i tackor och bearbetat .....	Tons	596	32,044	528	25,424
Koppar och tillverkningar därav .....	„	663	67,685	178	30,242
Tenn .....	„	898	215,171	1,025	365,035
Kol och Koks .....	„	3,337,534	4,585,597	2,992,327	4,933,848
Bomullsgarn :					
Grått .....	Lbs.	7,334,600	983,910	5,984,000	1,405,994
Blekt och färgat .....	„	2,089,600	272,898	818,300	213,201
Ylle :					
„ Tops ” .....	„	691,800	143,318	474,600	95,968
Kamgarn (Worsted) .....	„	1,235,700	320,164	942,400	396,062
Yllevävnader .....	Yds.	11,534,700	3,036,086	4,883,200	1,843,028
Kamgarnsvävnader .....	„	3,189,200	590,813	2,051,700	593,426
Tomsäckar .....	Dussin	218,419	98,553	49,682	37,441

\* Förevarande statistik över exporterade varor inbegriper sådana varor, som inköpts i det Förenade Konungariket av de allmogens myndigheter eller för deras räkning, men inbegriper icke varor, som uttagits från det brittiska guvernementets upplag och depåer, eller varor, vilka inköpts av detsamma och skeppats på dess båtar

OBS ! — För denna månad finnas icke några detaljer om fördelningen av Export och Import på olika länder.



# General Trading & Development Co., Ltd.,

Telegrams (Inland only); "Altradev-Cannon-London."

31, Walbrook, LONDON, E.C.4.

TELEPHONE :

City 8784.

## GENERAL MERCHANTS.

Honey.

Sardines.

Macaroni.

Tomato Purees.

Cocoa Powder.

Concentrated Soups.

Farina.

Milk Powder.

Dried Vegetables.

Chemicals.

Cotton Goods.

Woollen Goods.

Second-Hand Sacks.

Wrapping Paper.

Hides.

Boots and Shoes.

Leather Boot Laces.

Soaps of all kinds.

And all Produce and Foodstuffs.

(c)

Correspondence invited (English, French and Swedish).

# ABDEL AHAD, HABER & Co.,

13/35, WOOL EXCHANGE  
LONDON, E.C.2

— Cable: Haber, Wool Exchange. —

## IMPORT AND EXPORT MERCHANTS.

SPECIALITIES :

Cotton Piece Goods.

Woollen Goods.

Hosiery, Underwear.

Nottingham and Calais Laces.

Handkerchiefs.

Hardware.

Enamel Ware.

Cooking Stoves.

Matches.

Wrapping Paper.

Earthenware.

Glassware.

Strawboards.

Dressed Leather.

Boots and Shoes.

Hides and Skins.

Chemicals.

Olive Oil.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

PARIS: Abdel Ahad Nassan & Cie, 35, Rue  
d'Hauteville (Xe).

MILAN: Alexandre Abdel Ahad, 56, Via Mario  
Pagano.

OWN HOUSES AT

CAIRO: Alexandre Abdel Ahad & Co., Box  
No. 903.

ALEXANDRIA: Alexandre Abdel Ahad & Co.  
Box No. 1238.

# W. A. MASSEY & SONS,

LIMITED

**HULL, GOOLE,**  
**GRIMSBY,**

Telegrams: "MASSEY—HULL."

**and IMMINGHAM,**

**Shipowners & Brokers,**  
**Shipping, Chartering & Forwarding Agents**

Agents for the SALE and PURCHASE of EVERY  
DESCRIPTION of SHIPPING PROPERTY.

STEAM TRAWLERS, HERRING DRIFTERS,  
and other FISHING CRAFT a Speciality.

**COAL & COKE EXPORTERS & Bunkering Contractors.**

(F)



W 3 1/2

# JOURNAL

Registered Office:  
5, Lloyd's Avenue,  
London, E.C.3.

Telephone:  
Central No. 6338.

Office Hours:  
9.30 a.m.—6 p.m.  
Saturdays 9.30 a.m.—1 p.m.

PUBLISHED BY



(INCORPORATED)

DEC 27 1918  
Telegraphic Address  
For Foreign Telegrams

"Swediscom—London.

For Inland Telegrams:

"Swediscom—  
Fen. London."

Editor:  
THE SECRETARY  
OF THE CHAMBER

## ANGLO-SWEDISH TRADE JOURNAL.

VOL. X	NOVEMBER 25, 1918.	No. 11—(119).
--------	--------------------	---------------

All Communications to be addressed to the Editor.

Opinions given in this Journal do not necessarily represent the views of the Chamber unless expressly stated.

No articles or matters in this Journal must be copied, in part or *in extenso*, without acknowledgment.

Artiklar få icke *in extenso*, eller delvis återgifvas efter denna journal utan aft källan angifves.

### Contents.

	PAGE
Peace.. .. .	257
En Hyllningsgård till Greve Wrangel .. .. .	258
Tillfällen för den Svenska industrien .. .. .	258
An Important Question of Exchange and Custom	259
Storbritanniens import av vissa artiklar år 1915	259
Passenger Service with Sweden resumed .. .. .	260
Krigsskulder .. .. .	260
Doings of the Chamber .. .. .	263
Men of Mark—Commander Sir A. Trevor Dawson	263
The Study of Scandinavian .. .. .	264
"Key" Industries .. .. .	265
Credit and Capital Rationing Principles .. .. .	267
Personal and Business Notices .. .. .	268
War Risks Insurance .. .. .	269
The Refanut Timber Float .. .. .	269
Report on Swedish Mines in 1917 .. .. .	269
British Proclamations Relating to Trade, etc. ..	270
Swedish Bonds Quoted on the London Stock	
Exchange .. .. .	272
Micanite .. .. .	273
Ball Bearing Steel .. .. .	273
Trade Enquiries .. .. .	274
Agency, etc., Advertisements .. .. .	274, 275
Employment Department .. .. .	275
Shipping Agents in Sweden .. .. .	276
Money Matters .. .. .	276
Inter-Allied Pulp Purchase .. .. .	277
General Advertisements .. .. .	278
Storbritanniens Oktoberhandel .. .. .	279
General Advertisements, continued .. .. .	280-288

### Peace.

THE signing of the armistice with Germany really concludes hostilities, and, with the exception of such restrictions as may prove to be necessary, the nations of the World are free once more to resume peaceful work. The old conditions have, however, "gone by the board," and all of us will now have to cope with new and complex problems for which pre-war, and even war days, are no guide, although the latter will probably prove useful as a preparation. In commerce, all have had to adapt themselves to circumstances, and it has been wonderful to see how well manufacturers and others have performed work often quite foreign to their experience. Once more changes will have to be made, but not all will revert to their pre-war avocations. New industries have arisen, others have been expanded, some we hope will have gone for good. These latter, "the instruments of war," have also done their duty, and through their agency the world will have been cleansed and a new era of long-lasting peace inaugurated. Immense opportunities lie open to all and, if rightly used there is prosperity ahead for every working nation.



## En Hyllningsgård till Greve Wrangel.

VID sammanträde den 15 innevarande oktober beslöt Styrelsen för Svenska Handelskammaren i London att såsom en gård av aktning och uppskattning av Hans Excellens Greve H. Wrangels verksamhet under kriget följande resolution skulle införas i protokollet och översändas till Hans Excellence:—

“The President and Council of the Swedish Chamber of Commerce for the United Kingdom, at their first meeting after the cessation of hostilities, place on record their high appreciation of the invaluable services which, during these strenuous and difficult times, His Excellency Count H. Wrangel has rendered to the Swedish community in the United Kingdom, and to Anglo-Swedish relations generally.”

Greve Wrangel uttryckte sin erkänsla över resolutionen i ett brev daterat den 16 dennes i följande ordalag:—

“Till Svenska Handelskammaren i Det Förenade Konungariket.

Tacksamt erkännande mottagandet av Handelskammarens brev av gårdagen, varuti mig meddelades innehållet i den resolution, som dess styrelse samma dag antagit, och uti vilken styrelsen haft den godheten att giva uttryck åt sitt erkännande av min officiella verksamhet här under de gångna krigsåren, anhåller jag att få framföra mitt hjärtligaste tack för detta förnyade bevis på Handelskammarens förtroende.

Under de tider, som nu stunda och vilka säkerligen komma att medföra rika tillfällen för Handelskammaren att utöva den verksamhet, som den för sig utstakat, nämligen utvidgandet av kommersiella förbindelser mellan Sverige och Storbritannien, torde mer än någonsin ett förtroendefullt samarbete mellan Handelskammaren och de här anställda officiella representanterna för fosterlandet vara av behovet påkallat.

För vad på mig beror, anhåller jag, att Kammaren ville i så hänseende fortfarande skänka mig sin tillit; å min sida skall det såsom hittills vara mig kärt att göra mitt bästa för att underlätta sådant samarbete.

Med sann högaktning,

HERMAN WRANGEL.”

## ”Tillfällen för den Svenska industrien.

Alltsedan krigsutbrottet har nödvändighetens hårda lag bjudit och tvingat industrimännen här i landet att tillverka en hel del saker, som före kriget i större eller mindre grad importerades från utlandet. Under de senast förflutna fyra åren ha sålunda många fabriker upptagit tillverkningen av dylika varor, och andra ha byggts för tillverkning av krigsförnödenheter. Med all säkerhet komma de flesta av de nyupptagna industrierna att efter kriget fortsätta och utvidga sin verksamhet. Det är även troligt, att man kommer att begagna sig av de fabriker, som varit upptagna med tillverkningen av ammunition för att öppna nya industrier, och det är följaktligen att vänta, att i den mån arbetskraft förefinnes, färdiga artiklar icke komma att importeras från utlandet i samma omfattning som förut utom i de fall, då det är avgjort fördelaktigare att göra så. Det kan tagas för givet, att framtidens importstatistik kommer att förete helt olika drag i jämförelse med vad den visade före kriget i synnerhet med avseende på sådana artiklar, som befunnits vara av vital betydelse för landet. Hittills har Sveriges export till Det Förenade Konungariket huvudsakligen bestått av järn, trä, papper, pappersmassa och lantmanprodukter, men det finns intet skäl, varför de svenska industrierna ej skulle sträva att tillägna sig en stor andel av sådana affärer, som kunna möjliggöras genom att använda det egna landets resurser och arbetskraft för att åstadkomma varor, som äro nära anslutna till de råmaterial, som förefinns inom Sverige. Vi ge härnedan en förteckning över vissa tillverkningar, som importerades till England före kriget och tro, att flera av dessa äro värda att uppmärksammas av de svenska industrimännen. Att nämna några av dessa varor kan måhända tjäna till att visa i vilka kanaler arbetet borde ledas. Det har t. ex. redan förefunnits en rätt stor export av kemiska tillverkningar och produkter, men det synes vara ett gott tillfälle till en



ganska avsevärd utveckling i denna riktning. Vad beträffar knivar, saxar och annan mindre järn-och stålmanufaktur i allmänhet borde här finnas marknad, och detta är i ännu högre grad fallet med alla slags elektriska artiklar. Svenska maskiner, som här alltid varit väl sedda, i synnerhet de, som ha att göra med träbearbetning, måste fortfarande kunna finna avsättning här. Flintglas och buteljer ha hittills importerats i avsevärda kvantiteter, och kan troligen den svenska glasindustrien finna ökad avsättning härför liksom för fönsterglas. De utmärkta konserver, som tillverkas i Sverige, förtjäna en bättre marknad, än de hittills haft och torde nog kunna forceras. I ett land med sådana träförråd, som Sverige äger, är det förvånansvärt, att få eller inga försök ha gjorts att exportera lister för tavelramar, vilket torde vara en industri värd att beaktas. Vi kunde fortsätta och räkna upp många andra varor än de, som härnedan beröras, men denna artikel har endast för avsikt att fästa de svenska industriernas uppmärksamhet på en del affärs-möjligheter, som föreligga. När normala förhållanden åter härska i Sverige komma utan tvivel andra industrialster att träda fram och föreslå sig själva :

## An Important Question of Exchange and Custom.

EARLY this month an action was brought in the King's Bench Division by Aktiebolaget Rydtun & Co. against Felber, Jucker & Co., of Manchester, in which the principal question was whether the amount of the plaintiff's invoice and draft for £7,555 15s. 8d. was correct, upon the basis of kronor 90,669.40 being converted into sterling at the rate of exchange of kr. 12, being the rate ruling at time of shipment, or whether the sum payable should be £6,453 6s. 9d. on the basis at a rate of exchange of kr. 14.05, the rate ruling on the presentation of the shipping documents.

After expert evidence had been given on both sides, Mr. Justice Bray, in the course of his judgment, said :—

“ This case is not an easy one to decide, but I have formed an opinion, and I think I had better give my judgment. The seller in the usual course prepares the documents when the goods are shipped. This was a c.i.f contract, and it was the duty of the sellers to obtain a vessel to take the goods to Liverpool.

## Storbritanniens import av vissa artiklar år 1915.

	Total Import. Sveriges andel däri.	
	£	%
Knappar ej av metall .. .. .	913,389	—
Kemiska tillverkningar och produkter .. .. .	4,534,536	1.90
Porcelain, krukmakaregods och lervaror .. .. .	1,010,763	0.17
Knivar, saxar, etc. (Cutlery) .. .. .	153,940	0.43
Elektriska varor .. .. .	1,587,294	5.19
Maskiner, alla slag och delar därav .. .. .	7,282,971	2.95
Flintglas och buteljer (fönsterglas) .. .. .	3,449,420	3.34
Galanterivaror (Paris goods) .. .. .	1,100,743	—
Hår, nöt-, elg- och häst- .. .. .	380,677	—
Järn- och stålvaror (Hardware) .. .. .	1,385,854	2.30
Hudar, råa .. .. .	5,848,299	0.55
Redskap och verktyg .. .. .	509,121	2.26
Instrument och apparater, vetenskapliga .. .. .	3,082,767	0.02
Läder och tillverkningar därav, utom handskar, etc. .. .. .	991,442	—
Ramlister för tavlor .. .. .	220,418	2.69
Musikinstrument .. .. .	363,687	0.04
Oljeduk .. .. .	117,102	—
Målarefärger .. .. .	1,218,940	0.11
Tavlor, tryck, gravyrer, etc. .. .. .	792,198	0.02
Skin och Pälsverk .. .. .	8,831,620	0.12
Pappershandelsvaror, utom papper (Stationery) .. .. .	580,455	0.06
Leksaker och sportartiklar .. .. .	1,452,723	0.02
Trätillverkningar, hus, möbler, spånkorgar, etc., etc. .. .. .	3,583,187	5.57



It was also his duty to make the freight contract and insure the goods, and to have them put on board, and then it was his duty to prepare the documents and send them over to this country to be presented to the buyers here. He did these things, he shipped the goods on board the vessel, and he prepared the invoice. The documents were then presented, and the defendants said: 'We are not bound to pay the £7,555, because the rate of exchange has been wrongly calculated; it should have been the rate of exchange not at the date of the shipment, but on the date when the documents were presented, and, according to that prevailing rate, the sum should be about £6,500 only.' The shipper made out the invoice at the date of shipment; he could make it out at no other date, and at that date he cannot possibly know what is the rate of exchange when the documents will be presented. It may be a week or ten days hence, or it may be one month, and it may make the vital difference as to alter £7,750 to £6,550, or thereabouts—a very large difference. I think, therefore, that the invoice must be made out in sterling; if it is made out in sterling there is no other way of calculating the rate of exchange except by the rate of exchange then existing. That is what was done here. It happened that the rate of exchange changed very much, so that the sum was decreased that the buyer would have to pay. After giving the best consideration that I can to the case, in my opinion the invoice was in order, and it was right that the rate of exchange should be the rate at the date of the bill of lading. There must, therefore, be judgment for the plaintiff."

The money in question had been deposited in the bank, and was ordered to remain there till the hearing of the defendants' appeal.



## A New Blotter.

WE have seldom received a more useful and interesting present than the combined blotter, paper-weight, and advertisement tablet sent us by "Blackburn Aircraft," of Leeds and London. This blotter is made of a porous and very absorbent substance and is practically indestructible; being shaped like an ordinary rectangular paper weight it serves a double purpose to the user, and as the material of which it is composed is, before moulding, either fluid or plastic, advertisers remain permanently in evidence. We are not likely to be allowed to forget "Blackburn Aircraft," as the name confronts us continually, and we imagine that this type of blotter will become a very popular gift as its cost must clearly be out of all proportion to its usefulness. The blotter is made under patent No. 2612.

## Krigsskulder.

FÖRE kriget uppskattades den totala förmögenheten och kapitalet—jord, byggnader, maskiner, skepp, möbler, säkerheter, etc., häri inbegripna—hos innevävarne i Det Förenade Konungariket till ungefär sexton millioner sterling. Tyskland ansågs kunna uppvisa ett liknande belopp, och Frankrike kom in med mellan tio och tolv millioner. Nationalförmögenheten i vart och ett av dessa tre stora länder har blivit intecknad till ungefär hälften genom krigsskulder.

Under krigets tidigare skeden försäkrade oss många ekonomiska sofister att de enda verkliga förluster, som uppkomma genom krig, bestå av faktisk och verklig förstörelse av egendom samt de dödade och lemlästade. Skulden, sade de, är endast ett konto mellan de olika innebyggarna—av vilka en del vinna och andra förlora—ett så att säga nytt kapital på vilket skattebetalarna betala ränta till fondägarna. För folk som förfäktade sådana åsikter var det naturligtvis alldeles likgiltigt, om krigskostnaderna betalades genom beskattning eller med lånade pengar. Den beklägliga grund, ibland tydlig nog, men ofta även nästan omärkbar, på vilken denna bekväma villfarelse vilade, förtjänar att i sin helhet avslöjas, men jag vill här endast ägna mig åt den mera anspråkslösa uppgiften att, som intet material för en noggrann värdering förefinnes, företaga en gissning över de krigsförändres finansiella ställning under förutsättning att vapenstilleståndet av den 11 november innebär en definitiv fred.

Misstag på några hundra millioner på lika många tusen kommer ej att i nämnvärd mån inverka på problemet huruvida krigsskulder kunna betalas och i så fall på vad sätt. Men det är vid finansiellt likaväl som vid annat gissningsarbete bäst att starta med fast grund under fötterna, och som vårt eget finansdepartement håller oss ganska väl underrättade om måttet av de britiska utgifterna och tillväxten i den britiska skulden, börjar jag med detta land.

I augusti 1914 belöpte sig vår totala skuld till 650 millioner pound sterling och Finansministern Mr. Bonar Law beräknade förra sommaren, att om kriget fortsatte, skulle nationalskulden i mars nästa år uppgå till 8,000 millioner. Enligt hans beräkning skulle Ryssland, Frankrike, Italien och de andra allierade makterna den 31 mars 1919 vara skyldiga oss 1.632 millioner, varav han



föreslog, att man endast skulle räkna med att hälften kunde emedelbart återgäldas. Läger man härtill, vad som utlånats till kolonierna och Indiens bidrag till kriget, ansåg han, att 1.124 millioner kunde avdragas från bruttoskulden. Nationalskulden skulle då, om krigsutgifterna upphörde i mars 1919, belöpa sig till ca 7,000 millioner, varifrån kan avdragas omkring 1,000 millioner, motsvarande dels de belopp för vilka våra Allierade och Kolonier stå i skuld till oss för varor och tjänster, och dels restantier å krigskonjunkturskatt, som kommer att vara utestående den 31 mars, 1919, samt andra aktiva. Dessa senare (enligt Lord Inchcape) bestå av standardskepp, som icke ha sänkts eller sönderskakats, nationella fabriker med maskiner lämpade för tillverkning af krigsförnödenheter, "nationella" skeppsvarv, till det värde de må komma att ha och några övergivna aerodromer sådana som Loch Doon. "Vi komma även att få ved till bränsle, när byggnaderna i St. James's Park och annorstädes rivs, men jag skulle icke fästa stora förhoppningar på vad som kan inbringas genom dylik bärgning eller räkna på att detta skulle i någon avsevärd mån bidra till att reducera Nationalskulden."\*

Om kriget sålunda fortsatt till i mars nästa år skulle en nettoskuld på ungefär 6,000 millioner pounds föreläggas. Räntan därpå jämte en amorteringsfond skulle sluka 330 millioner per annum. Våra administrations och försvarskostnader uppgingo före kriget till 220 millioner, och dessa utgifter—inklusive undervisningen—komma att bli mycket högre såvida ej försvarsbördan betydligt lättas. Så ha vi dessutom den stora utgiften för krigspensionerna, och jag skulle ej bli förvånad om dessa uppginge till en million inbegripet 200,000 krigsänkor. Med en Nationalskuld på 6,000 millioner skulle man, enligt Lord Inchcape's åsikt, med säkerhet kunna antaga att, om kriget slutade i mars 1919, vår årliga utgiftsstat icke komme att understiga 700 millioner—mer än tre gånger större än före kriget. Jag fruktar nästan att Lord Inchcape's förutsägelse icke är överdrivet pessimistisk.

Frankrike har det ännu sämre ställt. Det är visserligen sant, att fransmännen skördat stor vinst på de enorma summor, som Storbritannien och Amerika nedlagt i Frankrike, men däremot måste man uppställa den ödeläggelse, som kriget åsamkat nordöstra

Frankrike, och dessutom här förlusten av människoliv varit fruktansvärd. Troligen har en tredjedel av de unga männen i Frankrike dödats eller blivit lemlästade för livet. Före kriget var Frankrikes totalskuld både verkligt och relativt mycket större än någon annan stormakts och tilltog även under fredstid ganska hastigt. Sålunda var den 20 millioner francs 1877, 24 millioner 1887, 25 millioner 1907 och 32 millioner 1914. Totalsumman måste f.n. belöpa sig till minst 7,000 millioner sterling. Tyska rikets skuld var däremot relativt taget liten—något mer än 5,000 millioner mark—men kriget antages där ha slukat c:a 8,000 millioner sterling.

Andra krigförändres skulder före kriget voro:—

Ryssland	..	..	c:a	£930.000.000
Österrike-Ungern	..	..	„	£770.000.000
Italien	..	..	„	£600.000.000
Japan	..	..	„	£260.000.000
Förenta Staterna	..	..	„	£210.000.000*

Alla dessa skulder ansågos som goda placeringar före kriget. De franska, tyska, österrikiska och italienska voro mestadels placerade hemma och gävo, tror jag,  $3\frac{3}{4}$  till  $4\frac{1}{2}$  procent år 1913. Den ryska krediten uppehölls huvudsakligen av de franska bönderna men även (efter den Anglo-Ryska Ententen) av britiska kapitalinsättare. London var den utomländska huvudmarknaden för japanska lån.

Om krigsupplåningen slutar denna vinter komma de europeiska krigförande stormakternas nettoskulder (krigsskadestånd ej inberäknade) att ha ungefär följande utseende:—

Storbritannien	£6.000 millioner sterling.]
Tyskland	.. £7.000 .. „
Frankrike	.. £6.000 .. „
Ryssland	.. £5.000 .. „
Österrike-Ungern	£4 500 .. „
Italien	.. £2.000 .. „†

Dessa siffror äro naturligtvis avrundade. Av dessa sex länder, är det endast Storbritannien, som för närvarande betalar räntan samt ett överskott därutöver genom beskattning, och endast Italien har på liknande sätt betalat räntan på krigslånen. Ryssland har nekat att betala. Den ökade avkastningen av krigsbeskattningen i Frankrike, Tyskland och Österrike-Ungern har varit alldeles otillräcklig. I alla dessa länder har krigsuppbörden erhållits genom sedeltryckning. Guld har nästan upphört att vara i omlopp t.o.m. i Storbri-

\* I enlighet med officiell utsago var Förenta Staternas nationalskuld den 1 oktober, 1914, 1,061 millioner dollars netto.

† Jag skall sedermera behandla Förenta Staternas.

\* Se Lord Inchcape's tal i Överhuset den 5 aug., 1918.



annien. I Ryssland ha köpparmynten försvunnit, och köpkraften hos pippersrubeln har sjunkit oerhört lågt. Alla de krigförande makternas valutor ha fallit i värde på de neutrala marknaderna.

Efter kriget kommer tvivelsutan stora ansträngningar att göras för att återställa kursvärdet på valutorna, men olyckligtvis kommer denna process, om den blir framgångsrik, att göra skuldbördan ännu tyngre. Antag t.ex. att den britiska skulden blivit åsamkad mot 5 procents ränta med ett värde på pundet av endast tio shillings, och att efter ett år eller två pundet återvinner sin gamla köpkraft. Detta skulle betyda, att vårt folk tvingades att betala 10 procent till fondinnehavarna. Utan tvivel kan bördan lättas så småningom genom konverteringar, men det är möjligt, ja, även troligt, att på grund av kapitalbristen efter kriget räntan i kursen kan komma att stiga över hela världen till en oanad höjd. Skulle å andra sidan medelvärdet på den graderade inkomstskatten stiga till tio shillings på pundet, bleve fondinnehavarna i allmänhet automatiskt berövade hälften av sina räntor, och den nominella skuldbelastningen reduceras till hälften.

Det finns tvenne frågor i sammanhang med krigsskulden, som måste besvaras, av vilka den första rör sig om skadeersättningens storlek. I skrivande stund synes det praktiskt taget säkert, att den tyska regeringen måste avgiva en förbindelse i fredsöverenskommelsen att ersätta Frankrike och Belgien för den förstörelse, som åvägabragts inom de ockuperade distrikten. Det ligger en viss moralisk tillfredsställelse i den tanken, att Belgiens oskyldiga folk kommer att utgå ur kriget med mindre förluster och bättre compensationer än någon annan europeisk krigförande makt. Proportionvis ha de förlorat mycket färre människoliv, och Belgiens skuldbörda blir betydligt lättare än Storbritanniens och Frankrikes. Tack vare Mr. Hoover's utmärkta organisation för Belgiens undsättning har folkhälsan därstädes under kriget synbalkligen bibehållits vid en mycket hög standard. Den viktigaste delen av skadeersättningen kommer att omfatta återställandet av maskiner, möbler, etc., som från franskt och belgiskt territorium förflyttats till Tyskland. Det är svårt att komma underfund med huru en skadeersättning i pengar skulle kunna betalas. Att t. ex. trycka en tillräckligt antal marksedlar skulle icke svara mot ändamålet. Och äro ej skadeersättningar befogade även på annat håll? Om vi erkänna att bönderna och stadsinnevävarna överallt lidit oskyldigt,

huru kunna vi då förneka polackerna compensation för den fruktansvärda förstörelse, som övergått deras land i synnerhet under ryska reträtten 1915? Liknande är förhållandet med Serbien, Macedonien, Rumänien, Transylvanien, Sachsen, Östersjöprovinserna, etc., etc. Mitt förslag är, att alla de krigförande skulle i fredsfördraget överenskomma om att bidra med en veckas eller en månads krigskostnader för att ersätta de industrier, som blivit lidande.

En annan fråga äro förskotteringar till de Allierade och gäller i synnerhet Förenta Staterna och Det Förenade Konungariket. På grund av det faktum, att vår armé vid krigsutbrottet var liten, under det att havet skyddade oss mot överfall, dröjde det ej länge förrän våra Allierade började bedja oss om lån. Våldiga finansiella krav måste naturligtvis mötas innan Italien och Rumänien kunde taga del i kampen. Vi ha lyckats att hålla huvudet över vattnet med en inkomstskatt graderad upp till 50 procent, under det att den franska inkomstskatten endast nått 25 procent. En liknande situation uppkom, när Förenta Staterna började delta i kriget. Den amerikanska armén var obetydlig, och under första året bestod Förenta Staternas kontribution nästan uteslutande av pengar och födoämnen, ehuru Förenta Staternas regering företogo storartade flott- och armérustningar. Resultatet härav är att Förenta Staternas krigsskuld i ännu högre grad än vår kommer att bestå i lån till de Allierade. Vad måste företagas? Vår regering har redan avskrivit en del av dem såsom osäkra. Under Napoleonskrigen mottogo så gott som alla europeiska länder utom Frankrike lån och subsidier, liksom avgiftsfritt vapen, ammunition, kläder och förråd från den britiska regeringen. Efter vad jag kunnat utröna, återbetalades icke några av dessa lån av våra Allierade i Europa, trots de nästan förtvivlade finansiella förhållanden, i vilka vi befunno oss åren efter Waterloo. Så mycket jag vet, framställde den britiska regeringen ej ens några ersättningskrav, ehuru den uppmanades att göra så år 1798 av den förste markisen av Lansdowne, då han bearbetade regeringen för en fredspolitik. Skulle den amerikanska regeringen följa detta föredöme, skulle dess skuldbörda (låt oss säga 3,500 millioner sterling) vara moderat i jämförelse med Frankrikes och Storbritanniens, och om Amerikas total-skuld icke överstiger hälften av den franska och britiska, betyder det att räntan endast kommer att träffa den amerikanska allmänheten fjärdedelen så tungt som de britiska



och franska folken. Ännu större betydelse med avseende på framtida välstånd och avkastning har frågan om tillgång på arbetskraft. Medan Frankrike och Storbritannien förlorat i dödade och invalider en på tre och en på fyra respektive, kan Förenta Staterna knappast ha förlorat en på två hundra av män i medelåldern. Härav följer att försörjningskraften därstädes icke i någon betydande grad minskats.

“SCRUTATOR LONDONIENSIS.”



## Doings of the Chamber.

### Council Meetings.

Since the publication of the October issue of the Chamber's Journal two meetings of the Council have taken place—viz., on the 30th October and the 15th November.

### Election of Members.

The following have been elected annual members :—

O. Oehlsnäckers Eftr., Manchester. (Agents for Embroidery Manufacturers.)

Svenska Snickerielexportörernas Försäljningsaktiebolag, Stockholm. (Exporters of Joinery and Wooden Houses, etc.)

Gustaf Petré, Stockholm. (Coal, Metal and Timber Agent.)

A.-B. Svensk Import, Stockholm.

Andreas K. Jensen (Handelsbureauet Mercator), Aarhus (Denmark).

Bottini and Manna, 34, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.3 (Ship Chandlers and General Merchants.)

Vogt and Maguire, 29 & 31, South Castle Street, Liverpool, and at Preston. (Agents for Building, Sale and Purchase of Steamers; Chartering, Forwarding and Insurance Agents, etc.)



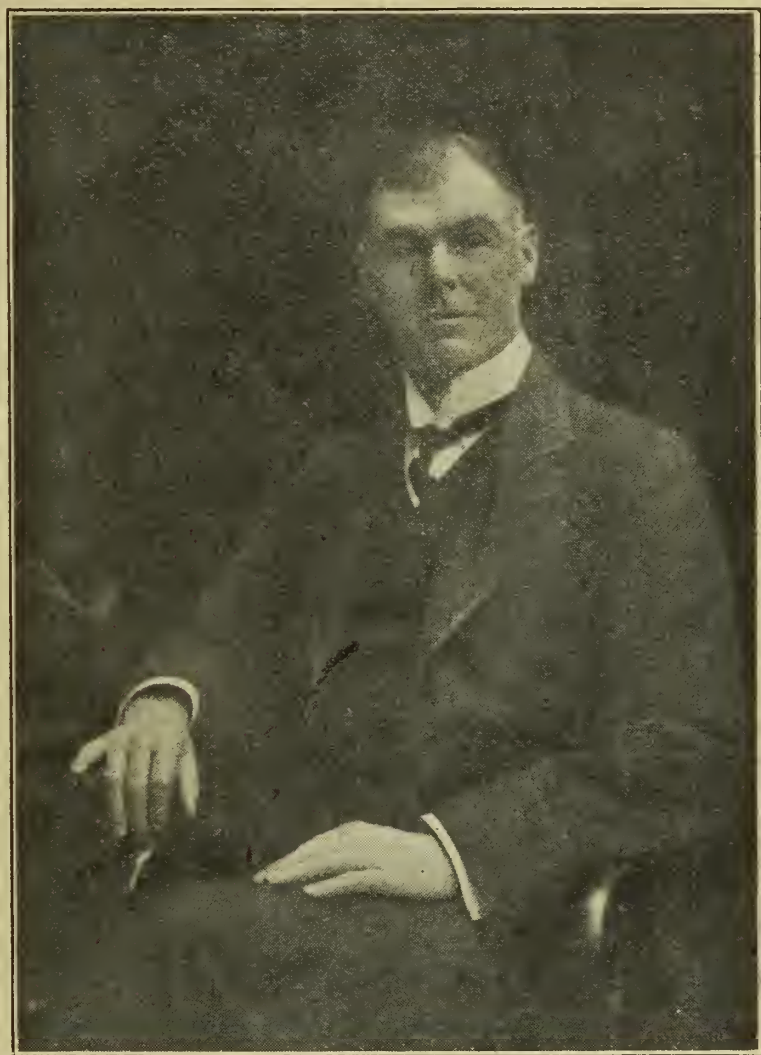
### Passenger Service with Sweden resumed.

We are advised by the British and Northern Shipping Agency, Ltd., that the passenger service between Gothenburg and Newcastle is to be resumed by the s.s. *Thule* leaving Gothenburg for Newcastle on the 28th inst. She is intended to return from Newcastle about the 11th December, but the exact date has not yet been fixed.

## Men of Mark.

### Commander Sir A. Trevor Dawson.

THE great volume of munitions of war produced in Britain while putting into the field an enormous army has amazed the whole world. Those, however, who realised the efficiency of the organisation of some of the great engineering firms have not been so greatly surprised, although it never



Commander Sir A. Trevor Dawson.

could have been anticipated that the rate of increase of production could have been so great. This achievement is, in large measure, due to the patriotism of the few firms which had attained a high degree of efficiency in the design and production of munitions of war, in readily placing at the disposal of other firms their expert officers to form the nuclei of staffs, and particularly in providing such firms not only with designs but with many of the secrets of manufacture of every kind of war material. The firm of Vickers stands



out most prominently in this connection. They had devoted much to experiment, had gathered around them a staff of high efficiency, had organised systems of manufacture which ensured great facility of output, and had brought the factories up to thoroughly modern standards.

A very large part of this organisation naturally rested upon the director responsible for ordnance—Sir Trevor Dawson. Indeed, from the date of his appointment in 1896 as Superintendent of Ordnance, the firm's artillery pre-eminence was assured. Sir Trevor Dawson came into the firm not only with the virility and enthusiasm of a young man, but with great practical experience from the military point of view and from the technical and manufacturing standpoints. He had been trained as an officer of the British Navy, specialising in gunnery and torpedo work, and served afloat in various ships of His Britannic Majesty's Navy, devoting great attention to the use and development of weapons of war at sea. He was appointed Experimental Officer at Woolwich Arsenal, where for five years he carried out duties of first-class importance. It was while in this position that Mr. Albert Vickers invited Lieutenant Dawson, as he then was, to become Superintendent of Ordnance to the firm; and so quickly did he impress the Directors of the company with his ability, that later in the same year (1896), though then only 30 years of age, he was appointed a Director of the Vickers Company. Later he became a Managing Director, and for some years has been the Vice-Chairman. In these respective capacities he has, with his colleagues and staff, including some of Swedish nationality, done splendid service in raising the firm to the foremost rank amongst the world's great industrial undertakings. Originative and far-seeing, Sir Trevor Dawson realised that Britain, owing to her insular position, would be menaced by any Power which developed submarine warfare; and as early as 1901, at a meeting of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, he predicted that submarine boats would be used against merchant ships, and interfere with the importation and supplies of food and raw materials. About this time he secured for his firm large contracts for submarines, and from that time until the outbreak of war every submarine built for the British Navy, outside the Royal Dockyards, was constructed at the Vickers establishment at Barrow-in-Furness, and

a great majority of the improvements introduced were developed under his stimulating influence. He is, moreover, largely responsible for the introduction of the construction of airships in England.

A word might be said as to Sir Trevor Dawson's interest in Scandinavian countries. With Mr. Albert Vickers and others he has been closely identified with the development of the calcium carbide, cyanamide, and other chemical industries resulting from the harnessing of the great water power of Sweden and Norway. The great demands made upon Sir Trevor Dawson owing to the world war have prevented him from devoting as much time as otherwise would have been the case to matters Swedish; but having travelled extensively in that country he realises more fully than most other people in England the fact recently expressed by the British Minister at Stockholm that modern Sweden, like Canada is essentially a new country with enormous possibilities as regards industrial development.

Many technical institutions have honoured Sir Trevor Dawson. Besides being a member of the Institution of Civil Engineers, of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, of the Royal United Service Institution, and an Associate of the Institution of Naval Architects, he is a Silver Medallist of the Royal Society of Arts, and the first Gustav Canet Gold Medallist of the Junior Institution of Engineers. He is also the author of several works, principally on ordnance, of a highly technical nature.



## **The Study of Scandinavian.**

The Provost of the University College, Gower Street, London, W.C., has sent us the final programme of the "Department of Scandinavian Studies," which includes details of the newly-instituted day and evening classes in Swedish, beginning on Tuesday, November 26th. We note that two public lectures on the "History and Literature of the Scandinavian Countries" are to be given by Prof. W. P. Ker, at 5.30 p.m., on the 21st and 28th January, 1919, respectively, and also that the Lecturer in Swedish, Im. Björkhagen Phil.Mag. Upsala, will deliver seven public lectures on "Swedish Literature in the 19th Century," on Thursdays, at 5.30 p.m., beginning on January 30th, 1919.



## “Key” Industries.

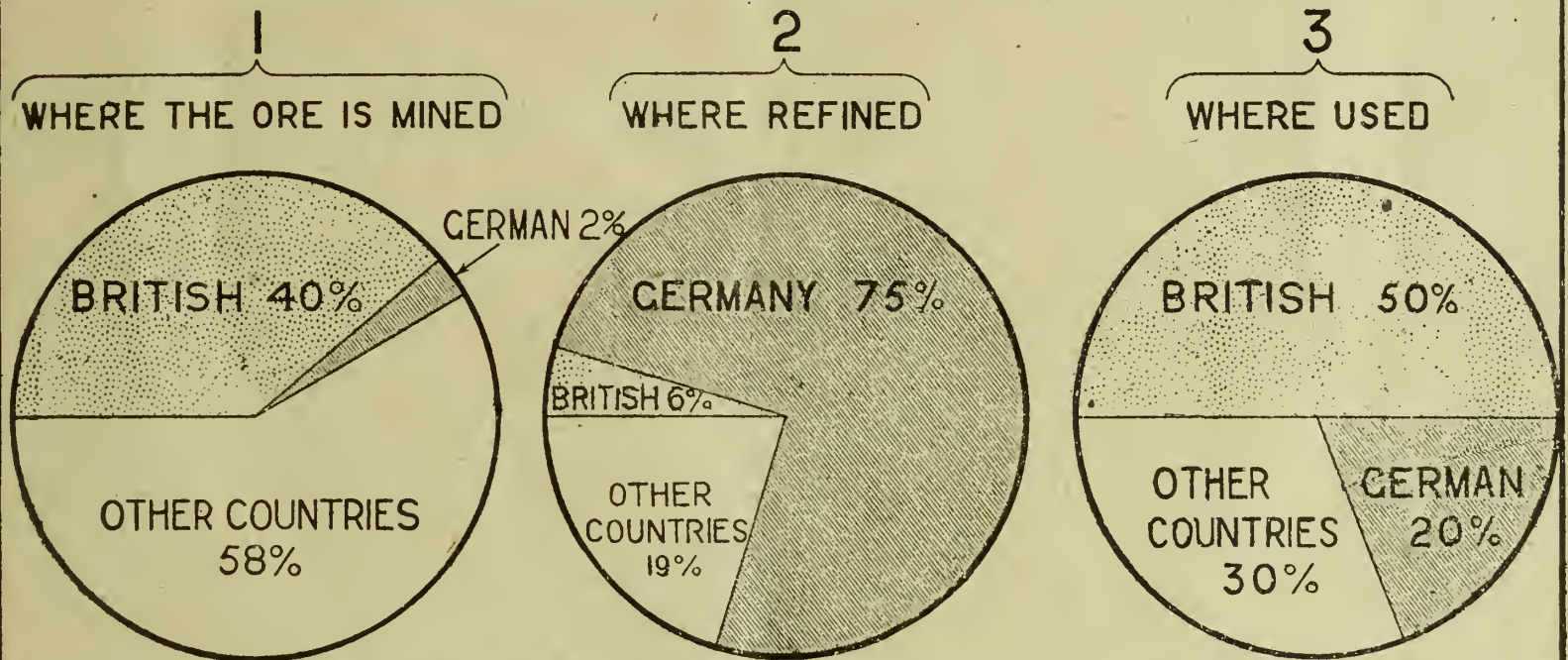
It is difficult to draw any hard and fast line as to what is or is not a key industry, but for all practical purposes the term is rightly confined to those industries which are in themselves comparatively small, but are, nevertheless, of vital importance, seeing that other and greater industries depend upon their existence. When this war broke out, England, as well as her Allies, speedily realised that some of the most essential keys were in the possession of their enemies, and for a long

handbook is a masterly production of entrancing interest, which leaves the reader with the conviction that a people which, has been able to overcome what seemed insurmountable obstacles in the middle of the greatest war the world has seen, deserves the place it occupies among the nations. If the British locksmith had been unable to make the necessary keys, the war, instead of terminating as it now has, would have ended disastrously for the world.

The exhibition, to which the handbook alluded to is the key, was organised by the

# TUNGSTEN

## FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF HIGH SPEED TOOLS.



This chart shows how the German Metal Octopus controlled the resources of the British Empire at the outbreak of war.

[All rights reserved.]

Reproduced from the handbook of the “New British and Key Industries Exhibition,” by permission of the Tariff Reform League.

time the Allies laboured at a very great disadvantage, particularly for want of the “keys” necessary for defence and offence. The early years of the war were rendered infinitely more trying, because the Allies were obliged to laboriously organise and build up the most important key industries which are indispensable in conducting a war, these being mainly in connection with high-speed steel, coal tar intermediaries, aviation and optical glass. How these vital and other less vital difficulties were triumphantly surmounted is told in the handbook of the “New British and Key Industries Exhibition” held last month, on which this article is based. This

Industrial Section of the Tariff Reform League, and the exhibits of the great steel, electrical and other firms were necessarily of unusual interest. Viewed principally as an exhibition, it was not particularly spectacular, but to those who really understood its full significance, it was social evidence of what had been evolved under stern necessity, and the promise of, perhaps still greater things in the future.

In pre-war days the British manufacturer had been satisfied to live and let live, and many industries, for one reason or another, had been allowed to obtain such a firm footing abroad that, when the severance of friendly relations occurred, this country was in many



instances quite unable itself to make the deficiencies good, or to obtain what was necessary from its Allies and neutrals. In most cases the less important of such industries were quickly dealt with, and manufacturers accommodated themselves to the new conditions and evolved at short notice what was needed. Some of the keys, however, were infinitely harder things to create, and although warnings had been publically delivered by eminent men long years before, the British manufacturer found that he lacked both the material and the knowledge to enable him to produce certain essential things. The Germans had obtained control of and the practical monopoly of tungsten, the most important of the rare metals, not because in itself it is a great industry, but because it opens the door to the production of a large variety of articles absolutely indispensable to the welfare of the nation both in peace and war. According to the Government Report on Essential Industries, tungsten allows the speed of machines and the depth of cutting to be increased far beyond what is possible with older forms of tool steel made without it, and it is an absolute necessity in modern engineering. Tungsten is a typical key, and one which will never be allowed to be detached from the "bunch of keys" now possessed by this country. The illustration given on the preceding page is only one of the many evidences of the thoroughness with which the Handbook was compiled.

Another key of vital importance is a magneto suitable for starting the engines of aeroplanes. At the outbreak of war no firm in this or any friendly country manufactured a reliable magneto, but after overcoming a great number of difficulties a magneto was at last produced which is better than the "Bosch," which in pre-war days practically enjoyed a monopoly for the starting of internal combustion engines.

Coal Tar and its Derivatives.—This was another neglected industry, and when the supply was cut off it was obvious to everyone that a most serious position was created, for dyes England had been chiefly dependent upon Germany, as also for many of the synthetic drugs, which have in recent years almost revolutionised medical science. With financial assistance from the British Government, and the cordial co-operation of the few firms in England in the dye industry, the position is now entirely altered, and although there is still some leeway to be made up, this country can now be permanently independent of

foreign effort. Unremitting research is, however, essential to success, and such research must be entirely free and unfettered, because it leaves open the opportunity of making accidental discoveries, some of which in the past have been the most valuable of all. Coal tar derivatives are legion, and the field of research is so wide that there can be no finality, and they affect all trades.

Other important keys came within the province of the Exhibition, among them being spelter, that is, crude zinc, an industry which hitherto has been practically monopolised by Germany, and which is essential to the production of innumerable articles necessary both in peace and war. In the process of smelting it yields sulphuric acid as a by-product, which in itself is a key industry and the basis of many chemical processes. We understand that developments that are likely to take place in Australia and the United Kingdom will do much towards making the British Empire less dependent on foreign smelters for zinc production. The British Government recently decided to purchase Australia's entire zinc output for a period of years, and therefore the Empire has now complete control of its own zinc resources in New South Wales.

Nickel is a true key metal, and one of the most valuable of the non-ferrous metals in connection with armour plate manufacture, being scarcely inferior to tungsten. Like many other of the non-ferrous metals, nickel was almost entirely controlled by German companies, but a plant has now been erected in Canada, so that Canadian ore may be refined in the Dominion. In consequence sufficient nickel is now being produced in Canada to meet the requirements both of the Dominion and this country.

Yet another metal of vital importance to the steel industry is manganese, large supplies of which are available in the United Kingdom and the Colonies, and owing to the means taken for the development of these resources there should be no difficulty in assuring sufficient control of the metal for vital necessities in peace and war.

Lead, again, is the very life-blood of many indispensable industries, whilst its value in the event of war is enormously increased and is of terrible significance. Most of the supplies have hitherto been obtained from Spain and Australia, but the metal is also found in British India and South Africa, and there are experts who hold the view that if the



necessity arose the British Empire would be able to supply its own requirements.

In the production of chemical and bacteriological glass, England has made great strides during the war, but the glass industry still needs to be developed, as at present it employs little or no capital, but should be a very attractive opening for capital once it is realised how much all scientific development depends upon the laboratory chemist, and through him on finely-made scientific apparatus. The manufacture of optical glass is equally as important as a key industry as that of laboratory glass, and it is a fact that British makers have been able to make this country independent of foreign enterprise for the optical glass required for scientific instruments.

The foregoing is only a very brief summary of what has been done here during a period of stress to maintain national existence, and probably no better summing up of what has brought about the present position in British key industries is to be found than in Mr. Lloyd George's speech in the House of Commons last year. He said: "There are industries which we have discovered to be essential for self-defence. Germany has very cunningly and craftily been building them up, not with a view to trade, but with a view to war. We found ourselves almost done because we had not got certain industries in this country. We have built them up slowly; but we have built them up, and we have built them up successfully. There are several new businesses which are essential to war as well as to commerce which we have built up, and it will be a fatal blunder if we ever allow these industries to go down. That is a question neither of Protection nor of Free Trade. It is essentially a question of national existence."



## Credit and Capital Rationing Principles.

With reference to a notice under the heading "Rationing Capital," in the October issue of our JOURNAL, more details are now available, of which the following are taken from *Svensk Handelstidning* of October 2nd.

The said rationing of capital, which has for its object to limit the issue of Treasury Notes, and to see that all available capital should be utilised in the best possible way, can be said to include both limiting the granting of credits and a proper rationing of capital, which aims at a minute ex-

amination of and control over the utilisation of capital for founding new companies and extending old ones.

The word "rationing" is not to be understood here in its usual sense, meaning that available capital *pro rata parte* should be divided between the applicants, but that urgent needs of capital for undertakings of general importance should first be met, whereas those of less importance should be put aside.

With regard to the rationing of credits, the Attorneys of the Riksbank, by means of a circular letter to the private banks, dated the 14th September, urged them to limit their granting credits as far as possible. Simultaneously the Attorneys applied to the Government and the Minister of Finance to authorise the Bank Inspection Committee to obtain from the private banks reports on the position of their lending accounts in the middle of each month, and forward such reports to the Riksbank, to enable the Attorneys to follow more closely than formerly the variations in the grants of credit of the banks. This application was agreed to, and the Riksbank now receives fortnightly reports of the bank credits. These reports, however, only give the totals of the different kinds of credits of each bank, and to enable the Riksbank to carry out the rationing scheme satisfactorily, detailed explanations regarding the variations in such totals are necessary.

The Attorneys have therefore requested the private banks to complete the above reports by sending to the Chief Deputy of the Riksbank at the middle and end of each month a list of the credits that have been given during the last fortnight up to a certain amount and thereover, viz., for a large bank 200,000 kronor or more; for a middle-sized bank 100,000 kronor or more, and for a small bank 50,000 kronor or more. The list should also contain the names of the debtors, and what securities have been given.

The rationing scheme is intended to provide that no company can be formed, no increase in share capital take place and debenture loans issued without the consent of the Government, but to this end new laws must be made. In the meantime, however, the Attorneys of the Riksbank and the accredited spokesmen of the private banks have agreed to appoint a special committee to consider questions regarding new companies, increase in capital, etc.

This Committee will consist of five members, one of which is appointed by the Attorneys of the Riksbank, two by the Swedish Bank Association, one by the Swedish Industrial Association, and one by the General Export Association of Sweden.

To form a new company with a share capital of 100,000 kronor or more, to increase the capital of a company by the same amount, or to take up an equally large debenture loan, the sanction of this Committee must be obtained. Shares and bonds issued without such sanction will not be discounted by the Riksbank or the private banks.



## Personal and Business Notices.

### Export and Import A-B. Skandinavien

has been registered at Stockholm with a share capital of 200,000 kronor.

### A-B Kusá Nickel- och Kopparverk

has been registered at Falun with a share capital of 625,000 kronor, to take over Kusá mine field in the Kopparberg district.

### Thulins Aeroplanfabrik

is increasing its capital from 6 to 8 million kronor by issuing shares at 110 per cent., the right of subscribing being reserved to the present shareholders.

### A-B. Svenska Garvämnesfabriken.

A company under the above style has been registered in Stockholm with a share capital of 450,000 kronor, for the manufacture of tanning material.

### Svenska Elektromekaniska Industri A-B.

The above company has been registered at Helsingborg with a capital of 3,000,000 kronor, to take over the business of Helsingborgs Mekaniska Verkstad.

### Slite Cement and Kalkbolag

is increasing its capital from 2.25 to 3 million kronor by issuing 7,500 shares at par, old shareholders being authorised to subscribe for one new share for three old.

### A-B. Svensk Torrplåtsindustri.

A.-B. Svensk Torrplåtsindustri, which recently doubled its capital from 50,000 to 100,000 kronor, is further increasing its capital, also this time by 50,000 kronor.

### Baltic-Pacific Handels A-B.,

which company is closely connected to Bankfirman Bruno Söderström & Co., has decided to increase the capital from 1 to 1½ million kronor by issuing new shares at par.

### Dynäs A-B,

has decided to increase its capital by issuing free shares at the value of 900,000 kronor. New subscriptions will also take place for 700,000 kronor, thereby bringing the capital up to 2,500,000 kronor.

### Fabriks A-B. Johan Engström.

The board of the above company has decided that the minimum capital shall be raised to 1 million kronor. Simultaneously it was decided to alter the style of the company to: Svenska Stålmanufaktur A.-B.

### Gothenburg Fair.

The total turnover at the Swedish Fair held at Gothenburg last summer amounted to 22 million kronor. It is stated that over 400 firms have already announced their intention to participate in next year's fair.

### Aktiebolaget Ethyl

is to experiment on the production of Benzole at Gothenburg Gasworks, in accordance with method originated by G. H. Hultman. If satisfactory results are obtained, production is also to be started at other gasworks in Sweden.

### Anglo-Swedish Society.

Since the remarks on the above society in our October issue were published, we have been informed that the name of Mr. T. Strömwall should have appeared in the list sent us of the Members of the Council of the Society.

### A.S.E.A. increasing its Capital.

According to cable news from Sweden, the capital of Allmänna Svenska Elektriska A-B. is to be increased from 50 to 75 millions, by new shares issued at 110 per cent., each holder of two shares being authorised to subscribe for one new share.

### A-B. J. L. Rose,

which was founded a couple of years ago for the manufacture of scientific instruments, have decided to increase the capital from 300,000 kronor to 600,000 kronor by issuing new shares at par. The company intend to take up the manufacture of optical lenses.

### The Swedish Chamber of Commerce in Switzerland.

The above Chamber of Commerce is shortly expected to commence its activity, probably at Basle. The secretary of the General Export Association of Sweden, Baron Robert von Rosen, will be secretary of the new Chamber. The council will consist of nine members, of which five should be of Swedish nationality.

### Gothenburg Manchester Service.

We are informed by Felber Jucker & Co., Ltd., of 29, Peter Street, Manchester, that they are in receipt of a communication from their principals, Rederi A.-V. Svenska Lloyd, Gothenburg, notifying them that the sailings between Manchester and Gothenburg will shortly be resumed.

### Swedish Ocean Trading Company, Ltd.

The above company has been formed in London with a subscribed capital of £100,000 for the purpose, chiefly, of doing general



trade and Transatlantic business, in conjunction with the company of the same name at Stockholm and Gothenburg. The present directors are Mr. Harald Bendixson (chairman) and Mr. J. T. Currie, a partner in the well-known firm of Andrew Weir & Co, of Glasgow. The offices of the company are at 45, Bishopsgate, E.C.2.

### **Swedish Bank Association's Annual Meeting.**

The Swedish Bank Association, on 25th and 26th October, held its annual meeting at Stockholm, when J. Kjellberg presided, and lectures were given by Professor Brisman and J. Sommarin. The board elected is as follows:—J. Kjellberg, President; Marcus Wallenberg, Vice-president; E. Berggren, J. W. Morling, O. Rydbeck, C. Frisk, E. von Sydow, L. Aurell and J. Quitslund, with C. Dickson as Managing Director of Association.

### **Dock Extension.**

In anticipation of the post-war activity of the shipping trade, the Government have given special facilities to the Port of London authorities to complete the new deep water dock of 65 acres, which is to form an extension of the Royal Albert Dock system. It is hoped that in July next, the work will be sufficiently advanced to allow of the admission of water into the dock, which will have a depth of 38 feet at the impounded level. Ships will, at the outset, gain access to the new enclosed area through a passage 100 feet wide, leading from the adjoining Royal Albert Dock. Some five months later it is expected that the entrance lock giving direct access from the Thames will be available for use.



### **War Risks Insurance.**

Enquiries having been made as to the position of merchants and others who may now, or in the future, effect insurances with the War Risks Insurance Office, in the event of the declaration of an armistice between the belligerent Powers, notice is given that the rates of premium upon all insurances accepted on and after 1st November, 1918, will be reduced by 50 per cent. in cases where the vessels concerned shall *sail during the continuance of such armistice.*—*Board of Trade Journal.*

**TRADE ENQUIRIES will be found on  
page 274.**

## **The Refanut Timber Float.**

The timber float "Refanut" was exhibited at Copenhagen before several persons interested, among whom were the Swedish Minister, Beck-Friis and Mair Jensen. Mr. Isaksson, of the British Lloyd's, in a speech pointed out the importance of "Refanut," declaring that what America wishes to obtain through mighty shipbuilding, and England through the construction of standard ships, has been attained by Sweden through the "Refanut," and pointed out that in Finland 1½ million standards of wood goods are waiting to be shipped, for the transport of which 2,100 voyages of steamships of ordinary size would be necessary. The "Refanut" was considered to have proved the efficacy of the new transport method, as the float has retained its original form, and sunk only 6 or 8 centimetres on account of the water absorbed by the submerged portion of its cargo.



## **Report on Swedish Mines in 1917.**

The report of Kungl. Kommerskollegium concerning Swedish mining in 1917 states that the production was considerably less than in the preceding year, principally on account of the shortage of raw material, the reduction, however, being counterbalanced by the higher value of productions to such an extent that the economical result was fairly good. The production of iron ore in 1917 was 6,217,172 tons, and in 1916 6,986,298; the total value being 84 million kronor in 1917, as against 69 millions in 1916; the production of pig iron in 1917 was 828,969 tons, and in 1916 732,734 tons, of the value respectively of 233.8 million kronor in 1917, and 114.7 millions in 1916. The production of bar iron and steel was reduced by 29,000 tons, and of hoop iron, nail rods and other qualities by 1,400 tons. The total value of iron ore productions amounted to 381.7 million kronor, against 243.9 millions in preceding year.



## British Proclamations Relating to Trade, etc.

**Note.**—In quoting below the more important orders and regulations issued by the British Government, we invite any Member desiring further information to write to the Secretary of the Chamber, mentioning the particular measure on which he desires such information, and quoting the *Board of Trade Journal* indicated.

### IMPORT RESTRICTIONS.

#### Rationing of Imported Softwood.

The Controller of Timber Supplies announces that when the next ration is allotted a scheme of graduation will be adopted, the details of which have been arranged in conjunction with the Select Committee appointed by the Timber Trade Federation. Importers who do not possess yards and saw mills will receive rations representing lower percentages of their pre-war purchases than merchants and retailers with yards or mills, and further graduations will be made to meet the case of the smaller firms.

#### Timber Rationing in Ireland.

The Controller of Timber Supplies has approved of, and appointed a committee, composed of representative Irish Timber Importers, to assist in the distribution amongst importers of such stocks of foreign timber as may be available under the rationing scheme in Ireland. The Committee will act under the chairmanship of the Assistant Controller of Timber Supplies (Ireland), and will decide as to the amounts which each member of the trade will receive.

Importers whose actual imports during the three years 1912, 1913, and 1914 averaged at least one hundred Petrograd standards, and who have not already sent in a return on Registration Form R.A. to the Controller of Timber Supplies, are requested to forward it to the Assistant Controller of Timber Supplies (Ireland),

6, Hume Street, Dublin, since returns received later than 28th October will be liable to be excluded from the scheme. All communications on the subject are to be addressed to the Assistant Controller of Timber Supplies (Ireland), 6, Hume Street, Dublin.

#### Priority Rationing Permits.

Attention is directed to the important lists of articles on page 566 of the *Board of Trade Journal*, of October 31st, for which arrangements have been made under the Ration Permit System for the supply of material for manufacture. These articles cover brass castings, cast iron and wrought hollow-ware, edge tools, needles, etc., domestic tinware, cutlery, etc.

#### Export of Bristles.

The Director of the War Trade Department announces for the information of bristle merchants that he is now in a position to consider applications for licences to export to approved destinations limited quantities of certain grades of bristles, a list of which will be found in the *Board of Trade Journal* of October 31st.

#### Notice to Importers.

The Minister of Munitions desires to call the attention of importers to the fact that the issue of import licences by the Board of Trade does not exempt importers from the necessity of obtaining any further licence or permit from the Ministry of Munitions, which may be necessary by virtue of any Order or Regulation relating thereto.

# BOLINDER'S

## PLANING MACHINE No. 6.

Four revolving cutters and fixed knife drawer.

Fine machine for general work.

Very strongly designed.

Ball bearings fitted to all high-speed bearings, countershaft and loose pulley.

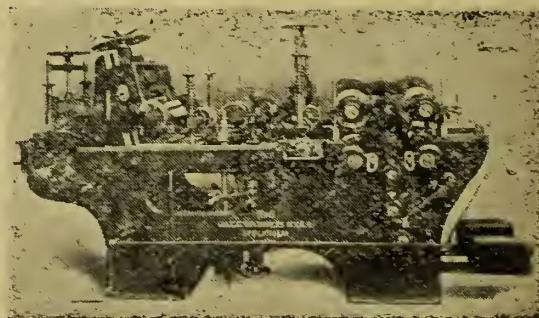
For all particulars apply—

JAMES POLLOCK, SONS & Co., Ltd.,  
3, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.,

British Representatives for

J. & C. G. BOLINDERS Co., Ltd.,  
STOCKHOLM, Sweden.

(G)





**Manufacture of Plant and Machinery for Export.**

The Director of the War Trade Department announces that applications are frequently received for Priority Certificates and Export Licences in respect of plant, machinery, etc., which it is desired to export in connection with undertakings in Neutral and Allied countries, and in respect of which sufficient information is not given to enable an opinion to be formed as to the relative importance and urgency of the proposed export.

With a view to expediting consideration of cases, and avoiding interviews and correspondence, prospective exporters are advised, when submitting applications in respect of considerable quantities of plant, machinery, etc., to indicate clearly the nature of the undertaking requiring the supplies, and the manner in which its output is to be disposed of, and to furnish detailed particulars on such points as the following:—

(1) The exact purpose for which the goods are to be used, and, in particular, whether they are required (a) as spares or renewals for existing plant, or (b) as a "stand-by," or (c) for a new installation, and in that case why it is considered necessary to proceed with an extension of plant at the present time; and

(2) Whether similar plant or machinery has recently been exported by them to the same undertaking.

**Export of Small Articles of Linen.**

The Director of the War Trade Department announces that applications will now be considered for licences for the export to Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and Switzerland, of limited quantities of Linen Collars, Cuffs, Handkerchiefs, etc., and other small made-up articles of linen. The usual certificates from the approved importing associations in those countries will be required.

It is to be clearly understood that, while all applications will be considered as favourably as possible on their merits, no guarantee can be given that licences will be granted in all cases, as the quantities to be allowed must be confined within certain limits. It may, therefore, be necessary at any moment to withdraw or modify this arrangement.

**Relaxation of Export and Import Prohibitions.**

The Board of Trade announce that relaxation of existing prohibitions of export and import have been brought into force from November 14th. Full details are contained in the *Board or Trade Journals* of the 14th and 21st November, and further relaxations will be announced in subsequent issues of the said Journal.

**Export of Samples of Prohibited Goods.**

New regulations have been issued for the export of samples of prohibited goods, full particulars of which can be found in the *Board of Trade Journal*, of the 14th November.

**S. & J. SCHONEWALD**

(J. Schonewald, av brittisk börd),

IMPORTÖRER.

1, Butler Street, Moor Lane, London, E.C.2.

AGENTER.

**SVARVERIARBETEN.**

Husgerad av trä, möbelsvarvgods, träleksaker, svarvade trästycken för montering och knapp-tillverkning, träull.

Förbindelser över hela Storbritannien och Irland.

**JARNVAROR.**

Emaljerade järnvaror, knivsmiden, borstar, storm-lampor, fotogenkaminer utan veckor, hushålls- och köksuttensilier.

Kundkrets omfattar alla ledande en gros- och exportfirmor.

Särskilt gynnsamma omständigheter för distribution.

(G) Tillverkare av ovannämnda och liknande varor inbjudas till korrespondens.

Telegrams :  
"WOODFELLER, LONDON."

Telephone :  
AVENUE 464 (3 lines).

**SPENCER, LOCK & CO.,**

PARTNERS :

J. A. SPENCER — W. F. LOCK

**WOOD AGENTS AND BROKERS,**

CLEMENT'S LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

(L)



**Passport Regulations.**

The Home Office announces that on and after 23rd November, the following amended regulations will apply to passengers leaving the United Kingdom for Sweden, etc. :—

All passengers to Holland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Russia (except any zone of military operations), Spain, Portugal, or South America, must obtain a permit from the Permit Office, Downing Street, S.W.1, or from one of the Branch Permit Offices at Liverpool (Old Harbourmaster's House, George Dock Passage); Newcastle (Exchange Buildings, King Street); or Hull (Austen Chambers, Humber Dock Side).

**Trading with the Enemy (Neutral Countries Proclamation.)**

Referring to notices in previous issues regarding firms with whom trading is prohibited, certain alterations have been effected by Orders in Council, dated 18th October, 1st and 15th November, whereby, *inter alia*, a number of additions were made, including five firms in Sweden.

**Enemy Firms in the United Kingdom Wound Up.**

Additions to the Consolidated List of Enemy Businesses in the United Kingdom, ordered to be wound up, appear in the *Board of Trade Journals* dated November 7th and 14th, making the total of such firms wound up 553.

**Swedish Bonds Quoted on the London Stock Exchange.**

**W**E publish below a list of prices at which the Swedish State Loans, the City of Stockholm and City of Göteborg Loans are sold on the London Stock Exchange.

**Swedish State Loans.**

DATE.	3½% 1880	3% 1888	3½% 1889	3½% 1900	1908
Oct. 22	—	—	—	—	68¼ 9
„ 24	—	58¾ 9	—	—	—
„ 31	† 92	—	—	—	—
Nov. 8	—	—	—	64½ (t.b.i) ¼ (t.b.i)	—
„ 9	89	—	—	—	—
„ 13	89½	—	—	—	—
„ 14	—	—	89¼	—	—

**Stockholm City.**

DATE.	4½% 1913.
Oct. 26	87½ (t.b.i)

The meaning of the signs used is as follows :—

† Small bonds at special prices.

‡ Exceptional bargains.

Δ Bargains done with or between non-members.

t.b. Treasury Certs. of Deposit (Scheme B).

**OTTO ULLSTRÖM & CO.,**

SALE AND PURCHASE—CHARTERING—INSURANCE—BUNKERING,  
LICENSED VALUERS OF SHIPPING PROPERTY, AND SPECIAL ATTENTION  
TO COURT AND ARBITRATION CASES,

*Wish to Represent First-Class Firm of Shipowners and Timber Exporters*

Special Department for dealing with Export and Import of goods to and from Sweden.  
Enquiries invited.

**84, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C.3.**



## Micanite.

WE understand that John R. Rettig and Co., A.-B., of Stockholm, have started works to manufacture "Micanite" and its by-products after experimenting for a whole year to perfect its methods. The whole of the company's productions are of Swedish origin, the mica being extracted from its own mines in the west of Sweden, where it occurs in sufficient quantity to fill not only Swedish requirements, but will enable an export trade to be built up. The chief use of "Micanite" is in the electrical industry, because mica itself lacks flexibility and uniformity, and has a tendency to permit surface leakage. To overcome these disadvantages, several kinds of reconstructed mica have been put on the market. The one known as "Micanite" is made by splitting mica into laminæ which are then reassembled and stuck together with an insulating cement, under high pressure and at high temperature. One of the chief attributes of the product is that, when heated, it can be bent into suitable forms, which natural mica does not admit of, except when in very thin layers.

## Ball Bearing Steel.

THE article on Ball Bearing Steel in our last month's issue appears to have been much appreciated by our readers, the illustrations particularly being of special interest. Concerning these, however, we hasten to point out that the degree of magnification given in each case is inaccurate to the extent of about one-third. This is due to the fact that the photographs from which the illustrations were made were reduced from 3" to 1 $\frac{7}{8}$ " and, consequently, the descriptions which accompanied the photographs should have been proportionately altered.



**CLERK REGISTER will be found  
on page 275.**

**THE NORTH CORNWALL  
CHINA CLAY CO., LTD.,**

**St. Breward, Bodmin, Cornwall.**

**LARGEST CHINA CLAY SETTLERS IN THE WORLD**

(K)

**WALTER SESSIONS, Managing Director**

# BOLINDER'S PLANING MACHINES,

### Nos. 8 & 8a.

Five revolving cutters and fixed knife drawers for bottom and sides.

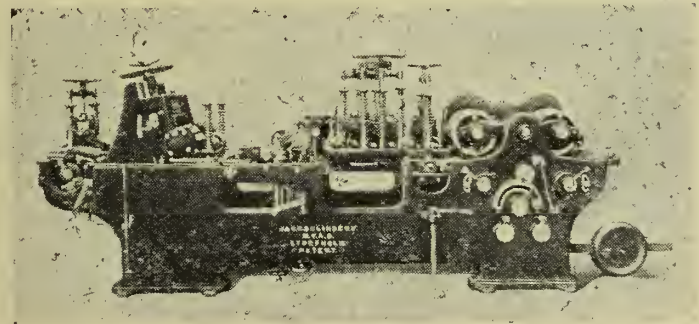
Will accommodate a width of 9 ins. in No. 8 and 12 ins. in No. 8a.

High productive capacity.

Recommended for Saw Mills, Joinery and Carriage Factories.

A very powerful machine of thoroughly modern design.

*For full particulars apply—*



**JAMES POLLOCK, SONS & Co., Ltd., 3, Lloyd's Avenue, LONDON, E.C.,**

British Representatives for J. & C. G. BOLINDERS Co., Ltd., STOCKHOLM, Sweden.



Members are invited to keep in close touch with the Chamber, and avail themselves of its services.

## Trade Enquiries.

(Circular No. 332.)

Medlemmar uppmanas att alltid hänvända sig till Handelskammaren, när tillfälle yppar sig, och använda sig av dess tjänster.

**NOTE.**—On receipt of a written application, stating Reference Number, full particulars of names and addresses are given to Members and accredited enquirers in reference to enquiries marked with an asterisk, which denotes that the enquirer is a Member of the Chamber. Particulars of enquiries not marked with an asterisk are given to Members only.

### British Articles Wanted.

Scales, of mother-of-pearl, for pocket knives and razors. (A/283/18.)

Shellac. (A/290/18.)

Raw Sugar. (A/291/18.)

Colonial Produce. (A/292/18.)

Chemicals. (A/293/18.)

Tea. (A/300/18.)

\*Menthol. (A/301/18.)

\*Aniseed Oil. (A/302/18.)

Cane for the manufacture of furniture. (A/303/18.)

\*Machinery for the Manufacture of Tooth-Brushes. (A/317/18.)

\*Machinery for the Manufacture of Travelling Requisites. (A/318/18.)

\*Oils for soap manufacture. (A/341/18.)

\*Perfumes for soap manufacture. (A/342/18.)

\*Essences for soap and chocolate manufacture. (A/343/18.)

\*Chemicals. (A/344/18.)

\*Colours. (A/345/18.)

\*Colonial Produce. (A/346/18.)

\*Glass Powder. (A/347/18.)

\*Salt all kinds. (A/348/18.)

\*Wines. (A/349/18.)

\*Drugs. (A/350/18.)

\*Drugs. (A/350/18.)

\*British Pig Iron. (A/352/18.)

\*Coal. (A/353/18.)

\*Chemicals. (A/354/18.)

### SWEDISH ARTICLES OFFERED.

Tools, carpenters' and other kinds. (A/287/18.)

\*Pumps. (A/288/18.)

\*Scales and Balances. (A/289/18.)

\*Wooden Houses. (A/307/18.)

Iron. (A/308/18.)

Hardware. (A/309/18.)

Boxboards. (A/215/18.)

\*Scrubbing boards. (A/319/18.)

\*Sloyd Articles of wood. (A/320/18.)

\*Cutlery. (A/355/18.)

\*Hardware. (A/356/18.)

### SVENSKA ARTIKLAR ÖNSKADE FOR STOR-BRITANNIEN OCH IRLAND.

Harts, för den sydamerikanska marknaden. (A/284/18.)

\*Rakknivar, säkerhets- (A/294/18.)

\*Rakknivar. (A/295/18.)

\*Rakknivblad, säkerhets. (A/296/18.)

\*Knivar, gafflar och skedar etc. (Cutlery) (A/297/18.)

\*Pennknivar. (A/298/18.)

\*Saxar. (A/299/18.)

\*Boxboards. (A/304/18.)

\*Stav, furu. (A/305/18.)

\*Kvastskäff, björkvirke för. (A/306/18.)

Papper för den japanska marknaden. (A/316/18.)

Glasglober. (A/321/18.)

\*Trävirke, sågat. (A/323/18.)

\*Pitprops. (A/324/18.)

\*Grusleepers. (Crowntrees). (A/325/18.)

Glas för gasbelysning. (A/327/18.)

Lampglas. (A/328/18.)

Gasbrännare. (A/329/18.)

Lampor för utebelysning. (A/330/18.)

Gasmantlar. (A/331/18.)

Byggnadsmaterial. (A/336/18.)

Järn och stålmanufaktur. (A/337/18.)

Hushållsartiklar av järn och stål. (A/538/18.)

Elektriska Glödlampor. (A/340/18.)

### ENGELSKA ARTIKLAR OFFERADE TILL SVERIGE.

Fickur. (A/285/18.)

Klockor. (A/286/18.)

Gummi. (A/310/18.)

Kopra. (A/311/18.)

Kakoa. (A/312/18.)

Trassel. (A/322/18.)

Färgtryck för kalendrar och schokladaskar etc. (A/333/18.)

Damkappor. (A/334/18.)

Damblusar. (A/335/18.)

Coal. (A/339/18.)

Benlim. (A/351/18.)

### BRITISH AGENCIES WANTED.

A Young and Energetic Merchant desires to represent a British manufacturer in Sweden for the sale of Men's Felt and Straw Hats.—Reply to B/771/18, c/o The Swedish Chamber of Commerce for the United Kingdom, 5, Lloyd's Avenue, E.C.3.

WANTED AGENCY FOR GREAT BRITAIN of general textiles, manufactured articles or piece goods. Can introduce good business for home and export trades. Bankers and other references will be furnished.—S. H. White, 30, Princes Avenue, Palmers Green, London, N.13.



**BRITISH AGENCIES WANTED.**

**IVAR LUNDBERG,**  
**NORRKÖPING, SWEDEN.**  
 Established 1878.  
 General Commission Agent.  
**OPEN FOR ALL AGENCIES.** (A)

**General Commission Agent and  
 Leather Goods Manufacturer.**

**CARL SÖDERLING,**  
**MALMÖ, Sweden.**  
**OPEN FOR ALL AGENCIES.** (B)

**SELLING AND BUYING AGENT IN SWEDEN**

General Merchandise **H. ASKLUND** 11, Blasieholmstorg  
 Stockholm, Sweden

**MAGNUS KOLLBERG,**

Stockholm, Sweden,

**BROKER AND AGENT**

*in Corn, Colonial Produce, and Chemicals.*

**Wants Agencies.** (A)

**Employment Department.**

To Members and others in want of Foreign Correspondents, Clerks, and Volunteers, full particulars are given, FREE OF CHARGE, of the following clerks, on application, stating reference number, to Secretary, Swedish Chamber of Commerce (Employment Department), 5, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.3.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF VACANT SITUATIONS ARE  
 INSERTED FREE OF CHARGE.

**SITUATIONS WANTED.****FEMALE.**

**Young Lady** (Fil. Mag. of the University of Uppsala) desires employment in London; perfect knowledge of English and French; excellent references. At present in Sweden. (Ref. C/628/18.)

**General Clerk.**—Young Man, with good knowledge of English and general office work, desires Situation in London office; willing to serve as a volunteer for some time; at present in Sweden. (Ref. C/632/18.)

**Textile Trade.**—Young man with good knowledge of English, Danish, and book-keeping, and some experience in the textile trade, wants employment in England. Willing to work as a volunteer for a few months. At present in Sweden. (Ref. C/624/18.)

**Correspondent or General Clerk.**—(27) Fair knowledge of English and German; some knowledge of French; good typist and shorthand writer; requires £2 10s. a week; at present in Sweden. (Ref. C/629/18.)

**Seed Trade.**—Young man with extensive experience in the seed trade desires berth in the office of a firm of seedsmen. At present in Sweden. (Ref. C/623/18.)

**A competent Machinist,** who has been employed in Box Factory as Works Manager and has thorough knowledge of woodworking machinery, seeks a situation. (C/637/18.)

**Sea Captain,** Master's Certificate, Swedish nationality, desires occupation, preferably in transport service shipping, or similar work, needing good organiser. Accustomed to handling men. Has been Harbour-master in Colonies. Speaks and writes the Scandinavian, English and French languages. At present in England. Apply to B/756/18, co. Swedish Chamber of Commerce, 5, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.3.

**General Clerk.**—Fair knowledge of English; typist and shorthand writer; requires £2 10s.-£3 per week; at present in Sweden. (Ref. C/634/18.)

**Correspondent or Book-keeper.**—Young man with good knowledge of English and German; fair knowledge of French; typist and shorthand writer; with experience of General Office work and Book-keeping; desires berth in London; willing to serve as a volunteer for a short time; salary £3 10s. per week. (Ref. C/635/18.)

**Textile Trade.**—Young man, with good knowledge of the Textile Trade, wishes to obtain a berth in England; at present in Sweden. (Ref. C/636/18.)

**Employment Wanted in South America.**

**Young Man,** with extensive experience from Swedish and English offices, desires berth in South America; has very good knowledge of English, French, and German, and is able to correspond in Spanish without difficulty; wants sufficient salary to cover cost of living. At present in Sweden. (Ref. C/626/18.)

**SITUATIONS VACANT.****FEMALE.**

**Svensk Dam,** med god färdighet i stenografi och maskinskrivning erhåller omedelbart fördelaktig anställning i London. Svar till Ref. C/633/18, Swedish Chamber of Commerce, 5, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.3.

**MALE.****PAPPERSKORRESPONDENT.**

**Ung man,** snabb stenograf och maskinskrifvare, med praktik från papperskontor i London, erhåller framtidsplass i Göteborg. Utförligt svar med uppgift om löneanspråk till B/761/18, c/o Swedish Chamber of Commerce, 5, Lloyd's Avenue, E.C.3..

**JOHN R. RETTIG & Co., A.-B.**

3, Norrmalmstorg, STOCKHOLM, Sweden,

**GENERAL MERCHANTS.**

*Specialities: Minerals, Chemicals.*

**AGENTS IN FINLAND AND RUSSIA.** (G)



## SHIPPING AGENTS IN SWEDEN.

### Öberg & Horndahl, A.-B.

SHIPBROKERS,

Helsingborg, Råå, & Karlshamn.

Average, Insurance, Chartering and Forwarding Agents

Telegrams: "Ödahl." (A)

AKTIEBOLAGET

### P. J. HAEGERSTRAND,

Shipbrokers, Chartering & Forwarding Agents

GEFLE

Telegrams: "HAEGERSTRAND, GEFLE." (B)

### AKTIEBOLAGET W. LARKA

10, SKEPPSBRON, STOCKHOLM.

FORWARDING AND SHIPPING AGENTS,

Forwarding Narvik-Haparanda-Torneå to Russia,  
through own Branch Offices.

Tel. Address: "LARKA, STOCKHOLM." (B)

### EMIL R. BOMAN, STOCKHOLM.

SWORN SHIPBROKER,

Chartering. Steamship, Insurance, Average, and  
Forwarding Agent.

Telegrams — — "BOMANS, STOCKHOLM." (B)

### Löwenadler & Co.

GOTHENBURG,

FORWARDING AGENTS.

Telegrams: LÖWIS, GOTHENBURG. (C)

### WIKSTRÖM & NORRBY

GOTHENBURG—

STOCKHOLM.

Shipbrokers and Forwarding Agents.

Telegrams - - - "NORRVIK"

(E)

## Money Matters.

### SWEDEN.

Sveriges Riksbank (State Bank of Sweden) :—

Rate of discount :—

Bills at 3/m .. .. 7 per cent.

(Raised on March 23rd from 6½ per cent.)

Nominal exchange rates on London) :

		Buys.		Sells.	
		3/m.		Sight	
Oct.	7th .. .. .	15.50	..	16.00	..
"	8th .. .. .	15.00	..	15.50	..
"	9th .. .. .	15.00	..	15.50	..
"	10th .. .. .	15.35	..	15.85	..
"	11th .. .. .	15.75	..	16.25	..
"	12th .. .. .	15.80	..	16.30	..
"	14th .. .. .	16.35	..	16.85	..
"	15th .. .. .	15.90	..	16.40	..
"	16th .. .. .	15.50	..	16.00	..
"	17th .. .. .	15.50	..	16.00	..
"	18th .. .. .	15.90	..	16.40	..
"	19th .. .. .	15.90	..	16.40	..

Bank of England :—

Minimum discount rate, 5 per cent. (Reduced  
Jan. 18th, 1917, from 6 per cent. to 5½ per cent.,  
and April 5th from 5½ per cent. to 5 per cent.)  
(A year ago 5 per cent.)

London Bankers' Rates :—

On deposit : At call .. .. 3 per cent.

Three months' Bank bills 3½-3¾ per cent.

Three months' fine Trade bills 4-4½ per cent.

Foreign Exchanges :—

The following rates have been quoted on Royal  
Exchange for **Stockholm** during October-November

		Cheques and cable transf.	
		Sellers.	Buyers.
		Kr.	Kr.
Oct.	16th .. .. .	16.25	16.35
"	18th .. .. .	16.25	16.45
"	23rd .. .. .	16.23	16.33
"	25th .. .. .	16.30	16.40
"	30th .. .. .	16.50	16.60
Nov.	1st .. .. .	16.68	16.78
"	6th .. .. .	16.87	16.97
"	8th .. .. .	16.85	16.93
"	13th .. .. .	17.05	17.15
"	15th .. .. .	16.93	17.03
"	20th .. .. .	16.88	16.98

### WILSON & CO., GOTHENBURG.

Forwarding and Shipping Agents

Telegrams: "WILSON, GOTHENBURG." (E)



## Inter-Allied Pulp Purchase.

THE following notice has recently been issued from the department of the Controller of Paper (Board of Trade) "to holders of licences to import paper-making materials":—

"The Controller of Paper has had under his consideration the question of establishing a system whereby all purchases of imported materials should be centralised, to the end that prices be averaged over the various grades, and the greatest practical economy in shipping effected.

"The urgency of such an arrangement has lately become acute, owing to the shipping situation. The Controller is advised by the Ministry of Shipping that henceforward no ship is permitted to be chartered to sail from Scandinavian ports after the close of November, and that it is improbable that Swedish tonnage will be available for several months thereafter for the importation of wood pulp into the United Kingdom.

"The principle of Central Purchase has been approved by the Treasury and the Board of Trade, and a scheme has been drawn up, of which a draft is enclosed for your information. This scheme has been discussed at an informal conference with a number of leading papermakers, and at their suggestion the Controller is making it known to the general body of licence-holders. The general principles to be applied are laid down in the memorandum. The working details of the scheme will need further elaboration at the hands of the Advisory Committee which is proposed to be appointed. The concurrence of the Allied Nations has not yet been definitely signified, and should they not join, the scheme will be amended accordingly.

"It is proposed to interfere as little as possible with contracts made before this date. A return of such contracts should, however, be made to the Controller, and it must be understood that as from this date no further contracts for purchase of wood pulp must be entered into which call for completion at a date subsequent to December 31st. Also no chartering of tonnage must be arranged for any date subsequent to November 30th. Pulp required to be shipped during the month of December should be notified to the Controller, who will make such arrangements with the Ministry of Shipping as circumstances permit."

The draft memorandum, entitled "Central (Inter-Allied) Purchase of Wood Pulp," is as follows:—

"1.—All purchases of wood pulp on behalf of France, Great Britain, and Italy to be entrusted to the Controller of Paper in consultation with an Advisory Committee, to the end that purchases may be co-ordinated and prices averaged.

"2.—The Advisory Committee will include representatives of France, Italy and the United States of America, the Controller and Deputy Controller, and, say, six representatives of the paper mills in

this country to be nominated by the sections of the Papermakers' Association, viz.:

(1).—News-print (Northern and Southern)	2
(2).—Printings (free, Northern and Southern) . . . . .	2
(3).—Esparto (Scotland) . . . . .	2
Add 1 French, 1 Italian, and 1 American representative . . . . .	3
Controller, Deputy Controller . . . . .	2
	—
	11
	—

"3.—The Advisory Committee to hold a regular monthly meeting in order to inspect the purchases, and to discuss any questions arising in connection therewith.

"4.—The Advisory Committee to name two of its members (with alternates) as a Sub-Committee to be in daily touch with the department, and available for consultation if required. The Allied countries may be represented on this Sub-Committee if they so desire.

"5.—The manufacturers, their agents, and the pulp merchants hereinafter referred to as 'the suppliers') to be requested to submit proposals, which will be passed upon by the Controller, with the advice of the Sub-Committee.

"6.—Mills in the United Kingdom to indent upon the Controller for such pulp as they require and would be entitled to import under licence. The Controller will purchase as required, and will assign purchases to each indenting mill.

"7.—Shipping. Tonnage for all imports into the United Kingdom to be arranged by the Controller.

"8.—So far as regards the United Kingdom, the suppliers will invoice direct to the mills, and the mills will be required to pay the total price c.i.f. of each shipment assigned to them. As soon as possible after the termination of each quarterly period, ending March 31st, June 30th, September 30th and December 31st, the price of all purchases of each grade of pulp will be aggregated and averaged, and the excess or deficiency in the aggregate paid by each mill, based on the average so ascertained, will be adjusted by the Controller with each mill.

"9.—So far as regards the Allied countries France and Italy, the representatives of those countries will indent upon the Controller for the aggregate requirements of their respective countries to such amounts and at such periods as may be arranged between the representatives and the Controller. The Controller will designate the purchases to be allotted to the Allied countries. The suppliers will invoice direct in kronor to the Office Nationale for France, and the Paper Commission for Italy. The Office Nationale and the Paper Commission will respectively make their own arrangements for payment of the kronor cost, insurance and freight.

"10.—The average of all purchases under paragraphs 8 and 9 will be taken on an equivalent f.o.b. basis at the ports of Gothenburg, Sweden, and Christiania, Norway, respectively. At the end of each quarterly period, the aggregate f.o.b. cost will be averaged over the total tonnage of each description, and the tonnage taken by each country worked out at the average. The difference due to or from each country will be payable to or by such country in kronor, by means of a transfer to or from the account of the respective Governments in the Swedish Riksbank, or the Norges Bank in Norway, as the case may be.

**T**RANSLATIONS.—An Office making a speciality of translation of technical and commercial matters from and into SWEDISH, Norwegian and Danish, has been established in the City of London since 1900. Highest references. Address: Century Translation Bureau, 505, Mansion House Chambers, 11, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C. Telephone:—410 City.



" 11.—In the case of any purchases by the United States of America, that country will be asked to agree that such purchases shall be arranged through the Controller, to the end that all purchases of pulp for the Allied nations may be concentrated in one hand.

" 12.—In order to reimburse the Board of Trade for office expenses incurred in connection with the management of the Inter-Allied purchases, a charge of one shilling per £100 will be added to the cost of each invoice by the suppliers, who will account therefor to the Controller. A premium of 2½ per cent, will also be payable by importers, as in the case of the Swedish arrangement.

" 13.—It is to be agreed that one-half of the f.o.b. value of each purchase shall be accepted by the suppliers in the form of British, French, or Italian Treasury Notes, as the case may be, carrying interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, redeemable at the end of one or two years, at the option of the Allied Governments. Arrangements to be made by the Allied countries whereby the purchase and import of wood pulp from Norway and Sweden is absolutely prohibited, except upon these conditions, to the intent that all purchases shall be paid for on equal terms, and that no Allied country shall gain any advantage over the others by means of an arrangement to pay any greater part than one-half in cash. The other half of the purchase price is to be payable to the suppliers in cash by means of a transfer from the respective Governments' Treasury Accounts in the two Scandinavian countries."

## Wm. A. MEYER, LONDON, S.E.1

75, SOUTHWARK STREET (and Lavington Street),

MERCHANT AND IMPORTER

OF GENERAL HARDWARE, TOOLS, METALS, Etc.

Agent for Swedish Manufacturers.

Correspondence invited from anxious to introduce

their Manufacturers or extend their Trade.

ESTABLISHED  
1889.

□ □

FIRST-  
CLASS  
CON-  
NECTION  
(Home and  
Expor.



ETABLISHED  
1889.

□ □

HIGHEST  
REFER-  
ENCES.

Importör och försäljare af alla slags gångbara metallvaror, handelsartiklar, verktyg, metaller, Eskilstunavaror m.m. Agent för svenska fabrikanter. Industriidkare, som önska införa sina tillverkningar eller öka ökad afsättning för sina fabrikat uppmanas insända anbud

# GAUTHIOD Marine Insurance Co.,

ESTABLISHED 1863.

Gothenburg, Ltd.

Underwrites Wood Risks on Lloyd's Terms through  
Messrs. BERNER & NIELSEN, London.

CLAIMS SETTLED through Messrs. W. K. WEBSTER & CO., London.

(C)

# SWEDEN — INDIA AND FAR EAST

A. B. SVENSKA OSTASIATISKA KOMPANIET

THE SWEDISH EAST  
ASIATIC CO., LTD.,

GOTHENBURG.

PACKHUSPLATSEN 5.

Tel. Address:—"OSTASIAT."

TO INDIA.

Regular monthly service with 6,000/9,500 tons D.W. steamers from  
GOTHENBURG (Göteborg) to KARACHI, BOMBAY, COLOMBO,  
MADRAS, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, and other ports in INDIA  
and vice versa.

Agents for U.K.:—MESSRS. J. H. WACKERBARTH & Co., 26A and 28,  
(A) Billiter Buildings, Billiter Street, LONDON, E.C.3.

TO CHINA AND JAPAN.

Regular fortnightly service with 6,000/9,500 tons D.W. steamers  
from GOTHENBURG (Göteborg) to PORT SAID, SINGAPORE,  
HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE, MOJI, and  
other ports in EAST ASIA, and vice versa.

Agents for U.K.:—MESSRS. ESCOMBE, McGRATH & Co., 3, East  
India Avenue, LONDON, E.C.3.; and at LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW,  
SOUTHAMPTON MIDDLESBROUGH, AND MANCHESTER.



## Storbritanniens Oktoberhandel.\*

Statistiken för Oktober månad visar följande totalsiffror.

TABELL A.

	Import.		Export.					
	Total. £	Ökning eller minskning i %	Britiska varor. £	Ökning eller minskning i %	Utländska varor. £	Ökning eller minskning i %	Total Export £	Ökning eller minskning i %
Jan.-Okt. 1918	1,086,840,509	+ 24·81	416,972,151	- 6·25	24,925,672	- 60·17	441,897,823	- 12·91
„ 1917	870,833,391	+ 10·94	444,786,142	+ 4·89	62,623,174	- 25·92	507,409,316	- 0·23
„ 1916	784,928,914	+ 10·32	424,044,186	+ 34·59	84,538,401	+ 2·12	508,583,587	+ 27·58
Oktober 1918	117,707,382	+ 24·88	42,820,724	- 15·64	2,118,642	- 48·28	44,939,366	- 19·90
„ 1917	94,260,963	+ 16·14	50,757,054	+ 13·51	4,096,215	+ 6·549	54,853,260	+ 4·72
„ 1916	81,159,873	+ 19·68	44,715,248	+ 39·87	7,663,322	+ 6·99	52,378,57	+ 33·85

TABELL B.

STORBRIANNIENS IMPORT AV VISSA VAROR, VILKA BRUKAT DELVIS TAGAS FRÅN SVERIGE. OKTOBER.	1917.		1918.		
	TOTAL IMPORT.		TOTAL IMPORT.		
	Kvantitet.	Värde. £	Kvantitet.	Värde. £	
Järn : Basiskt tackjärn . . . . .	Tons	5,368	28,269	5,609	56,093
Gjutjärn i tackor . . . . .	„	6,441	180,230	3,290	108,002
Hæmatite . . . . .	„	2,972	25,644	1,596	43,203
Spegel-, mangan-och kiseljärn . . . . .	„	973	36,259	1,922	105,528
Puddeljärn . . . . .	„	—	—	—	—
Smidesjärn, vinkeljärn, valstråd o.s.v.	„	2,905	128,721	264	14,235
Papper : Tryck- och skrivpapper på rullar	Cwts.	53,055	109,959	14,034	43,623
Tryck-och skrivpapper i ark . . . . .	„	18,009	41,796	15,502	66,713
Omslagspapper . . . . .	„	45,980	102,197	48,838	175,980
Smör . . . . .	„	(D e t a l j e r	s a k n a s)		
Trämassa : Kemisk, torr, blekt . . . . .	Tons	1,530	67,851	1,698	81,259
„ „ oblekt . . . . .	„	16,200	603,505	18,233	666,236
Mekanisk, våt . . . . .	„	13,840	128,755	6,403	77,550
Trävaror : Bilade ; furu, ek, o.s.v. (ej pitprops)	Loads	2,920	57,289	2,255	42,662
Sågade ; furu och gran ; oarbetade	„	218,529	2,245,313	84,235	1,137,367
Sågade ; furu och gran ; arbetade	„	13,412	168,171	9,655	108,243
Tändstickor : Säkerhets . . . . .	Gross of boxes	—	—	—	—
„ . . . . .	Ten thousands	75,724	14,707	72,040	18,554
Andra slag . . . . .	Gross of Boxes	—	—	—	—
„ . . . . .	Ten thousands	—	—	10	5

TABELL C.

STORBRIANNIENS EXPORT AV VISSA VAROR, VILKA BRUKAT DELVIS GÅ TILL SVERIGE. OKTOBER.	1917.		1918.		
	TOTAL EXPORT.		TOTAL EXPORT.		
	Kvantitet.	Värde. £	Kvantitet.	Värde. £	
Järn och stål :					
Tackjärn . . . . .	Tons	46,902	459,595	28,070	320,008
Ny räls . . . . .	„	2,997	57,422	1,321	25,172
Knivsmiden . . . . .	Cwts.	1,894	44,161	1,838	54,268
Järnmanufaktur . . . . .	„	18,879	88,127	10,220	66,269
Andra metaller :					
Bly, i tackor och bearbetat . . . . .	Tons	796	33,837	675	31,107
Koppar och tillverkningar därav . . . . .	„	530	76,926	302	40,574
Tenn . . . . .	„	2,510	607,428	1,499	524,019
Kol och Koks . . . . .	„	3,180,922	4,463,028	3,130,621	5,348,595
Bomullsgarn :					
Grått . . . . .	Lbs.	7,334,600	983,910	5,984,000	1,405,994
Blekt och färgat . . . . .	„	2,089,600	272,898	818,300	213,201
Ylle :					
„ Tops ” . . . . .	„	1,384,400	266,236	969,800	204,017
Kamgarn (Worsted) . . . . .	„	1,085,000	307,713	1,411,300	623,289
Yllevävnader . . . . .	Yds.	11,481,500	3,204,335	5,786,200	2,168,076
Kamgarnsvävnader . . . . .	„	2,618,200	489,463	2,532,700	694,456
Tomsäckar . . . . .	Dussin	219,263	90,322	39,601	34,185

\* Förevarande statistik över exporterade varor inbegriper sådana varor, som inköpts i det Förenade Konungariket av de allierade staternas myndigheter eller för deras räkning, men inbegriper icke varor, som uttagits från det brittiska guvernementets upplag och depåer, eller varor, vilka inköpts av detsamma och skeppats på dess båtar

OBS ! — För denna månad finnas icke några detaljer om fördelningen av Export och Import på olika länder.



# General Trading & Development Co., Ltd.,

Telegrams (Inland only); "Altradev-Cannon-London."

31, Walbrook, LONDON, E.C.4.

TELEPHONE :  
City 8734.

## GENERAL MERCHANTS.

Honey.  
Sardines.  
Macaroni.  
Tomato Purees.  
Cocoa Powder.  
Concentrated Soups.

Farina.  
Milk Powder.  
Dried Vegetables.  
Chemicals.  
Cotton Goods.  
Woollen Goods.

Second-Hand Sacks.  
Wrapping Paper.  
Hides.  
Boots and Shoes.  
Leather Boot Laces.  
Soaps of all kinds.

And all Produce and Foodstuffs.

(B)

Correspondence invited (English, French and Swedish).

# ABDEL AHAD, HABER & Co.,

13/35, WOOL EXCHANGE  
LONDON, E.C.2

— Cable: Haber, Wool Exchange. —

## IMPORT AND EXPORT MERCHANTS.

### SPECIALITIES:

Cotton Piece Goods.  
Woollen Goods.  
Hosiery, Underwear.  
Nottingham and Calais Laces.  
Handkerchiefs.  
Hardware.

Enamel Ware.  
Cooking Stoves.  
Matches.  
Wrapping Paper.  
Earthenware.  
Glassware.

Strawboards.  
Dressed Leather.  
Boots and Shoes.  
Hides and Skins.  
Chemicals.  
Olive Oil.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

PARIS: Abdel Ahad Nassan & Cie, 35, Rue  
d'Hauteville (Xe).  
MILAN: Alexandre Abdel Ahad, 56, Via Mario  
Pagano.  
(E)

OWN HOUSES AT

CAIRO: Alexandre Abdel Ahad & Co. Box  
No. 903.  
ALEXANDRIA: Alexandre Abdel Ahad & Co.  
Box No. 1238.

# W. A. MASSEY & SONS,

LIM

**HULL, GOOLE,  
GRIMSBY,**

Telegrams: "MASSEY—HULL."

and IMMINGHAM,

**Shipowners & Brokers,  
Shipping, Chartering & Forwarding Agents**

Agents for the SALE and PURCHASE of EVERY  
DESCRIPTION of SHIPPING PROPERTY.

STEAM TRAWLERS, HERRING DRIFTERS,  
and other FISHING CRAFT a Speciality.

**COAL & COKE EXPORTERS & Bunkering Contractors.**

(E)



# JOURNAL

PUBLISHED BY



(INCORPORATED)

Registered Office:

5, Lloyd's Avenue,  
London, E.C.3.

Telephone:

Central No. 6338.

Office Hours:

9.30 a.m.—6 p.m.

Saturdays 9.30 a.m.—1 p.m.

Telegraphic Address

For Foreign Telegrams

“Swediscom—London.”

For Inland Telegrams:

“Swediscom—  
Fen. London.”

Editor:

THE SECRETARY  
OF THE CHAMBER

## ANGLO-SWEDISH TRADE JOURNAL.

VOL. X

DECEMBER 25, 1918.

No. 12—(120)

All Communications to be addressed to the Editor.

Opinions given in this Journal do not necessarily represent the views of the Chamber unless expressly stated.

No articles or matters in this Journal must be copied, in part or *in extenso*, without acknowledgment.

Artiklar få icke *in extenso*, eller delvis återgifvas efter denna journal utan att källan angifves.

### Contents.

	PAGE
Christmas, 1918 .....	289
Another of <i>Aftonbladet's</i> Indiscretions .....	290
Ochre Deposits in Sweden .....	290
Men of Mark (Herbert Metcalfe) .....	291
Checking the Bolsheviks .....	291
A Swedish Merchants' Club in Stockholm .....	292
Our London Letter .....	293
A Notable Silver Wedding .....	294
A London Swedish Branch of the League of Nations Union .....	295
Artificial Silk and Wool from Cellulose .....	295
Manchester District Committee .....	296
An Important Question of Exchange and Custom .....	296
A Substitute for Linseed Oil .....	296
Opportunities for British Exporters .....	297
Textiles from Peat Moss .....	297
Personal and Business Notices .....	298-9
The “F” Boats as Passenger Steamers .....	300
Additions to Library .....	301
Swedish Bonds Quoted on the London Stock Exchange .....	301
Trade Enquiries .....	302-3
Industrial Fuel from Animal Waste .....	303
British Proclamations Relating to Trade .....	304-5
Employment Department .....	306
Money Matters .....	307

### Christmas, 1918.

Four Christmastides have passed under conditions so unfavourable that the usual compliments seemed out of place as however heartfelt the wishes might be, they stood little chance of materialising. Now at last a “Happy Christmas” is possible, and good wishes for the New Year may be expressed with sincerity, and not merely as a set form of words. It is gratifying to see that the relations between Sweden and Great Britain have undergone a distinct change for the better, in spite of the efforts of certain journals on both sides of the North Sea to create distrust. Traders in both countries are now busily engaged in gathering up the threads of business temporarily dropped, or spinning new ones. Therefore we can with confidence wish our members

**A Merry Christmas and a Prosperous New Year.**



## Another of "Aftonbladet's" Indiscretions.

It was a great misfortune that the *Morning Post* gave to the *Aftonbladet's* attack on the British Navy a publicity which its significance in no way merited. The *Morning Post* has ample means of knowing that its readers are not conspicuous for a profound knowledge of the political colour or influence of foreign newspapers, and that it therefore gravely endangers good relations with a neutral country when it quotes the *Aftonbladet* as being representative either of informed Swedish opinion, or of the majority of Swedish opinion. A man who fears the shafts of ridicule does not publicly castigate the urchin who pulls faces at him in Whitechapel. Swedes in England will appreciate the spirited letter which Mr. Bendixson sent to the *Morning Post* on behalf of the Council of the Swedish Chamber of Commerce in the United Kingdom, which is printed below. In the meantime we can only express our regrets that the *Aftonbladet* is not more alive to the true interests of Swedish neutrality.

### SWEDISH NEUTRALITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "MORNING POST."

SIR,—Your leading article of the 27th inst., headed "Swedish Neutrality," calls for a few words of comment and protest.

All that you say about the stupidity, the unfairness, and the malignity of the article that has appeared in the *Aftonblad* is amply justified. Swedes in London and naturalised British subjects of Swedish origin (to the latter category of which I belong) feel acutely the disgrace to our native country of journalism of the type of *Aftonblad*, and it is unfortunately true that that paper does not stand alone, although I believe it can fairly claim the premier place for gross misrepresentation and abuse of this country during the war. One would have thought that recent events might have opened the eyes of even such blind partisans of Germany to the marvellous achievements of the British Army and Navy in the war. The Germans themselves harbour no more illusions on that subject and they are also at last waking up to the fact that they have been lied to and deceived by their Princes and leaders, who planned and caused and were responsible for the war and all its needless and inhuman horrors. But *Aftonbladet* cannot learn. "Nobody is so blind as he who will not see," and, whatever the real cause of the attitude of that paper may be, it will probably continue to publish its abuse of this country; the Swedish Press Law—a fundamental part of the Swedish Constitution—makes any interference with any such expressions of opinion impossible.

But, so much being conceded, I feel bound to enter a strong protest against your accepting and presenting to your readers such views as in any way representative of Swedish opinion in general. The pro-German Swedes are to-day very few and a steadily dwindling number, and *Aftonbladet* and its *contrère*

have now lost any political influence that they may have had. Swedish opinion is to-day much more correctly represented by Mr. Branting's paper *Socialdemokraten* and such papers as *Dagens Nyheter* and *Göteborgs Handels- och Sjöfartstidning*, whose pro-Entente sympathies are beyond question. And recent events are gradually having their effect. Sweden is learning that it has been misled and imposed upon by the German propaganda that for years raged there almost unchecked. The friendly attitude of the present Swedish Government faithfully reflects the feelings of the large majority of the people.

Many prominent people in this country are now working together with us Swedish born in order to re-establish the old cordial relations of sympathy and of understanding between two nations that have so much in common and which have only drifted apart during the past twenty years owing to neglect in this country to pay attention to or to trouble with small nations, whilst Germany carried on an able and systematic campaign of penetration and propaganda. As Sir Esme Howard, the British Minister at Stockholm, said on a recent occasion here in London: "If these relations during the last years of stress and strain have not been all we could wish, this is largely due to mutual ignorance. England knew too little about Sweden before the war, and Sweden has known too little about England since the war began." I feel certain that the interests of this country, no less than those of Sweden, demand that this old neglect and ignorance should give place to something better—and I trust that your influential paper will lend its powerful aid to such endeavours in future.—Yours, &c.

H. BENDIXSON, President on behalf of the Council.

The Swedish Chamber of Commerce for the United Kingdom, 5, Lloyd's Avenue, Nov. 29.



## Ochre Deposits in Sweden.

REFERRING to a notice in the September issue of our Journal regarding the ochre deposits in Sweden, we are now informed that these, which are owned by Eckersholms A.-B., were found last spring and are situated near the peat-moss beds belonging to the same company at Bratteborg, the thickness of the layer being 10-40 centimetres. Analysis and experiments have proved that the colour possesses good covering capacity, is free from arsenic, is not affected by sunlight, can be mixed with oil, and can fully compete with the imported article.

Extraction is already in full swing, premises have been erected and the plant ordered. The output will probably exceed the requirements of the country and allow of export. It may be mentioned that the owners have already been approached by German agents, who are anxious to secure the selling rights for their country, from which, it is interesting to note, Sweden in pre-war days imported the main part of its requirements.



## Men of Mark.

### Herbert Metcalfe.

THE subject of this article who belongs to a well-known West Hartlepool family left this country about the year 1900 to become a partner in the very active and successful firm of Blidberg, Metcalfe & Co., at Gothenburg. At the end of 1912 Mr. Metcalfe was appointed Director of Rederiaktiebolaget Svenska Lloyd, which at that time only owned



**Herbert Metcalfe,**

*Managing Director of Svenska Lloyd, Gothenburg.*

14 steamers, most of which were small and old boats. With these as a nucleus a huge business has now been built up, partly by the amalgamation of other shipping companies and partly by the building or purchasing of suitable boats. The amalgamations with the Svenska Lloyd were as follows:—In October, 1915, Ångfartygsaktiebolaget Göteborg — Manchester, two steamers; in April, 1916, Ångfartygsaktiebolaget Thule with 10 steamers, and Ångfartygsaktie-

bolaget Svithiod with 7 steamers, and in July, 1917, Nordiska Rederiaktiebolaget with 5 steamers. In addition a number of steamers were specially built for the Svenska Lloyd, and numerous steamers were also purchased during the war to satisfy the demand for tonnage, particularly to and from England.

The total number of steamers now controlled by the Svenska Lloyd is 51, having a dead-weight tonnage, including bunkers, of 113,610 tons. Only five of these boats are passenger steamers, but the Company evidently does not intend to restrict itself to this number, as for the passenger trade with England two steamers of 16-17 knots were just about to be ordered in 1915, but owing to the ferry scheme then propounded the orders were withheld. This scheme is, however, likely to prove too expensive, and as the Russian traffic, on which the scheme was to a certain extent based, is for a time at least not to be counted on, we understand that Mr. Metcalfe on behalf of his Company is already negotiating for the construction of one or two fast passenger steamers. Whether the construction of these boats will materialise is, however, in view of recent developments, not quite certain, but Mr. Metcalfe is not likely to lose sight of the fact that better steamship connection with England is an absolute necessity.

In addition to these passenger steamers Svenska Lloyd has drawn up a programme involving the construction of 21 fast steamers of from 2,400 to 7,000 d.w. for the general cargo trade, and there is little doubt that under Mr. Metcalfe's able management the Svenska Lloyd Co. will continue to expand, and these new boats will only be the forerunners of many others for which the company will be able to find remunerative employment.



### Checking the Bolsheviks.

It is gratifying to observe that the Swedish Government has, by suspending diplomatic relations with the Bolshevik Government of Russia, put a stop to the far-flung anarchic propaganda of the Bolshevik regime. Sweden has for some time past been the most convenient centre of distribution for this pernicious literature, and the action of the Swedish Government has closed one of the few remaining doors by which it might pass into the outer world.



## A Swedish Merchants' Club in Stockholm.

STOCKHOLM'S KÖPMANSKLUBB, a society of Stockholm merchants, was founded twenty years ago, and will celebrate its foundation in January next. To mark the progress of the club, a fund has been established by its members with a view to building a club-house of their own. With the present high cost of sites in the central part of Stockholm, and the enormously increased cost of building, a substantial sum is required. This question was discussed at a club dinner recently held at the Grand Hotel, when some 80 members forgathered under the chairmanship of its genial President, Mr. Emric Öhman. A proposal was submitted that the Society should extend its sphere of activity to cover the whole of Sweden, and not, as hitherto, merely the capital. There was a general feeling that the Society in its present limited capacity may not be able to carry through such an imposing building scheme, and that by the addition of members from the provinces, representing commerce, industry, finance, banking, shipping and insurance, an added interest in the club would arise. There were, however, voices raised against such an extension, and it was pointed out that the club had always restricted its membership, and that that policy should under all circumstances be adhered to.

I am personally of the opinion that a club of this exclusive nature, *i.e.*, limited to merchants and traders, can only meet with complete success if the territory from which it shall obtain its members be made as extensive as possible. Not only should membership be open to merchants in Sweden, but to all Swedish merchants of repute, whether they are domiciled at home or abroad. Such a club would then become the headquarters in Stockholm for Swedish merchants from all parts of the world. Visits to such a club would in a way be of alluring interest, as members might any day meet old acquaintances from foreign parts or make new friendships which would lead to pleasant business connections. This by the way. To revert to the scheme, the promoters incline to a club on English-American lines, *i.e.*, a small residential club—something in the nature of a combination of one of the leading luncheon clubs in the City of London and a West End club of the stamp and standing of the Devonshire Club; but of course only open to business men.

The cuisine would be on the best Swedish model. Besides a large dining-room there would be one or two smaller rooms for private parties. Rooms for smoking, reading, card playing, writing and meetings would make the club a social rendezvous for its members. A special feature would be a library, where Swedish and foreign literature on all matters commercial and financial would be available; and this, it may be pointed out, would fill a long-felt want in Stockholm. The present commercial libraries, those of the Commercial High School, the Export Association and the Statistical Central Bureau, have no comfortable reading rooms attached to them; and finally, as a novelty for Sweden and a special attraction for members from the provinces and abroad, a number of bedrooms would be available at a reasonable charge.

That is, on broad lines, the plan of the Council which has considered the proposal. The great difficulty is to obtain a suitable site, a site which is prominent and, above all, easy of access from the various business quarters. Business men in Stockholm seem to shift their quarters northwards and eastwards, and Gustaf Adolfs Torg cannot now truthfully be termed the centre of the business community, as it certainly was a few years ago. Norrmalmstorg is now, and Stureplan tends to be, the heart of the Stockholm "City."

At the meeting of the Society, general support of the scheme was forthcoming from all quarters and substantial subscriptions were obtained for the building fund. A committee will go further into the scheme and also report upon the suggested extension of the present geographical limitations of membership.

All the speakers at the meeting agreed that such a Merchants' Club in Stockholm would fill a long-felt want. Consul-General K. E. Widerström gave his experiences of the value of similar institutions in Russia, and Mr. Eric Einar Ekstrand similarly paid a tribute to the clubs in the United States, from which he brought home some of his happiest recollections from America.

The writer of these lines also spoke of the clubs in London, and mentioned that plans had more than once been ventilated to form a Swedish or Anglo-Swedish club in London, and that, should these plans materialise, an exchange of hospitality might be established. To illustrate the need of a real and live Merchants' Club in Stockholm, he recounted his experiences when returning to Stockholm a year ago after fifteen years' absence abroad. He wished to



join a club where he might lunch and read and smoke in quiet and peace, and was told that Stora Sällskapet in Arsenalsgatan was essentially a club for this purpose. On enquiring about terms, he was told there were so many on the waiting list that it would take from three to five years to be elected. Being referred to the "City Klubben" at the Grand Hotel, the election to that club was effected very quickly through the kind recommendation of a friend. This is a very select club, the membership being limited to 250, but it lies too far from the business centre of Stockholm, and not having a kitchen of its own, but depending upon that of the Grand Hotel, has no special attraction for the members, with the result that it is somewhat badly patronised. The third club in Stockholm, Lilla Sällskapet, or Adelsklubben in Vestra Trädgårdsgatan, has also a very limited membership and no space for expansion.

Thus I firmly believe that a new, live, modern residential Merchant Club in the capital of Sweden will prove a first-rate boon, and I wish the promoters every success in the undertaking. It is an object worthy of donations from Swedish merchants at home and abroad.

LOUIS ZETTERSTEN.



### Our London Letter.

Dessa rader äro skrivna före de allmänna valen, och den rådande brådskan gör det inte lättare att genomskåda den finansiella och kommersiella dimman. Politiska lika väl som militära orsaker fördröja demobiliseringen, men jag har hört sägas, att amiralitetet sätter handelsfartyg och fiskarbåtar fria med berömvärd snabbhet.

Det är omöjligt att beskriva ens lättnad och tacksamhet för att blodbadet äntligen är slut, och att segern är vunnen. Den mest glädjande sidan av affärssituationen är återställandet av handelsförbindelserna med de neutrala staterna. Här hoppas vi nu på att till julen få in ett förråd av apelsiner, russin och korinter. Vi få nu gott, vitt bröd igen, och sockerransonen kommer att bli ökad. Import- och exportlicenser beviljas oftare, och sänkningar i fraktpriserna skulle medföra ett betydligt allmänt prisfall. Men svårigheterna att finansiera internationell handel komma att bli mycket stora beroende på rubbningarna i växelkursen och den enorma cirkulationen av comsättliga papperspengar i så många länder. Jag har talat med flera ledande bankmän och andra sakkunniga, och det kanske skulle intressera mina läsare att höra hur de uppfatta ställningen.

Låt oss först av allt tänka på växelkursen.

Det är en möjlighet, att Amsterdambanken, som har en mycket kompetent direktör, kommer att uppliva sin forna glans genom att instituera en fri handel med guld. Om den kan genomföra detta med framgång så skulle en växel på Amsterdam än en gång få stor betydelse för internationell växelkurs. I alla händelser är det troligt att såvida ej den personliga antipatien mot tyskar försvinner snart till följd av revolutionen, så komma Amsterdam såväl som Köpenhamn och Stockholm att bli mycket viktigare växelcentra än förut. Ty vilket ekonomiskt handlingsätt de allierade än välja, så måste det i alla fall bli en betydande handel — efter fredens avslutande — mellan Tyskland och Storbritannien. De neutrala länderna komma att behöva flera handelsresande och agenter än någonin förut. Jag har hört att med tanke på detta har egendomsvärdet i Amsterdam stigit betydligt, ehuru de politiska och sociala störningar, som nyligen egt rum i Holland (vilka följde på den Tyska revolutionen) förorsakade en skarp tillbakagång. En annan mycket viktig fråga är stabiliteten av den nuvarande växelkursen mellan London och New York. Om de två regeringarna så behaga, kan denna kurs förmodligen upprätthållas såvoda ej en finansiell kris skulle inträffa på den ena eller den andra sidan Atlanten. Huruvida de verkligen önska att göra det, är dock icke så säkert. I viss mån beror det på, huruvida president Wilson och Mr. Lloyd George kunna komma överens om fredsvillkoren, som inbegripa så komplicerade punkter som (1) ockupationen av tysk terräng, (2) beloppet av skadeersättningen, (3) markerandet av de nya gränserna i öster, väster och söder, (4) de fria nationernas förbund, (5) sist men icke minst frågan om friheten på havet och frågan om de framtida flottrustningarna.

Det är tydligt att Förenta Staterna å ena sidan ämna skapa en stor handels—och krigsflotta, och att å andra sidan den britiska regeringen (om Mr. Churchill kan anses som dess talrör) ämnar upprätthålla "Den britiska flottans överhöghet." Man får hoppas både för de britiska och de amerikanska skattedragarnas skull, att Storbritannien och Förenta Staterna måtte komma till ett samförstånd i denna punkt. Det är ju tydligt, att sjölagarna måste reformeras, när man tänker på utvecklingen av minor och submariner och de fruktansvärda erfarenheter, som handelsflottan gjort under detta krig.

Om det nuvarande förhållandet mellan pundsedeln och den amerikanska dollarn kan upprätthållas tills betalningen i guld kan återupp-



tas i London, så kommer det att finnas åtminstone en fast punkt i den internationella handeln under nästa år. Fluktuationerna i de utländska växelkurserna komma att bli ett mycket farligt element, men jag förmodar, att den försiktige köpmannen och agenten skall kunna skydda sig mot förluster medelst försäkring. Ryssland är en oberäknelig faktor. Ett intressant experiment håller på att göras i Arkangel med en de allierades rubel, som efter vad jag hört kan konverteras till sex pence i stället för två shilling före kriget. Frågan huruvida pundsedelns internationella värde kommer att sjunka mera, beror till stor del på huruvida vår regering vidtar omedelbara mått och steg (liksom den gjorde efter 1915) för att återställa omsättligheten av sedlar i guld.

En annan mycket viktig fråga för Storbritannien Såväl som för Frankrike och Italien är, huruvida den amerikanska regeringen ämnar behandla lånen till de allierade som subsidier. Detta är mycket viktigare än den tyska skadeersättningen, ty Förenta Staterna har råd att vara generöst, då däremot Tysklands finanser äro i ett bedröfligt tillstånd. Det är en viss humör att läsa i engelska och franska tidningar om de gigantiska summor, som Tyskland skall få betala. Vissa författare försäkra högtidligt, att Tyskland kan betala de allierade mycket mera, än vad som återstår av Tysklands hela nationalegendom. En framstående bankman framkastade häromdagen ett jämförelsevis moderat förslag; det var, att Tyskland skulle betala 50 millioner sterling per år under 10 år. I gengäld härför ansåg han, att Tyskland skulle utrymmas efter freden, och att Tyskland skulle tillåtas att handla lika fritt som före kriget med de allierade makterna.

En svårighet är, att utom de 50 eller 100 millioner, som möjligen kunde betalas i guld, skadeersättningen måste betalas i varor, men nu anser man, att ett dylikt betalningssätt skulle förorsaka arbetslöshet här. Ja, Mr. Lloyd George har förklarat, att han icke kommer att tillåta Tyskland att överhopa oss med ("dump") billiga varor som betalning för skadeersättningen.

Till sist skulle jag vilja omnämna den mycket tillfredställande överenskommelsen i prisdombstolen den 28 november i dispyten om de svenska yllelasterna. Sir John Simon, K.C., som förde den svenska regeringens talan, tillkännagav, att en överenskommelse hade uppnåtts, som skulle klara upp dessa fall och alla andra tvister, som hade uppstått mellan de två regeringarna, angående ett flertal andra förnödenheter. "SCRUTATOR LONDONIENSIS."

## A Notable Silver Wedding.

THE silver wedding of H.E. Count Wrangel, Swedish Minister in London, was celebrated on December 12th, by a luncheon given in his honour at the Savoy Hotel by the Swedish Colony in London. About 150 members of the Colony were present, including many ladies. Among those present were Mr. Harald Bendixson, who occupied the chair, Consul-General E. G. Sahlin, Mr. J. Eberstein, Mr. H. A. Hägg, Captain Lundgren, Mr. C. A. Löwenadler, Mr. J. R. Schéle, Mr. C. Svedberg, Mr. A. Welin, Mr. E. B. Westman, and Mr. G. Z. Westling.

Mr. Bendixson, in the course of a charming speech proposing the main toast, recalled that he had often been charged with the responsibility of proposing Count Wrangel's health, and knowing him as he did he was not going to make him uncomfortable by paying him compliments which he knew he did not like. But he was anxious to let him know what the Swedish Colony in London thought of his work since he came to England as the representative of the Swedish Government. Count Wrangel had always shown himself keenly interested in, and was a warm supporter of, every movement which the Swedish Colony had taken up. Under his inspiring influence the Swedish Colony from being an inchoate body had taken form and shape. He assured Count Wrangel that he had the Swedish Colony's profound gratitude, and they thanked Providence for having given Sweden at such a time such a Minister in London. Count Wrangel throughout the War had consistently steered Swedish politics in England so that when the end of the War came Sweden would stand forth as a nation friendly to Great Britain. Turning to Countess Wrangel, Mr. Bendixson said her French parentage had always endeared her to Swedish people. The people who were pro-French in Sweden were very numerous indeed, and were a growing number. Having referred to Countess Wrangel's association with the Swedish Hospital in London, Mr. Bendixson presented, on behalf of the Colony, an old piece of Swedish silver, observing that though to the eye it might seem empty, it was really filled with heartfelt good wishes of ardent admirers of the Count and Countess.

Pastor Hellerström, in seconding the toast, also paid eloquent tribute to the work of Count and Countess Wrangel in this country.



The toast was drunk and cheered in the true Swedish fashion.<sup>†</sup>

Count Wrangel, in replying, said that if it had been their good fortune to be able to do something for the Swedish Colony in London, they esteemed themselves indeed privileged. But he thought Mr. Bendixson had exaggerated what he had done. He came to London 12 years ago at a moment when the Colony felt the necessity of pulling itself together and of showing the people at home that it was quite prepared to do its part in healing the wounds from which they were suffering. To that extent the ground was already prepared for him when he arrived in London. But, without reflecting on other Colonies, he did not think there was anywhere a Colony more devoted or more disposed to work for the "old home" than he found here in London. Nowhere had he found the willingness to work for Sweden greater than amongst the Swedish Colony in London.

An excellent musical entertainment followed, to which Mrs. Lindquister contributed the song "Florez and Blanzefflor," by W. Peterson-Berger. A choir composed of ladies and gentlemen among the guests sang a hymn by Hugo Bedinger. Mr. Olsson played a couple of violin solos, and then the whole of those assembled made the great room ring with "Du gamla, du fria, du fjällhöga Nord."



### **A London Swedish Branch of the League of Nations Union.**

ON December 16th, a meeting was held at the Swedish Hall, Harcourt Street, to discuss the desirability of constituting a London Swedish Branch of the League of Nations Union.

The Chairman (Mr. H. Bendixson), introduced Professor Gilbert Murray, who addressed the meeting on the objects of the League of Nations Union. The speaker emphasised the imperative necessity of a League of Nations, and pointed out that the only alternative was a future war, in which civilised society must, owing to the perfection of modern armaments and engines of war, be completely blotted out. Wars, he continued, spring either from criminally aggressive national ambitions, or else from natural and legitimate differences of interests. In both cases a super-national tribunal might prevent the clash of arms. The American Arbitration Treaties formed an admirable starting point, and showed what could be done by positive legislation. On the other

hand, the successful cultivation of an atmosphere of candour and friendliness in the diplomatic relations of Great Britain and France and Russia afforded an indication of what might be done in a less formal way.

Professor Murray concluded his address by urging the importance of a helpful, though decided, attitude on the part of the neutral nations, in order to prevent an *ex parte* imposition of a league by the victorious belligerents. He emphasised in particular the potentialities of Swedish influence and the prominence of Sweden among the neutrals.

In a subsequent discussion the view was held by the meeting that the proposed London Swedish branch of the Union should enter into the closest relations with the branch in Sweden and should act as its mouthpiece.

A vote of thanks was then accorded to Professor Gilbert Murray, and the meeting unanimously decided to constitute itself a branch of the Union. A committee of fifteen members, consisting of Messrs. H. Bendixson, H. Valentin, C. A. Löwenadler, F. Bagge, J. Eberstein, C. Eberstein, K. Hedin, F. Henrikson, E. F. Carnegie, Fru Broman, Fru Henrikson and Miss Thorbjörn, with Mr. J. Eberstein as Convener, was then appointed.



### **Artificial Silk and Wool from Cellulose.**

A COMPANY, under the style A.-B. Konstsilke to manufacture artificial silk and wool from sulphite cellulose, has been founded by Centralgruppens Emissionsaktiebolag with a share capital of 1,400,000 kronor, the Board consisting of Messrs. O. Falkman, A. Bergengren, Baron J. Mannerheim, Messrs. Bellander, Carl Eiserman and J. Jonsson. The two commodities will be produced by a chemical process, which is to a certain extent secret, and at the Company's Experimental Factory some very promising samples have already been produced. The wool, as well as the yarn and tissues manufactured are washable and are considered excellent substitutes for the genuine articles, while the cost of production by the Company's methods is said to be considerably lower than any hitherto adopted.

The Company has a factory at Borås, which is now being fitted out for their requirements. It is anticipated that the factory will be in full working order next spring. A.-B. Konstsilke will not take up spinning, etc., but its products will be sold to home and foreign textile factories.



## Manchester District Committee.

A MEETING of the Manchester District Committee, the Swedish Chamber of Commerce for the United Kingdom (Incorporated) was held at Manchester on December 3rd, when there were present: Messrs. Theod. Fischer, Chairman; T. D. Nuttall, Vice-Chairman; W. Lowe, E. Sudlow, Geo. Thomas, and S. Ericsson, Secretary.

The meeting opened with a proposal by Mr. Nuttall that a note be put on the minutes expressing satisfaction at the cessation of hostilities in favour of the Allies. This was seconded by Mr. Sudlow and carried.

The Chairman opened a discussion on the state of trade under present conditions, saying that there are various lines of goods to which English importers might devote their attention, such as cutlery, hardware, window and table glass, flint glass and bottles, electric goods, woodworking machinery, etc.

With regard to English export trade, he referred to the staple products of Lancashire, giving pre-war export figures, and as there was ample scope for further increase of British export to Sweden, expressed the hope that it would be found possible to effect this. It was resolved to write a letter to the London Council, pointing out that, in the opinion of the Committee, the speedy removal of the present export restrictions was a most urgent matter, bearing in mind the exceptionally large quantities of goods awaiting release in the Manchester district, and that the London Council be asked to approach the competent authorities accordingly.

It was decided that, in view of the year being so far advanced, no special general meeting should be held until the ordinary general meeting in March, according to the by-laws, takes place.

Discussing the Postal Service between the United Kingdom and Sweden, it was resolved that a letter be written to the London Council, pointing out the unsatisfactory postal communication with Sweden compared with that of Norway.

Mr. Thomas suggested that to further a better and more intimate knowledge of the general public about the articles Sweden is able to produce—such as table glassware, electrical accessories, Eskilstuna goods, toys, tinned foods and various other articles, but which, if sold in this country, are not offered to the public in general as Swedish productions—a shop might be opened exclusively displaying Swedish products, and thereby create a better demand.



## An Important Question of Exchange and Custom.

**Aktiebolaget Rydtun & Co. v. Felber, Jucker & Co.**

IN our last issue we gave a brief summary of this case, which was decided in favour of the shippers, Messrs. Rydtun & Co., and against which decision the defendants then appealed. It will be remembered that plaintiffs, who are merchants in Sweden, had sold to the defendants in Manchester a quantity of timber c.i.f. Liverpool, and they claimed damages for alleged breach of the contract by the defendants to pay the price, and, alternatively, damages for wrongful detention and conversion of the timber.

In his judgment on the appeal, Lord Justice Bankes said that an attempt had been made to establish a custom in the timber trade, but the matter must be

decided on the contract and what construction was to be placed on it. Before the war, the rate of exchange was fairly steady, and no question of that kind had arisen, but since the war it had fluctuated considerably. Looking at the contract, the price was expressed in English money, and one would expect that the invoice would be made out in England. There was a guarantee with reference to the rate of exchange which read as follows:—"C.i.f. Liverpool, exclusive of war risks, exchange guaranteed at Kr. 18.20 per £ sterling on the off value, plus any extra rail freights incurred between Bundeville and Gothenburg." It had been said that the guarantee clause ought to be read as applicable to the time of payment, but the true construction of the contract showed that the intention of the parties was that the time of shipment was the time at which the rate of exchange was to be fixed. The decision of Lord Justice Bray was right, and the appeal must be dismissed. With this judgment Lord Justice Warrington concurred.

In a dissenting judgment, Lord Justice Scrutton said that in the absence of custom he could not read the time of shipment into a c.i.f. contract, but thought that, as the contract was c.i.f., the time at which the rate of exchange was to be fixed was the time when the shipping documents were presented.

The appeal was dismissed.



## A Substitute for Linseed Oil.

IN our October Journal we mentioned that a Swedish engineer had succeeded in obtaining a substitute for linseed oil from purely Swedish raw materials, which possesses all the good qualities of the genuine article. We now understand that the invention has been bought and will be commercially exploited by Director E. Schelin of Stockholm. According to statements which have appeared in the Swedish press, the invention is the result of long and patient work, and the manufacture would have started long ago, but for delay in delivering the necessary machines. A start will, however, now soon be made at a provisional factory in Stockholm, and later in a larger factory outside the city. The main advantage of the invention is that it is cheap to manufacture and does not need any expensive plant, the cost of a factory capable of turning out 500 tons annually not being more than 20,000 kronor. The price of the manufactured article is very low compared with linseed oil, and will compete favourably with the latter even under normal conditions. It has the advantage over linseed oil that both glazed and unglazed surfaces can be painted with it without the admixture of any foreign substances, and further, no "dryers" need be added. The oil is manufactured from waste products—the sap from certain plants—which are dissolved in benzine. The inventor has not patented his invention, but prefers to sell the methods of manufacture to foreign countries.



## Opportunities for British Exporters.

NOW that England is in an even better position than before, or soon will be, to manufacture and export many articles and commodities to which previously only limited attention was given, the time is opportune for indicating the chief lines in which British exporters might well interest themselves. The list given below is not a very lengthy one, but it suggests possibilities for the extension of post-war trade with Sweden, of which, no doubt, British manufacturers will take advantage. Our article on "Key Industries" in the last issue of this Journal showed clearly enough that the future of England's trade must necessarily undergo a very radical change, and that instead of having to rely upon other countries for certain vital necessities, she will not only be independent, but also have a surplus of them for export, in some instances at once, and in many later on. To gain the greatest benefit from the new position, immediate and sustained action is necessary.

There is probably no need to dilate at length on the various items in our list, and therefore only a few general suggestions will be made. In textiles, British manufacturers already supplied more than a fourth of the total import, and if they study the somewhat conservative requirements of the Swedish market in regard to quality and description it should be easy to increase the volume of trade in such goods. The same remarks hold good in regard to yarn, thread, and similar articles. There is much to be done in various articles manufactured from horn and substances derived from animals. In tallow, oils, and lubricants of all sorts trade should easily be capable of expansion. The recent developments in the dye industry afford ample opportunities for business, and in the manufactured metal trades there is room for a substantial increase.

In regard to re-exports, the bulk of these before the war went into Sweden from Continental ports; but seeing that most of these goods emanated from British Colonies or dependencies, it is only reasonable that they should be handled by the Mother Country in so far as is economically possible, and we suggest that those interested should give this department of trade their earnest attention. So far, this kind of trade has largely been a question of tonnage facilities from distant countries to Europe, so that it is up to shipowners to

provide merchants with better and cheaper channels of communication than formerly existed.

### SWEDEN'S IMPORT, 1913.

Goods.	Total Import., Kronor.	<i>Gt. Britain's Percentage thereof.</i>
Cereals and Products therefrom ..	65,290,000	5.99
Colonial produce ..	60,086,000	9.33
Fruit and vegetables	17,015,000	9.42
Spirits, malt, and other liquors .. ..	9,830,000	7.89
Textiles .. ..	60,138,000	26.16
Textiles (manufactures)	62,062,000	31.13
Yarn, thread, and rope-makers' goods ..	21,683,000	33.70
Hair, feathers, hides, skins, bones, horn and other animal manufactures .. ..	47,646,000	5.52
Manufactures from hair, etc. .. ..	5,735,000	8.49
Tallow, oils, tar, rubber and similar substances	67,061,000	13.52
Manufactures from tallow, oils, tar, etc. ..	7,779,000	28.28
Colours and Dyes ..	7,266,000	7.78
Minerals, raw materials and partly manufactured .. ..	148,807,000	66.75
Minerals (manufactures from) .. ..	4,824,000	15.64
Metals, unwrought and partly manufactured	16,738,000	31.50
Metals (manufactures from) .. ..	28,961,000	11.55
Vessels, vehicles, machines, instruments, etc.	25,341,000	21.90



### Textiles from Peat Moss.

The experts appointed by the Swedish Board of Trade to report on a substance in peat-moss suitable for textile manufacture state that the patents sought by G. A. Sellergren, a Professor at Tekniska Högskolan, for methods and machines for the preparation of peat-fibre, and the spinning rights in Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, have been bought by a Danish Company, which has established a temporary factory in Jutland. From such fibre dress cloth has been woven, consisting of 75 per cent. peat-fibre and 25 per cent. shoddy. The company has also erected a large new factory near Moss.



## Personal & Business Notices.

### Hellman & Co., Stockholm.

The above firm is to be turned into a limited company with a share capital of 400,000 kronor.

### Uddeholms A.-B.

is erecting an ether factory at Skoghall, near Karlstad, to have a daily output of 1,000 litres raw ether.

### Svenska Bomullsspinnarens Import A.-B.

has decided to increase its capital from 123,000 kronor to 1,500,000 kronor by issuing new shares at par.

### Mons Trävaru A. B., Sundsvall

has decided to increase its capital from 1,500,000 kronor to 3,000,000 kronor by issuing gratis shares.

### Aktiebolaget Götaverken's

net profit during 1917-1918 was 1,110,911, against 875,415 kronor in the previous year. The dividend is unchanged at 8 per cent.

### Luth & Rosens Elektriska A.-B.

have decided to issue 222,000 new shares to finance the purchase of the shares in A.-B. Elektromarin at Gothenburg. The Capital Control Committee have authorised the issue.

### Kramfors A.-B

is increasing its capital from 13.8 millions to 15.3 millions by issuing shares at 150 per cent. The new shares are to be subscribed for by a daughter company—Faxälvens Kraftaktiebolag, which is to be fused into the mother company.

### A Daily Service with England

The question of establishing a daily ferry boat or steamship service between Sweden and England is exciting a great deal of interest, and preparations have been made for a Government proposal to next year's Riksdag in connection therewith.

### A.-B. Tjärprodukter Double Their Output.

The above Company, which started its manufacture a few months ago at Bollnäs, now intends to double its output by extending the factory and adding several distillators to their plant. At present the manufactures of the Company include 2,000 kilos of refined lubricating and fuel oils.

### Titanium in Bohuslän

Deposits of titanium ore have been discovered at Lycke, in Bohuslän, and the right of appropriation has been obtained by Th. Olan, Marstrand, who will leave exploitation to a future company. The Press treats this discovery with reserve, and a prominent Geologist, Doctor Tegengren, declares it is probable that it is only of titaniferous iron ore, which is very common in Sweden, and is not considered worth exploiting.

### First Aeronautic Company

The first Swedish Aeronautic Company is shortly to be constituted, with a minimum capital of one million kronor—already subscribed—and having a maximum of three millions. Aeroplane traffic in Sweden is, however, not to be started before International Air Traffic has been organised. The new company is supported by Skandinaviska Kredit A.-B., Stockholms Handelsbank and Enskilda Banken.

### Pappersmassekontoret (Paper Pulp Office).

the recently started experimental institute for the cellulose and wood pulp industries, has now commenced its work. To begin with, this will be limited to scientific research connected with the industries concerned, the gathering of statistics, and getting a library together. The erection of the proposed experimental factory has been postponed. The chief of the institute is Mr. H. Wallin, C.E., previously at Svartvik.

### Ramvik Bought by Svanö A.-B.

Svanö Aktiebolag has bought all the shares in the Ramvik sawmill in Ångermannland. Ramvik's capital is 500,000 kronor and the dividend during recent years has been 15 per cent. Its Managing Director, Leopold Lindeberg, is to remain. This purchase should enable the Company to double its output of wood goods. During 1916, Svanö manufactured 6,227 standard wood goods and 23,314 tons sulphite cellulose. The Company is also erecting a sulphite spirit factory.

### A.-B. Galco

having a minimum capital of two million kronor has been constituted to take over and develop the business of A.-B. Ingenjörfirman G. A. Linstedt and Co. The Board is seated at Stockholm, and the promoters are: G. A. Lindstedt, S. E. Osmar, Tord Magnusson, Ivan Magnusson, N. F. Göranson, T. Rooth, Governor Bergström, Oscar Hedin, G. T. Lindstedt, and Chr. Storjohann. New factories are to be established at Eskilstuna. Galco machines are well-known in Scandinavia, Finland, Russia, Germany, and Holland.

### A New Finance Company.

A large finance company has been formed at Stockholm with a share capital of 10 million kronor minimum, and 30 million kronor maximum, in 100 kronor shares. The Company will organise, take over, and build factories in the machine, heating plant, etc., lines. Further, the Company will finance other similar undertakings. The founders are the shareholders in the A.-B. Ahlsell and Ahrens, A.-B. Rylander and Asplund and A.-B. Wilh. Sonesson & Co.,



who are all interested in the above-mentioned branches, and the new Company will take over the factories belonging to the three firms.

### **French Chamber of Commerce at Stockholm**

The French Chamber of Commerce for some time provisionally opened at Stockholm was organised as a permanent institution on the 18th December. The Director of the Chamber, M. Lebourgeois, expressed his hope to establish closer commercial relations between Sweden and France, saying that Swedish wood-goods, ball-bearings and machines, etc., have a very good market in France. Among articles which could be imported into Sweden are vegetable oils, wine, fruits, textile articles and chemicals. He said, that measures are being taken to improve steamship communication between Sweden and France.

### **The Wood Market**

*Affärsvärlden*, in its report on the wood market, states that there is nothing of interest doing except a few contracts with Holland and Denmark. The total export in 1918 amounted to about 700,000 standards or 80 to 90,000 standards more than in the previous year. The prospects for the coming year are good. Danish buyers have been somewhat reserved during recent weeks and new contracts have been principally with the Dutch. Considerable business with Spain is also expected next year and Norwegians are also interested buyers. England and the Allies have not yet appeared in the Baltic market. Hitherto 130,000 standards have been sold for shipment in 1919, of which 70,000 are to Denmark, 50,000 to Holland, and 3,000 to Spain.

### **New Shipping Company.**

A new shipowning company has been formed at Stockholm with a minimum capital of one and a half million kronor, to which a syndicate consisting of Captain H. Modin, the Svartvik, Holmsund and Hofvid Companies and C. O. L. Braathen are entitled to subscribe for shares for 1.93 million kronor as payment for four steamers of together 8,600 tons taken over by the new company.



**CLERK REGISTER will be found  
on page 306.**

## **Doings of the Chamber.**

### **Council Meetings.**

Since the publication of the November issue of the Chamber's Journal two meetings of the Council have taken place—viz., on the 28th November and the 11th December.

### **Election of Members.**

The following have been elected Annual Members :—

Aktiebolaget Th. Hanson & Co., Gothenburg.  
(Exporters of Iron and Steel, Wood and Pulp.)

Alex. Meek & Sons, Hull and Goole. (Steamship Agents and Merchants.)

John J. Boyd, Kyrkogatan, 58, Gothenburg.  
(Import and Export.)

Thornett & Fehr, 27, Leadenhall Street, E.C.3.  
(Merchants.)

Aktiebolaget Svenska Maskinverken, Stockholm.  
(Machinery Manufacturers.)

Otto Wallén (Managing Director A.-B. Svensk Import), Stockholm.

S. Busch, 5, Chancery Lane, W.C.

### **Postal Service.**

Owing to the continued delays in the postal service, and in view of the fact that a more frequent service was already established between England and Norway, it was decided to communicate by cable with the Swedish Postmaster-General asking for Swedish mails to be forwarded *via* Norway until such time as regular and frequent service is established from Sweden direct.

### **Aftonbladet's Article.**

Attention was called to Reuter's report of an article in *Aftonbladet* and the *Morning Post's* comments thereon, and it was decided to reply thereto as per copy of letter printed on page 290 in this issue of the Journal.

### **Manchester District Committee.**

A report of a meeting of the Manchester District Committee held on December 3rd was presented, and recommendations therein in regard to obtaining the release of large quantities of cotton and other goods were decided to be brought before the authorities concerned, with a view to shipment being expedited.

### **Commercial Information.**

This important question formed the subject of a long discussion following on an interesting paper read by Consul-General E. G. Sahlin, who is also an Honorary Vice-President of the Chamber.



## The "F" Boats as Passenger Steamers.

A SUGGESTION to convert the incompleting battle cruisers "Gustaf V" and "Queen Victoria" into peaceful and fast passenger steamers appears in *Dagens Nyheter* by a shipbuilding expert. He starts with the assumption that by the time the ships can be completed the military political situation will be such that there will scarcely be any use for artillery battleships of this type. Therefore, so that the money which has been spent on them should not be wasted, he thinks that they should be converted into passenger steamers, and might be put on the route Gothenburg-Immingham, for which their high speed would make them very suitable.

It is suggested that all the side armour and armoured turrets and the guns should be taken away, and the ships partly rebuilt and adapted for 100 first, 119 second, and 158 third-class passengers. The deck would afford comfortable promenade decks. The armoured deck might remain and gun mountings arranged fitted with about ten 15-centimetre guns, so that the Navy would still have two very useful auxiliary cruisers.

To realise such a plan, several problems, both technical and economical, have to be solved. Regarding the technical question *Handelstidningen* has had an interview with the Director of Götaverken, Mr. Hugo Hammar, who believes that the project is practicable. The ships, including armour and guns, have each a displacement of 7,000 tons. If the armour and the guns were removed this would be reduced by 3,500 tons. The alterations and interior arrangements may be expected to weigh about 800 tons. If it is calculated that

about 400 tons bunker coals for the round voyage are needed for a speed of 20 knots, the boats should easily be able to carry a cargo of a couple of thousand tons.

The machinery is estimated to give the boats a speed of 23 knots at full pressure, requiring 22,000 h.-p. A speed of 20 knots would require only 13,000 h.-p., and a couple of very fast steamers would therefore be added to the Swedish mercantile marine. Should the vessels be required as cruisers, Mr. Hammar believes that with the decrease in weight, in consequence of the alterations of the hulls of the ships, the speed might be increased to 25 knots. He pointed out, however, that his statements were only the result of brief calculation, and that it would be the constructor's task to overcome the difficulties connected with the alterations.

Mr. Dan Broström, the well-known shipowner, pointed out regarding this project to improve communications with England that it has for a long time been desired that it should not be necessary to pass more than one night in the North Sea. Having arrived from Stockholm at 7 a.m., one then could after an hour's time start the voyage and be at Immingham at 11 a.m. the following day, and from there it only takes about four hours to reach London, Liverpool, Edinburgh, and practically any of the important towns in England.

If it is assumed that two steamers with a speed of 20 knots would need 24 hours for the voyage and 24 hours in port, four return voyages could be made weekly. With regard to passenger traffic, which is in this case the main question, the size of the boats is very suitable. They are both 400 feet long, and 'midships they are only one foot narrower than the "Stockholm," and thereby offer spacious promenade decks. As cargo ships, however, they would be of less

# OTTO ULLSTRÖM & CO.,

SALE AND PURCHASE—CHARTERING—INSURANCE—BUNKERING,  
LICENSED VALUERS OF SHIPPING PROPERTY, AND SPECIAL ATTENTION  
TO COURT AND ARBITRATION CASES,

*Wish to Represent First-Class Firm of Shipowners and Timber Exporters*

Special Department for dealing with Export and Import of goods to and from Sweden  
Enquiries invited.

**84, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C.3.**



importance. They cannot be used for such cargoes as coal and wood, but only for piece goods, and of such there is not enough to require 2,000 tons per voyage. The economic part of the question is, however, the most important. Even a ship of 18 to 19 knots would be an expensive experiment, and would be still more so when it concerns the realisation of a scheme like the one proposed. These questions will of course demand minute consideration. This is also the case with the subject of organising the traffic and the question of subsidies from the Government. It must, however, be taken into consideration that we shall not for a long time be able to secure similar boats from other quarters.



### Additions to the Library.

The following publications have recently been added to the Chamber's Library:—

#### SWEDISH.

Kommersiella meddelanden, utgivna av Kungl. Kommerskollegium. November, 1918.

Skeppsbyggnadsindustrien i Sverige, av Direktör G. Hammar & Bergsingeniör Edvin Fornander.

#### ENGLISH.

The Commercial Directory, for 1918. By The Anglo-Continental Publishing Co., Ltd.

Post Office London Directory, 1919, Vol. I. and II. (Bought.)

### THE NORTH CORNWALL CHINA CLAY CO., LTD.,

St. Breward, Bodmin, Cornwall.

LARGEST CHINA CLAY SETT IN THE WORLD

(J) WALTER SESSIONS, Managing Director

### BRITISH AGENCIES WANTED.

A Young and Energetic Merchant desires to represent a British manufacturer in Sweden for the sale of **Men's Felt and Straw Hats**.—Reply to B/771/18, c/o The Swedish Chamber of Commerce for the United Kingdom, 5, Lloyd's Avenue, E.C.3

**IVAR LUNDBERG,**

**NORRKÖPING, SWEDEN.**

Established 1878.

General Commission Agent.

**OPEN FOR ALL AGENCIES.** (A)

**General Commission Agent and  
Leather Goods Manufacturer.**

**CARL SÖDERLING,**

**MALMÖ, Sweden.**

**OPEN FOR ALL AGENCIES.** (A)

**JUSTUS SWENSON,**

**Lundavägen 33, Malmö, Sweden.**

**General Merchant.**

**Open for all Agencies.** (D)

**ERIK G. FÖRSBLAD,  
GÖTEBORG.**

Telegrams: "ERIKFORS."

AGENCIES wanted in the following articles:

**Coffee Tea, Spices, Colonial Produce,  
Foods, Chemicals, Oils, etc.** (L)

### Swedish Bonds Quoted on the London Stock Exchange.

WE publish below a list of prices at which the Swedish State Loans, the City of Stockholm and City of Göteborg Loans are sold on the London Stock Exchange.

#### Swedish State Loans.

DATE.	3½% 1880	1908
Nov. 20	—	65 4¼ 5¼ ½
„ 29	—	65 ¾ 6¼ ¼
Dec. 3	91 ¼	—

The meaning of the signs used is as follows:—

† Small bonds at special prices.

‡ Exceptional bargains.

Δ Bargains done with or between non-members.

t.b. Treasury Certs. of Deposit (Scheme B).



**Members** are invited to keep in close touch with the Chamber, and avail themselves of its services.

## Trade Enquiries.

(Circular No. 333) -

**Medlemmar** uppmanas att alltid hänvända sig till Handelskammaren, när tillfälle yppar sig, och använda sig av dess tjänster.

**NOTE.**—On receipt of a written application, stating Reference Number, full particulars of names and addresses are given to Members and accredited enquirers in reference to enquiries marked with an asterisk, which denotes that the enquirer is a Member of the Chamber. Particulars of enquiries not marked with an asterisk are given to Members only.

### BRITISH ARTICLES WANTED.

\***Woollen Cloth.** (A/387/18.)

**Electric Installation and Conducting Material.** (A/385/18.)

**Stationery.** (A/405/18.) Chamber of Commerce in Sweden enquiries for these lines of goods on behalf of Swedish buyers. Further details at the Chamber's Offices.

\***Machine Oils.** (A/412/18.)

\***Grease.** (A/413/18.)

\***Cotton Waste.** (A/414/18.)

**China Clay.** (A/434/18.)

\***Optical Articles.** (A/435/18.)

\***Surgical Bandages, etc.** (A/436/18.)

\***Clinical Thermometers.** (A/441/18.)

**Carpets.** (A/444/18.)

**Curtains.** (A/445/18.)

**Haberdashery.** (A/446/18.)

**Chemicals.** (A/448/18.)

**Therapeutic Articles and Implements.** (A/449/18.)

**Perfumes.** (A/450/18.)

**Ironmongery.** (A/451/18.)

\***Colonial Goods, Tea, Spice, etc.** (A/454/18.)

\***Coal Tar.** (A/455/18.)

### SWEDISH ARTICLES OFFERED.

**Electric Fittings, of hammered iron.** (A/365/18.)

**Window Openers.** (A/366/18.)

**Window Mountings.** (A/367/18.)

**Shoe Pegs, etc.** (A/368/18.)

Large Swedish Export firm offers the following articles :—

\***Washing Boards.** (A/371/18.)

\***Clothes Pegs.** (A/372/18.)

\***Broom Handles.** (A/373/18.)

\***Coat Hangers.** (A/374/18.)

\***Coffee Mills.** (A/375/18.)

\***Wood Wool.** (A/376/18.)

\***Boy Scout Knives.** (A/377/18.)

\***Hammers.** (A/378/18.)

\***Axes.** (A/379/18.)

\***Meat Mincing Machines.** (A/380/18.)

\***Sausage Machines.** (A/381/18.)

\***Stoves.** (A/382/18.)

\***Flat Irons.** (A/383/18.)

\***Hardware.** (A/384/18.)

**Shoe Pegs.** (A/388/18.)

\***Wooden Bobbins.** (A/389/18.)

\***Wooden Spools.** (A/390/18.)

\***Turned Wood Goods.** (A/391/18.)

**Wood Tar.** (A/399/18.)

**Small Tools.** (A/400/18.)

**Wood Wool.** (A/407/18.)

\***Iron.** (A/409/18.)

\***Steel.** (A/410/18.)

**Wood Tar.** (A/421/18.)

**Raw Turpentine.** (A/422/18.)

**Tar Oil.** (A/423/18.)

**Crude Oil Engines.** (A/447/18.)

**Wooden Shoes.** (A/452/18.)

**Wooden Soles.** (A/453/18.)

### SVENSKA ARTIKLAR ÖNSKADE FÖR STOR-BRITANNIEN OCH IRLAND.

**Tvättbräden.** (A/360/18.)

**Kvastskaft.** (A/361/18.)

**Brödkavlar.** (A/362/18.)

**Handuksrullar.** (A/363/18.)

**Kärl, emaljerade.** (A/364/18.)

\***Trävaror, sågade och hyvlade.** (A/370/18.)

**Papper.** Londonfirma önskar komma i förbindelse med svenska tillverkare av följande slag av papper :

\***Färgat Crépepapper, på rullar.** (A/417/18.)

\***Färgat Sulfitpapper, M.G.** (A/418/18.)

\***Färgat Tryckpapper, billig kvalitet.** (A/419/18.)

**Järn.** (A/442/18.)

**Stål.** (A/443/18.)

Dublinfirma önskar komma i förbindelse med svenska fabrikanter och exporthus för försäljning av svenska exportartiklar på den irländska marknaden :

\***Buteljer.** (A/424/18.)

\***Järn och Stål.** (A/425/18.)

\***Kalciumkarbid.** (A/426/18.)

\***Dörrar.** (A/427/18.)

\***Glas och Glasvaror, alla slag.** (A/428/18.)

\***Järn- och Stålmanufaktur.** (A/429/18.)

\***Snickerier.** (A/430/18.)

\***Papper.** (A/431/18.)

\***Tändstickor.** (A/432/18.)

Londonfirma önskar komma i förbindelse med tillverkare av följande artiklar :

**Träull.** (A/456/18.)

**Leksaker av trä.** (A/457/18.)

**Rockhängare.** (A/458/18.)

### ENGELSKA ARTIKLAR OFFERERADE TILL SVERIGE.

\***Smörjoljor.** (A/357/18.)

\***Smörjett.** (A/358/18.)

\***Paraffinvax.** (A/359/18.)

\***Fiskreäskap, revar tafsar, etc. av italiensk hampa.** (A/385/18.)

\***Skeppsförnödenheter.** (A/386/18.)



Kemikalier. (A/392/18.)  
 Specerier. (A/393/18.)  
 Ylletyger. (A/394/18.)  
 Ylletyger. (A/396/18.)  
 Talgersättning. (A/397/18.)  
 Paraffinvax. (A/398/18.)  
 Oljefrö. (A/411/18.)  
 Jutevaror. (A/415/18.)  
 Jute- och bomullssäcker, nya och begagnade.  
 (A/416/18.)  
 Kokapparater. (A/437/18.)  
 Järnkonstruktioner. (A/438/18.)  
 Ledningsrör och tillbehör (vatten och avlopp)  
 (A/439/18.)  
 Kärn, järn och emaljerade. (A/440/18.)




---

## SELLING AND BUYING AGENT IN SWEDEN

---

General Merchandise **H. ASKLUND** II, Blasieholmstorg  
 Stockholm, Sweden

## MAGNUS KOLLBERG,

Stockholm, Sweden,

**BROKER AND AGENT**

*in Corn, Colonial Produce, and Chemicals.*

**Wants Agencies.**

(A)

## JOHN R. RETTIG & Co., A.-B.

3, Norrmalmstorg, STOCKHOLM, Sweden,

**GENERAL MERCHANTS.**

*Specialities: Minerals, Chemicals.*

**AGENTS IN FINLAND AND RUSSIA.**

(F)

---

## SWEDISH AGENCIES WANTED.

TIMBER. Manchester firm with splendid connections open to take over one or two more Agencies in sawn and/or planed wood for Manchester and surrounding district.—Reply to B/783/18, c/o The Swedish Chamber of Commerce for the United Kingdom, 5, Lloyd's Avenue, E.C. 3.

(C)

**T**RANSLATIONS.—An Office making a speciality of translation of technical and commercial matters from and into SWEDISH, Norwegian and Danish, has been established in the City of London since 1900. Highest references. Address: Century Translation Bureau, 505, Mansion House Chambers, 11, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C. Telephone:—410 City.

(A)

## Industrial Fat from Animal Waste.

“THE shortage of fat during the war has taught as much,” says *Svensk Handels-tidning*, inasmuch as it has to an increased degree drawn attention to the waste of fatty offals which occurred before the war. This waste consists partly of bones from households and slaughter-houses, etc., and partly from carcasses and fish offal. A splendid fat for industrial purposes can be obtained therefrom, which means that considerable quantities of edible fats, which were previously used by industries, can now be utilised as human food.

About a year ago A.-B. Fettindustri was formed in Malmö to save this waste and to manufacture it according to most up-to-date methods and on a large scale. The company founded its activity on already existing undertakings in the same line, such as the meat-flour mill at Håstamölla, the bone-meal and bone-glue factories at Stidsvig and Helsingborg, etc. Besides modernising the above works, expansion is contemplated, whereby the output will be doubled. For their plant at the Gothenburg slaughterhouse four large extractors will be imported from Germany. The extension, which is expected to be ready next Spring, has been necessary because the company's present premises are occupied with the manufacture of resin for the Swedish paper industries. Of the new factories, the one in Trelleborg is nearly completed and another is planned at Karlshamn.

To gather the waste from slaughter-houses and carcasses an effective organisation is necessary, and has hitherto only proved profitable in the densely populated county of Scania. The waste is sent to the plants in the different parts of the county in hermetically sealed iron barrels, where the fat is extracted by means of steam. At Håstamölla the extraction is made by the more effective benzine extraction method; in both cases sodden meat is manufactured into a very nourishing fodder—meat meal. Fish waste is utilised by the company in its works in Gothenburg and Scania. The capacity of the Gothenburg factory is calculated to be about 10,000 tons per year.

From the bone-waste, glue, and bone-meal are obtained, besides the fat which is used for the manufacture of soap and stearine.

The total annual output of A.-B. Fettindustri is calculated to be as follows:—

2,200 tons fish oil	3,300 tons fish meal
150 „ body fat	450 „ meat „
500 „ bone fat	3,500 „ bone „
	750 „ glue



## British Proclamations Relating to Trade, etc.

**Note.**—In quoting below the more important orders and regulations issued by the British Government, we invite any Member desiring further information to write to the Secretary of the Chamber, mentioning the particular measure on which he desires such information, and quoting the *Board of Trade Journal* indicated.

### Imported Paper-making Materials.

The Controller of Paper announces that as the claims for tonnage under the recent special allocations are smaller than were anticipated, and the Government requirements are in course of reduction, it is proposed to distribute the estimated balance in the form of a further two months' proportion of imported materials, paper and cardboard, or paper and cardboard manufactured wholly or mainly from imported materials, to all importers, manufacturers or dealers.

The conditions upon which this additional allowance will be granted will be found in the *Board of Trade Journal* of the 28th November.

### Paper Restrictions.

The Board of Trade have made an Order—the Paper Restriction Order No. 3, 1918, dated 16th December, 1918—revoking certain previous restrictive Paper Orders as from 1st January next, and enabling the Paper Controller to issue regulations as to the importation, distribution and priority of supply of paper and paper-making materials.

The Regulations shortly to be issued will provide *inter alia*, for an increase in the amount of allowable imports of paper and materials, and for a relaxation of the prohibition of imports of certain forms of paper. They will also provide that consideration may be extended to new or increasing businesses, and will effect certain alterations in the conditions under which Priority Certificates may be issued. The text of the Order appears in the *Board of Trade Journal* of the 19th December.

### IMPORT PROHIBITIONS.

A General Licence has been issued to permit of the import of any quantity of the following

articles. The licence will be valid until 1st March, 1919 :—

All machinery driven by power and suitable for use in cutting, working or operating on wood, including :—

- Sawing machines of all descriptions.
- General joiners.
- Mortise, tenon and boring machines.
- Lathes and rounding machines.
- Box and cash making machines and all machines accessory thereto.
- Scraping and sand-papering machines.
- Wheelwright machinery.
- Firewood-making and bundling machinery.
- Wood wool fibre and pulp machinery.
- Saw sharpening and setting machines.
- Saw stretchers and brazing apparatus.
- All machines for grinding, planing or moulding irons.

All machine tools and machinery, driven by power and suitable for use in cutting, stamping or working metal, including :—

- |                    |                                 |
|--------------------|---------------------------------|
| Lathes.            | Grinding machines.              |
| Milling machines.  | Boring and turning mills.       |
| Drilling machines. | Power presses.                  |
| Planers.           | Punching and shearing machines. |
| Shapers.           | Forging machines.               |
| Screw machines.    | Cutting-off machines.           |
| Chucking machines. | Gear-cutting machines.          |
| Boring machines.   | Centring machines.              |
| Slotting machines. |                                 |

### Iron and Steel Wire and Wire Ropes.

The Minister of Munitions gives notice, under date of 23rd November, that as from this date no permit is required from the Ministry of Munitions or any other Department for the manufacture or sale of Iron and Steel Wire or Wire Ropes for the Home Trade.

# The BRITISH & NORTHERN SHIPPING AGENCY,

5, Lloyd's Avenue, LONDON, E.C. 3.

LTD.

Telegrams (Inland): "AGBRINOR," Fen, London.

Telephone AVENUE No. 2677.

Codes: Watkins and Appendix, A. B. C. 5th Edition.

Telegrams from abroad: "AGBRINOR." LONDON.

### AGENTS FOR—

Rederiaktiebolaget Svenska Lloyd, Gothenburg.

Stockholms Rederiaktiebolag SVEA, Stockholm.

Ångfartygs Aktiebolaget THULE, Gothenburg.

Försäkrings Aktiebolaget OCEAN, Gothenburg.

REGULAR SAILINGS BETWEEN LONDON AND

STOCKHOLM, NORRKÖPING, VESTERVIK, OSKARSHAMN, KALMAR, HELSINGBORG,  
HALMSTAD, GOTHENBURG and UDDEVALLA.

(A) GOODS FORWARDED TO ALL PARTS WITH DESPATCH AT LOW RATES.



## SHIPPING AGENTS IN SWEDEN.

**Öberg & Horndahl, A.-B.**

**SHIPBROKERS,**

**Helsingborg, Råå, & Karlshamn.**

Average, Insurance, Chartering and Forwarding Agents

Telegrams: "Ödahl." (A)

**AKTIEBOLAGET**

**P. J. HAEGERSTRAND,**

Shipbrokers, Chartering & Forwarding Agents

**GEFLE.**

Telegrams: "HAEGERSTRAND, GEFLE." (A)

**AKTIEBOLAGET W. LARKA**

**10, SKEPPSBRON, STOCKHOLM.**

**FORWARDING AND SHIPPING AGENTS.**

Forwarding Narvik-Haparanda-Torneå to Russia,  
through own Branch Offices.

Tel. Address: "LARKA, STOCKHOLM." (A)

**EMIL R. BOMAN,**  
**STOCKHOLM.**

SWORN SHIPBROKER,

Chartering, Steamship, Insurance, Average, and  
Forwarding Agent.

Telegrams — — "BOMANS, STOCKHOLM." (A)

**Löwenadler & Co.**

**GOTHENBURG,**

**FORWARDING AGENTS.**

Telegrams: LÖWIS, GOTHENBURG. (B)

**WIKSTRÖM & NORRBY**

**GOTHENBURG—**

**STOCKHOLM.**

*Shipbrokers and Forwarding Agents.*

Telegrams - - - "NORRVIK."

(D)

## British Proclamations (continued).

### Overlying Wood Goods.

The Controller of Timber Supplies is now giving consideration to the question of overlying wood goods held by persons or firms in this country.

All holders of overlying wood goods are therefore requested to send full particulars and specifications without delay to the Controller of Timber Supplies (A.C.T.S.5), 80, Newman Street, Oxford Street, London, W.1.

### War Risks: Cargo Insurance.

Notice is given that on and after 9th December, 1918, the granting of fresh insurances on cargo against war risks by the War Risk Insurance Office will be discontinued except in special cases. It is the desire of the Government to restore as quickly as practicable the normal conditions of the insurance market. The special cases referred to are those in which, owing to the large amount to be insured or for other reasons, the applicant is unable to cover in the open market at a reasonable rate.

The Underwriting Office will remain open for the closing of Provisional Insurances, and it is requested that holders of Provisional Certificates will on receipt of the necessary particulars proceed to close the same without delay.

### Relaxations in Timber Control.

Certain relaxations in the Control of Timber have been announced by the Controller of Timber Supplies, full particulars of which can be found in the *Board of Trade Journal* of the 12th Dec.

### Relaxation of Export and Import Prohibitions.

Our November JOURNAL contained a notice that the Board of Trade had announced that relaxation of existing prohibitions of import and export had been brought into force from November 14th. Further relaxations have now been announced, full details of which are contained in the *Board of Trade Journals* of the 28th Nov., 5th, 12th, and 19th Dec.

### Trading with the Enemy (Neutral Countries) Proclamation.

Referring to notices in previous issues regarding firms with whom trading is prohibited, certain alterations have been effected by an Order of Council, dated 13th December, whereby, *inter alia*, one firm in Sweden has been removed.

**WILSON & CO.,**  
**GOTHENBURG.**

*Forwarding and Shipping Agents*

Telegrams: "WILSON, GOTHENBURG." (D)



## Employment Department.

To Members and others in want of Foreign Correspondents, Clerks, and Volunteers, full particulars are given, FREE OF CHARGE, of the following clerks, on application, stating reference number, to Secretary, Swedish Chamber of Commerce (Employment Department), 5, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.3.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF VACANT SITUATIONS ARE INSERTED FREE OF CHARGE.

### SITUATIONS WANTED.

#### FEMALE.

**Young Lady** (Fil. Mag. of the University of Uppsala) desires employment in London; perfect knowledge of English and French; excellent references. At present in Sweden. (Ref. C/628/18.)

#### MALE.

**General Clerk.**—Young Man, with good knowledge of English and general office work, desires situation in London office; willing to serve as a volunteer for some time; at present in Sweden. (Ref. C/632/18.)

**Textile Trade.**—Young man with good knowledge of English, Danish, and book-keeping, and some experience in the textile trade, wants employment in England. Willing to work as a volunteer for a few months. At present in Sweden. (Ref. C/624/18.)

**Correspondent or General Clerk.**—(27) Fair knowledge of English and German; some knowledge of French; good typist and shorthand writer; requires £2 10s. a week; at present in Sweden. (Ref. C/629/18.)

**Seed Trade.**—Young man with extensive experience in the seed trade desires berth in the office of a firm of seedsmen. At present in Sweden. (Ref. C/623/18.)

**A competent Machinist**, who has been employed in Box Factory as Works Manager and has thorough knowledge of woodworking machinery, seeks a situation. (C/637/18.)

**Sea Captain**, Master's Certificate, Swedish nationality, desires occupation, preferably in transport service shipping, or similar work, needing good organiser. Accustomed to handling men. Has been Harbour-master in Colonies. Speaks and writes the Scandinavian, English and French languages. At present in England. Apply to B/756/18, co. Swedish Chamber of Commerce, 5, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.3.

**General Clerk.**—Fair knowledge of English; typist and shorthand writer; requires £2 10s.-£3 per week; at present in Sweden. (Ref. C/634/18.)

**Correspondent or Book-keeper.**—Young man with good knowledge of English and German; fair knowledge of French; typist and shorthand writer; with experience of General Office work and Book-keeping; desires berth in London; willing to serve as a volunteer for a short time; salary £3 10s. per week. (Ref. C/635/18.)

## S. & J. SCHONEWALD

(J. Schonewald, av brittisk börd),

IMPORTÖRER.

1, Butler Street, Moor Lane, London, E.C.2.

AGENTER.

### SVARVERIARBETEN.

Husgeråd av trä, möbelsvarvgods, träleksaker, svarvade trästycken för montering och knapp-tillverkning, träull.

Förbindelser över hela Storbritannien och Irland.

### JARNVAROR.

Emaljerade järnvaror, knivsmiden, borstar, storm-lampor, fotogenkaminer utan vekar, hushålls- och köksutensilier.

Kundkrets omfattar alla ledande en gros- och exportfirmor.

Särskilt gynnsamma omständigheter för distribution.

(F) Tillverkare av ovannämnda och liknande varor inbjudas till korrespondens.

Telegrams :  
"WOODFELLER, LONDON."

Telephone :  
AVENUE 464 (3 lines).

# SPENCER, LOCK & CO.,

PARTNERS:

J. A. SPENCER—W. F. LOCK

## WOOD AGENTS AND BROKERS,

27 CLEMENT'S LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

(K)



**Textile Trade.**—Young man, with good knowledge of the Textile Trade, wishes to obtain a berth in England; at present in Sweden. (Ref. C/636/18.)

**Employment Wanted in South America.**

**Young Man,** with extensive experience from Swedish and English offices, desires berth in South America; has very good knowledge of English, French, and German, and is able to correspond in Spanish without difficulty; wants sufficient salary to cover cost of living. At present in Sweden. (Ref. C/626/18.)

**SITUATIONS VACANT.**

**FEMALE.**

**Svensk Dam,** med god färdighet i stenografi och maskinskrivning erhåller omedelbart fördelaktig anställning i London. Svar till Ref. C/633/18, Swedish Chamber of Commerce, 5, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.3.

**Lady Shorthand Typist.**—Well-known Swedish company desires a competent Lady Shorthand Typist; salary offered 400 to 450 kronor per month.—Replies should be addressed to the Secretary, Swedish Chamber of Commerce, 5, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.3, marked C/638/18.

**MALE.**

**PAPPERSKORRESPONDENT.**

**Ung man,** snabb stenograf och maskinskrifvare, med praktik från papperskontor i London, erhåller framtidspått i Göteborg. Utförligt svar med uppgift om löneanspråk till B/761/18, c/o Swedish Chamber of Commerce, 5, Lloyd's Avenue, E.C.3.



**Money Matters.**

**SWEDEN.**

**Sveriges Riksbank (State Bank of Sweden):—**

Rate of discount:—

Bills at 3/m .. .. 7 per cent.

(Raised on March 23rd from 6½ per cent.)

**Nominal exchange rates on London):**

	Buyers.	Sells.
	3/m.	Sight.
Nov. 12th .. ..	16.60	17.10
„ 13th .. ..	16.45	16.95
„ 15th .. ..	16.48	16.98

Nov. 16th .. ..	16.53	17.03
„ 18th .. ..	16.50	17.00
„ 19th .. ..	16.47	16.97
„ 20th .. ..	16.45	16.95
„ 22nd .. ..	16.25	16.75
„ 23rd .. ..	16.28	16.78
„ 25th .. ..	16.25	16.75
„ 27th .. ..	16.15	16.65
„ 28th .. ..	16.15	16.65
„ 29th .. ..	16.15	16.65
„ 30th .. ..	16.25	16.75
Dec. 2nd .. ..	16.22	16.72
„ 3rd .. ..	16.15	16.65
„ 4th .. ..	16.12	16.62
„ 5th .. ..	16.12	16.62
„ 6th .. ..	16.10	16.60

**Bank of England:—**

Minimum discount rate, 5 per cent. (Reduced Jan. 18th, 1917, from 6 per cent. to 5½ per cent., and April 5th from 5½ per cent. to 5 per cent.) (A year ago 5 per cent.)

**London Bankers' Rates:—**

On deposit: At call .. .. 3 per cent.  
Three months' Bank bills 3½ per cent.  
Three months' fine Trade bills 4-4½ per cent.

**Foreign Exchanges:—**

The following rates have been quoted on Royal Exchange for **Stockholm** during November-December.

	Cheques and cable transf.	
	Sellers.	Buyers.
Nov. 22nd .. ..	16.80	16.90
„ 27th .. ..	16.70	16.80
„ 29th .. ..	16.72	16.82
Dec. 4th .. ..	16.58	16.62
„ 6th .. ..	16.53	16.63
„ 11th .. ..	16.52	16.62
„ 13th .. ..	16.40	16.50

# BOLINDER'S PLANING MACHINES,

**Nos. 8 & 8a.**

Five revolving cutters and fixed knife drawers for bottom and sides.

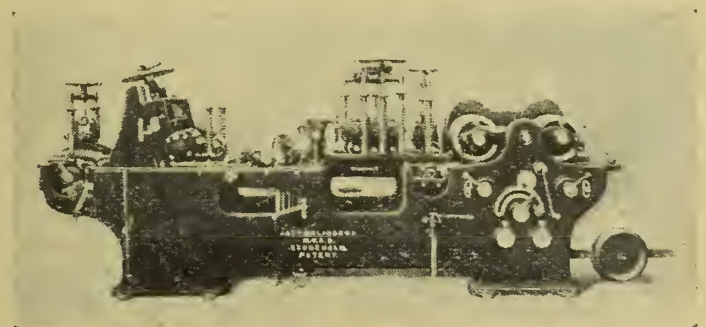
Will accommodate a width of 9 ins. in No. 8 and 12 ins. in No. 8a.

High productive capacity.

Recommended for Saw Mills, Joinery and Carriage Factories.

A very powerful machine of thoroughly modern design.

*For full particulars apply—*



**JAMES POLLOCK, SONS & Co., Ltd., 3, Lloyd's Avenue, LONDON, E.C.,**

(†) British Representatives for J. & C. G. BOLINDERS Co., Ltd., STOCKHOLM, Sweden.



# General Trading & Development Co., Ltd.,

Telegrams (Inland only); "Altradev-Cannon-London."

31, Walbrook, LONDON, E.C.4.

TELEPHONE :

City 8734.

## GENERAL MERCHANTS.

Honey.  
Sardines.  
Macaroni.  
Tomato Purees.  
Cocoa Powder.  
Concentrated Soups.

Farina.  
Milk Powder.  
Dried Vegetables.  
Chemicals.  
Cotton Goods.  
Woollen Goods.

Second-Hand Sacks.  
Wrapping Paper.  
Hides.  
Boots and Shoes.  
Leather Boot Laces.  
Soaps of all kinds.

And all Produce and Foodstuffs.

(A)

Correspondence invited (English, French and Swedish).

# ABDEL AHAD, HABER & Co.,

133/135, WOOL EXCHANGE  
LONDON, E.C.2

— Cable : Haber, Wool Exchange. —

## IMPORT AND EXPORT MERCHANTS.

SPECIALITIES :

Cotton Piece Goods.  
Woollen Goods.  
Hosiery, Underwear.  
Nottingham and Calais Laces.  
Handkerchiefs.  
Hardware.

Enamel Ware.  
Cooking Stoves.  
Matches.  
Wrapping Paper.  
Earthenware.  
Glassware.

Strawboards.  
Dressed Leather.  
Boots and Shoes.  
Hides and Skins.  
Chemicals.  
Olive Oil.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

PARIS : Abdel Ahad Nassan & Cie, 35, Rue  
d'Hauteville (Xe).  
MILAN : Alexandre Abdel Ahad, 56, Via Mario  
(D) Pagano.

OWN HOUSES AT

CAIRO : Alexandre Abdel Ahad & Co. Box  
No. 903.  
ALEXANDRIA : Alexandre Abdel Ahad & Co.  
Box No. 1238.

# W. A. MASSEY & SONS,

LIMITED.

**HULL, GOOLE,  
GRIMSBY,**

Telegrams : "MASSEY—HULL."

**and IMMINGHAM,**

**Shipowners & Brokers,  
Shipping, Chartering & Forwarding Agents**

Agents for the SALE and PURCHASE of EVERY  
DESCRIPTION of SHIPPING PROPERTY.

STEAM TRAWLERS, HERRING DRIFTERS,  
and other FISHING CRAFT a Speciality.

**COAL & COKE EXPORTERS & Bunkering Contractors.**

(D)



**Eric Hultgren & Co.** (Swedish Limited Company), **Gothenburg, Sweden,**  
**FORWARDING AND CHARTERING AGENTS, INSURANCE BROKERS, etc.**

Expedientiously execute forwarding in all its branches, whether for export or import, at low rates.  
 Exceptionally good connections with Shipping Companies. Telegrams: "GRENHULT." (K)

**L. G. BRATT, Jr.,**

11, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET,  
 LONDON, E.C.4.

GENERAL IMPORT AND EXPORT MERCHANT OF

**SWEDISH AND BRITISH GOODS.**

Telegrams: "DURBROVIA", CANNON, LONDON."

Telephone: CITY 3964.

Codes: A B C (5th Ed.). (A)

ORDER NOW **1919** EDITION  
 OF THE

**Sveriges  
 Handels-Kalender**

The Commercial Directory  
 and Guide of Sweden.

Published annually since 1859, by

**ALBERT BONNIER**, Stockholm.

PRICE **30** SHILLINGS.

For copies and insertions apply to—

**J. BOSCH,**

Agent for the Leading Foreign Directories of the World.

11, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.4. (L)

Telephone—City 6746.

**FORSBLAD & SON,**  
 GOTHENBURG,

*Shipping and Forwarding Agents.*

Telegrams: "Forsblad, Gothenburg." Established 1878

*Forwarding of all kinds of goods to and from Sweden.*

Correspondents at Gothenburg for **AMERICAN EXPRESS Co., New York**  
 (F)

**STARTIN & Co., Ltd.,**

19, St. Dunstan's Hill, London, E.C.3.

**EXPORTERS of BRITISH  
 GOODS to SWEDEN**

Skriv till oss på **SVENSKA!**

(F)



FOR ADVERTISING IN  
**SCANDINAVIAN  
 PAPERS**

FÖR ANNONSERING I

**ENGELSKA PRESSEN**

AKTIEBOLAGET S. GUMÆLII ANNONSBYRÅ  
 STOCKHOLM :: GOTHENBURG :: MALMÖ :: CHRISTIANIA

LONDON BRANCH

Gumællus Limited, 11 Arundel Street, Strand, London. W. C.

(A)

**Mats, and Jute Hessian  
 Cloth Wanted.**

I buy for Cash new and second-hand  
 China Mats (Tea Mats and Silk Straw  
 Mats). Also second-hand Jute Hessian  
 Cloth, and second-hand Bags.

Quote price to—

**O. OLSSON,**

13, Finkle Street,

**HULL.**

(B)



# SVENSKA VAROR ÖNSKADE.

GLASVAROR (alla slag). TRÄVAROR (särskildt husgerådsartiklar).

ALLA SLAGS METALLVAROR (massartiklar af mässing, stål, o.s.v, patenterade nyhetsartiklar).

**KOLONIALVAROR OFFERERADE TILL SVERIGE.**

Vi äro särskildt väl situerade för att snabbt utföra order för kolonialvaror m.m. till Sverige och inbjuda till korrespondens.

**Specialitet: KRIGSRISKFÖRSÄKRING.**

**A. E. MARTIN & Co., Ltd., 88, Fenchurch St., London, E.C.3.**

(IMPORT- OCH EXPORTAFDELNING)

(C)

Telegramadress under kriget: "Martin, 88, Fenchurch, London."

## DINSDALE TRADING CO., AKT.-BOL.,

GENERAL EXPORTERS AND IMPORTERS,

**GOTHENBURG,**

Telegrams ... ..

EXPORTERS OF:—

Iron and Steel, Paper, Box-  
Wood Wool, and Sundry House-  
hold Wares of all descriptions of  
Swedish manufacture.



TRADE MARK

**SWEDEN.**

"DINSDALE, GOTHENBURG."

IMPORTERS OF:—

All classes of Raw Materials and  
Manufactures suitable for the  
Swedish market.

Correspondence Invited.

(1)

Telegraphic Address: HUMMARKLAN, LONDON.

Telephone: CENTRAL 8629.

# ALFRED E. MASON, 19, Eastcheap, London, E.C.3

## Cocoa, Tea, Rubber & General Produce Merchant,

Rubber Substitutes, Lithophone, Litharge,  
Oxide Zinc, Vegetable and Mineral Blacks, etc.

**IMPORT AND EXPORT.** (C)

# THE BLACK SEA TIMBER CO.,

*Timber Importers*

**Purdon Chambers, Jameson Street, Hull.**

Warehouse and Department, 6, Collier Street, Hull,  
for RUSSIAN and SWEDISH PLYWOOD.

(L)



**A/B ANGLO-SCANDIAN TRADING****GOTHENBURG. CO., LTD.****Importers. Exporters.**

(A)

**THE MUNKFORS WORKS (SWEDEN)****MAKERS OF BRIGHT COLD ROLLED IRON AND  
STEEL, IN SHEETS AND STRIPS, IN ALL TEMPER.**

Also hardened and tempered strips, polished white, blue, or yellow, for Clock &amp; Watch Springs Phonograph and Gramophone Springs, Corset Springs; Tape, Rule, Lace, Belt, and Hacksaw Steel; Strip Steel for Safety Razor Blades; Strip Steel for Seals; Heddles for Weaving Machines; Special Anti-magnetic Iron for Telephone work in the form of Sheets and Rods. Also Charcoal Iron for welding purposes.

Selling Agents in Birmingham.

**DUNFORD & ELLIOTT (SHEFFIELD), LTD. 96, Bath Street,  
BIRMINGHAM,**Telephone No.: 881 Central.  
Telegrams: "Dunelt, Birmingham."

Head Office: Attercliffe Wharf, Sheffield.

(D)

**Eskilstuna Jernmanufaktur Aktiebolag,**

Eskilstuna, Sweden.

PROPRIETORS OF THE TUNAFORS AND STÅHLFORS FACTORIES.

Post and Telegraphic Address: "Jernbolaget, Eskilstuna."

Manufacturers and Merchants of:

**Table Cutlery, Cooks' and Butchers' Knives,  
Steels, Shears and Scissors, Razors,  
Small Iron Castings, Butts and Hinges, etc.**

TRADE MARK.



TRADE MARK.

PRICES AND TERMS ON APPLICATION.

(B)

Telephone No.: "CITY 680."

Telegraphic Address: "OLDRUSEN, LONDON."  
Code: Fifth Edition A.B.C.**T. V. OLSEN,**

LAMBERT HOUSE,

10-12, LUDGATE HILL, and 2-3 AVE MARIA LANE, LONDON, E.C. 4.

And at Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Newcastle-on-Tyne.

**Papermakers' Agent and Merchant.***Specialities*:—Tissues, Greaseproofs, and all Classes of Papers for Bag Makers.

Papermakers and Board Mills are invited to send offers of any class of papers and boards and also stock lines of any kind. Prompt settlements.

(L)



**MALMSTEN & BERGVALL**

GOTHENBURG, SWEDEN.

CABLE ADDRESS "BERGVALL"

ESTABLISHED 1877

LARGE IMPORTERS OF

**CHEMICALS, DRUGS, COLORS, METALS  
and OILS**

(L) BANK: SKANDINAVISKA KREDIT AKTIEBOLAGET, GÖTEBORG

**NORDSTRÖM & THULIN**

STEAM SHIP OWNERS—SWORN SHIP BROKERS—FORWARDING AGENTS—TEL: NORDSTROMS, STOCKHOLM.(L)

**C. PETO BENNETT,**24-28, LOMBARD STREET,  
LONDON, E.C.3.

— AND —

10, DALE STREET,  
LIVERPOOL.

AGENT FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SAWN &amp; PLANED GOODS.

**BOX SHOOKS a Speciality.**The cheapest and most efficient manner of obtaining Wooden  
Boxes and Cases is to import same in Shooks.**TELEPHONES :**LONDON: 2521, 2531, and 4846 Avenue.  
LIVERPOOL: Central 5510 (2 lines).**TELEGRAMS :**"PETTO STOCK LONDON."  
"PETOBENET, LIVERPOOL."

(B)

**O. REICH & Co.,** WOODPULP AGENTS  
Stuart House, 1, Tudor Street, London  
E.C.4., and Royal Exchange, Manchester





# Försäkringsaktiebolaget OCEAN

(OCEAN INSURANCE COMPANY)

of Gothenburg.

Estab. 1872. Paid-up Capital and Funds exceed £692,610.

ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE INSURED TO AND FROM NORTHERN PORTS ON  
ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.

POLICIES ISSUED IN LONDON IF REQUIRED.

CLAIMS PAID PROMPTLY THROUGH LONDON BANKERS.

Apply to HEAD OFFICE, GOTHENBURG,  
or to London Agency, 5, Lloyd's Avenue, E.C.3.

(K)



## The British Bank of Northern Commerce,

41-43 and 47, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2. LIMITED.

General Manager.  
G. L. D'ABO.

Sub-Managers.  
S. COLVIN. L. GRONVOLD.

Secretary.  
J. H. ROSCOE.

### DIRECTORS:—

H. BENDIXSON. J. T. CURRIE. S. E. DAHL. THE RT. HON. EARL GREY.  
E. GLÜCKSTADT. H. HUNTER.  
J. JÖRGENSEN. K. F. KNUDSEN. J. MADSEN-MYGDAL. K. A. WALLENBERG.

Subscribed Capital	-	-	-	£1,500,000
Paid Up Capital	-	-	-	£375,000
Reserve	-	-	-	£750,000
Current and Deposit Accounts	-	-	-	£22,754,517

In view of its intimate connections with the leading banks of the United Kingdom, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, France, Russia, etc., the Bank is exceptionally placed to transact all banking business with these countries on the most favourable terms.

Scandinavian Investment Bonds, and other securities, purchased and sold.

Current accounts opened and Deposits received for fixed periods on terms which may be ascertained on application. Telegraphic transfers effected.

Tel. Addresses— Foreign Telegrams: "Bankonord, London." Inland Telegrams: "Bankonord Led London."  
Telephone: 3290 London Wall (4 lines). Lieber's Code, etc., used

(K)



# J. A. NORDBERG, LTD.

30 & 31 Queen Street  
LONDON, E.C.4.

## WOOD PULP AND PAPER

Agents and Merchants

Telegrams :  
"Crebdronja, London."

Telephone :  
City 6371.

(A)

# R. L. LUNDGREN, LTD.,

*Paper-Makers' Agents  
and Specialists*

113, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET  
LONDON, E.C.4.

ESTABLISHED 1874

Telegrams:—  
"LUNDGREN, LONDON."

Telephones:—  
6058 & 6059 CITY.

ALL KINDS OF  
PAPERS, CARDBOARDS, &  
FOLDING BOX BOARDS

(COATED AND UNCOATED.)

(F)

# Wm. A. MEYER, LONDON, S.E.1

75, SOUTHWARK STREET (and Lavington Street),  
MERCHANT AND IMPORTER  
OF GENERAL HARDWARE, TOOLS, METALS, Etc.  
Agent for Swedish Manufacturers.

Correspondence in-  
vited from Makers  
anxious to introduce

their Manufactures  
or extend their  
Trade.

ESTABLISHED  
1889.

□ □

FIRST-  
CLASS  
CON-  
NECTIONS  
(Home and  
Export.)



ETABLERAD  
1889.

□ □

HIGHEST  
REFER-  
ENCES.

Importör och försäljare af alla slags gångbara metallvaror,  
handelsartiklar, verktyg, metaller, Eskilstunavaror m.m.  
Agent för svenska fabrikanter.  
Industriidkare, som önska införa sina tillverkningar eller  
finna ökad afsättning för sina fabrikat uppmanas insända anbud.

# ERNST B. WESTMAN, LTD.,

39, LOMBARD STREET,  
LONDON, E.C.3.

*Dealing in all kinds of*

## IRON and STEEL

(Swedish and English),

## METALS and FERRO-ALLOYS

also

## GRINDSTONES

of SOFT, MEDIUM, and HARD GRIT.

Telegraphic Address :  
"JERNAGENT, LONDON."

Telephone No.  
4604 CENTRAL



# GAUTHIOD Marine Insurance Co.,

ESTABLISHED 1863.

Gothenburg, Ltd.

Underwrites Wood Risks on Lloyd's Terms through  
Messrs. **BERNER & NIELSEN**, London.

CLAIMS SETTLED through Messrs. **W. K. WEBSTER & CO.**, London.

B

## Regular Lines

GOTHENBURG—SOUTHAMPTON—PLYMOUTH—BRISTOL—CARDIFF—SWANSEA

Owners:

**ADOLF BRATT & CO.**, Gothenburg.

Agents:

**ORLANDO DAVIS & CO.**, Plymouth.

**WHITWILL, COLE & CO.**, Bristol.

**AADNESEN & DAHL**, Cardiff

**H. GCLDBERG & CO.**, Swansea.

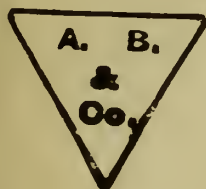
S.S. ADOLF.

S.S. ARNOLD.

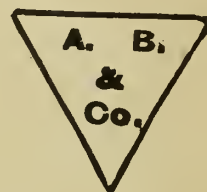
S.S. CONSUL BRATT

S.S. GERTRUD.

S.S. META.



G)



About 2,400 hands employed.

Annual turnover about Kr. 15,000,000

Paid-up Capital and Funds Kr. 12,700,000



## HUSQVARNA VAPENFABRIKS AKTIEBOLAG

Privileged by a Royal Grant of 1689.

HUSQVARNA, SWEDEN.

Owners of the Husqvarna Factories

MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS OF

Ice Cream Freezers, Meat Mincing Machines, Cooking Ranges and Stoves, Heating Radiators, Sundry Household Specialities, Sewing Machines, The Coaster Hub "Mikado," Hammerless Shot Guns.

AGENTS: { London: **Condrup, Ltd.**, 78, Fore Street, E.C.2.  
Sydney: **Walter A. Cox**, Commerce Buildings, Ash Street. G.P.O. Box 873.  
Montreal: **F. W. Lamplough & Co.**, 606/610, Unity Buildings, 46, Alexander Street.

(C)

# A.-B. CALVERT & CO., GOTHENBURG,

(Calvert & Co., Ltd.) SWEDEN.

Established 1878.

Established 1878.

Importers of Chemicals and Raw Materials for the  
Paper and Pulp Trade, Glass Works, Iron and Steel  
Works, Leather Works, Soapmakers, etc., etc., etc.

FIRST CLASS AGENCIES WANTED. CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

Telegrams: "CALVERT, GOTHENBURG."

[During the War: "CALVERTCOMPANY, GOTHENBURG."]

(A)



**Rederiaktiebolaget Svenska Lloyd**  
**Ångfartygs Aktiebolaget Thule,**  
**Ångfartygs Aktiebolaget Svithiod,**  
**Ångfartygs Aktiebolaget Göteborg—Manchester.**

(Managing Director: HERBERT METCALFE.)

All communications to be addressed to the

**SVENSKA LLOYD, GÖTHENBURG.**

Telegraphic Address for all the Companies: "Svenska Lloyd, Gothenburg."

**REGULAR LINES OF CARGO STEAMERS:**



**GÖTHENBURG—LONDON, HULL, WEST HARTLEPOOL, SUNDERLAND, TYNE, BLYTH, GRANTON, LIVERPOOL, GARSTON, MANCHESTER, and vice versa.**

**HALMSTAD—LONDON, MANCHESTER, and vice versa.**

**UDDEVALLA—LONDON, and vice versa.**

**NORRKÖPING—MANCHESTER LIVERPOOL, and vice versa**

**SWEDISH PORTS TO THE PRINCIPAL PORTS IN PORTUGAL, EAST SPAIN, SOUTH FRANCE, WEST ITALY, SICILY, MOROCCO, ALGIERS and TUNIS, and vice versa.**

**GÖTHENBURG—LA PALlice BORDEAUX, and vice versa.**

**REGULAR PASSENGER SERVICE:**  
**GÖTHENBURG—NEWCASTLE QUAY.**

Twice weekly in each direction by the first-class steamers:

"THULE,"	2,000 tons gross.	"BALDER,"	1,600 tons gross.
"THORSTEN,"	1,800 " "	"BELE,"	1,500 " "

From Gothenburg, twice weekly. From Newcastle Quay, twice weekly.

For further particulars apply to—

LONDON: The British and Northern Shipping Agency, Ltd.,  
5, Lloyd's Avenue, E.C.3.

HULL & GOOLE: Messrs. Ellerman's Wilson Line, Ltd.

WEST HARTLEPOOL: The West Hartlepool Steam Navigation Co.,

Ltd

SUNDERLAND:

NEWCASTLE:

BLYTH:

Messrs. Borries, Craig & Co., Newcastle-on-Tyne.

GRANTON: Messrs. Chr. Salvesen & Co.

LIVERPOOL: Messrs. Bahr, Behrend & Co.

MANCHESTER: Messrs. Felber, Jucker & Co., Ltd.

STOCKHOLM: For lines to the East Coast: A.B. Broströms, Linjeagentur.

For all other lines: A.B. Olson & Wright.

And in Gothenburg to:—

**REDERIAKTIEBOLAGET SVENSKA LLOYD.**

(A)

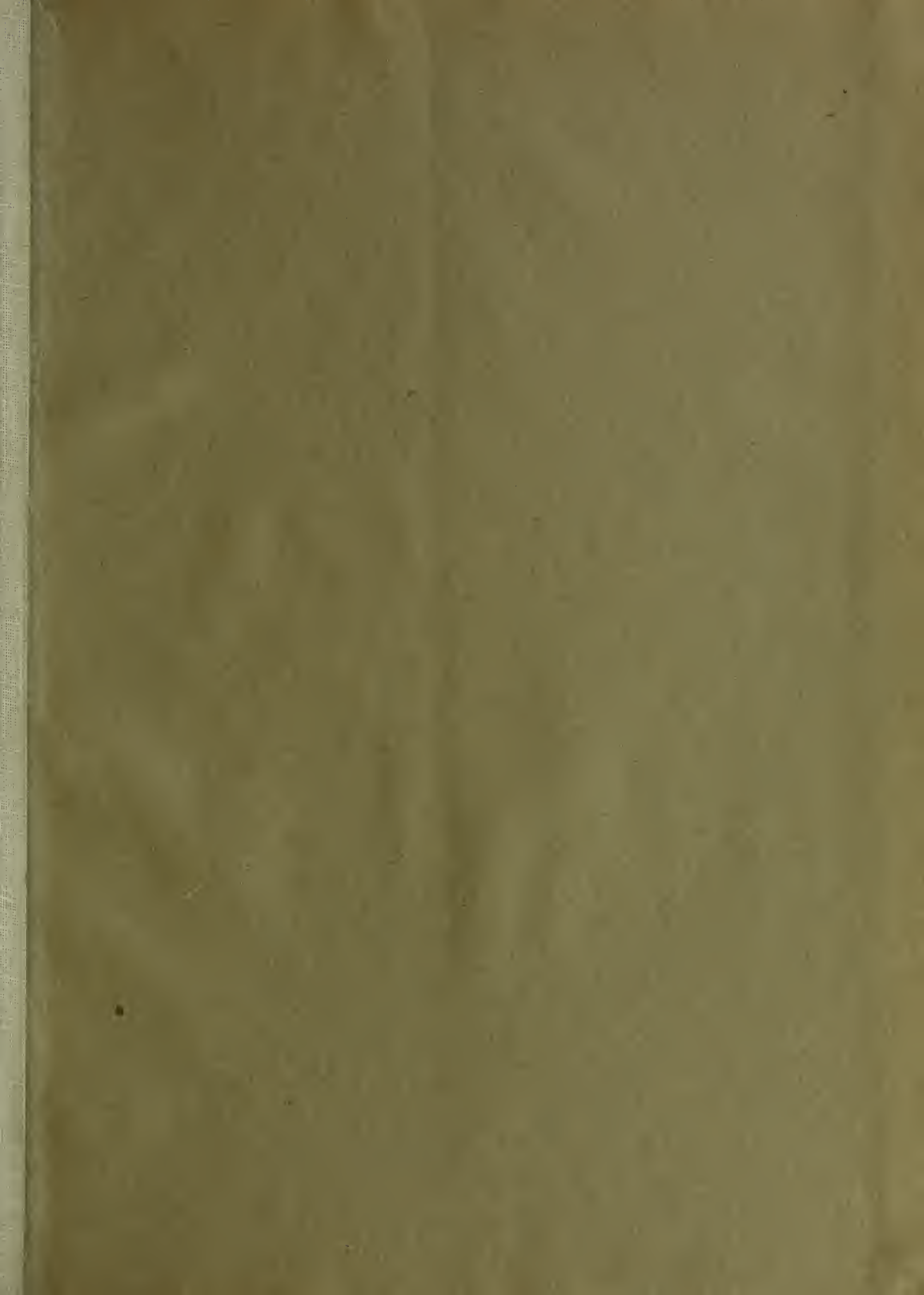














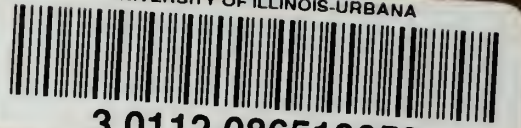








UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS-URBANA



3 0112 086519052